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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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No. 1492

January 5, 1943

KNOWLSON RESIGNS FROM WPB

Resignation of James S. Knowlson as Vice Chairman of the War Production Board was announced Monday by Chairman Donald M. Nelson. In making the announcement Mr. Nelson said that he was retaining Mr. Knowlson within the WPB organization on a "when actually employed" basis, so that he could be called on as a consultant or special assistant from time to time.

Mr. Knowlson, who was formerly president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, resigned in order to return to his duties as President and Chairman of the Board of the Stewart-Warner Corporation in Chicago. This firm has a large volume of war orders, and Mr. Knowlson - who came to Washington 15 months ago expecting to stay three months - felt that he could no longer remain away from its helm.

In September, 1941, Mr. Knowlson entered the Office of Production Management as Deputy Director of Priorities. After the War Production Board was established he was made Director of Industry Operations, in which post he was responsible for initiating and executing the vast program for conversion of peace-time industry to war work. In a letter accepting his resignation, Mr. Nelson asserted that "the fact that this country today is devoting approximately 40 percent of its total output to munitions is in no small measure due to the way in which you handled that job".

Last Summer Mr. Knowlson was made Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, and was designated to serve as Mr. Nelson's deputy on the Combined Production and Resources Board. A new deputy on the CPRB will be named by Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Knowlson's letter of resignation, and Mr. Nelson's letter to him in reply, follow:

December 16, 1942

Mr. Donald M. Nelson,
Room 5055
Social Security Building

My dear Don:

It has long been understood between us that it was necessary for me to get back to my regular job at an early date. On my last trip to Chicago it became perfectly obvious that it was inadvisable for me to postpone this time any further, and I am therefore asking you to accept my resignation effective not later than January 1.

[illegible] 3, 1951

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. [illegible]

Resignation of James S. Knowlson as Vice Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission Board was announced Monday by President Truman. Mr. Knowlson, in making the announcement for Nelson Rockefeller, said the President wished the Vice Chairmanship to be "a strong administrative post" and that Knowlson felt he could not do a satisfactory job under the existing conditions or potential revisions that from time to time.

Mr. Knowlson, one-time Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, resigned in order to return to his business and financial affairs in Ohio. This was a large volume of work, and Mr. Knowlson - who was no Washington in making to pay a very heavy money - felt that he could no longer continue.

In September, 1951, Mr. Knowlson became the Office of Production Management's Deputy Director of Priorities. Later the Production Management was established as a Division of Industry Operations. In March that he was responsible for industry and service in the Defense Production Administration, the Defense Production Act, the Defense Production Act of 1950, the Defense Production Act of 1951, the Defense Production Act of 1952, the Defense Production Act of 1953, the Defense Production Act of 1954, the Defense Production Act of 1955, the Defense Production Act of

As you know, I came down here with the idea of being here three, and possibly six months and that time now has been extended to well over a year and a quarter. You also know how greatly I have esteemed the privilege of being associated with you in this work and how much I value the friends and acquaintances I have made. It is an experience I shall never forget or regret.

Truly yours,

(Signed) J. S. Knowlson

My dear Jim:

I know how you feel, and I realize that the immense amount of war work which your company is doing makes your return to your work there imperative.

However, in view of the splendid work you have done here and the great help which you have given me personally, I would like to feel that I can continue to call on you in case of need. Therefore, instead of accepting your resignation, I am taking the liberty of placing you on a "when actually employed" basis, so that I may from time to time have the benefit of your help as a consultant and trouble-shooter on special jobs.

I would also like to take this occasion to say to you in writing that the country is indebted to you for the remarkably thorough and effective work which you did as Director of Industry Operations in bringing about the conversion to war production of our great consumer goods industries. The fact that this country today is devoting approximately 40 percent of its total output to munitions is in no small measure due to the way in which you handled that job, and the record is one of which you may well be proud.

Like everyone else in this organization who has had any contact with you, I shall be extremely sorry to see you leave. Only the fact that your job in industry is of vital importance to the war program makes it possible for me to consent to your departure.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Donald M. Nelson

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Labor-management committees are directing War Production Drives in a total of 1900 American war plants, representing approximately 3,750,000 employees. Among the 100 plants in which labor-management committees have been formed is the Utah Radio Products Company of Chicago.

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As you know, I have been with the Bureau of Labor Statistics [illegible] approximately six months and that time has been extended to [illegible] over a year and a quarter. You also know our already I do not [illegible] the religious or racial association with you in this work [illegible] I value the talents and acquaintances I have made. It is a pleasure [illegible] I shall never forget or regret.

Truly yours,

(Signed) [illegible] E. Martin

Mr. Harry Ehrt:

I know how you feel, and I realize that the immediate "shock" of a New York Union Gas Company is going make your return to your work [illegible] uncertain.

However, in view of the splendid work you have done here and the [illegible] only which have been personally, I would like to feel that I can continue to call on you in case of need. Furthermore, in [illegible] of supporting conservation, I am taking the liberty of [illegible] like you on a "week's loaned employed" basis, so that I may [illegible] have the benefit of your help as a consultant and [illegible] on special jobs.

I would also like to take this occasion to say to you in writing [illegible] the appreciation expressed to you for the remarkably interesting and [illegible] work which you did as Director of Industry for the [illegible] Day, both the conversation or war production [illegible] in America. The fact that this country [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 40 percent of the total output to munitions is in no small [illegible] due to the way in which you [illegible] [illegible] in one of which you may well be proud.

Like everyone else in this organization [illegible] any [illegible] [illegible], I shall be extremely sorry to see you leave. [illegible] [illegible] job is important of vital importance to the war [illegible] [illegible] it is noble for me to comment to your [illegible].

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Donald M. Nelson

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Labor-management committees [illegible] Director Paul [illegible] [illegible] a total of 1,800 American war plants, from [illegible] [illegible] 2,700,000 employees. Among the [illegible] in which [illegible] committees have been formed is the Ford Radio Products [illegible] of [illegible].

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YANKEE NET SALE O.K'ED AS TWO COMMISSIONERS DISSENT

As their final work in 1942, the Federal Communications Commission en banc approved the transfer of control of The Yankee Network, Inc., licensee of four standard broadcast stations, four relay stations, two experimental stations, and two high frequency stations, through the sale of the capital stock of The Winter Street Corporation (which owns 100 per cent control of The Yankee Network), by John Shepard, 3rd, and George R. Blodgett, trustees, to The General Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. Commissioners Walker and Durr dissented.

The sum of $1,240,000 will be paid, plus an additional amount to be determined on the date of the transfer equal to 94 per cent of the aggregate net quick assets of the seller over $100,000.

There is also being sold to The General Tire and Rubber Company, as a part of the same transaction, all of the capital stock of The Colonial Network, Inc., which is owned 50 percent by John Shepard, 3rd, and 50 percent by his brother, Robert F. Shepard. Colonial is not a licensee of a broadcast station, its income being derived principally from the sale of station time and wired transcription service to subscribers.

In addition to its position of licensee, The Yankee Network, Inc. is engaged in the operation of a network broadcast system employing as outlets the four broadcast stations licensed to it and 17 contract outlets or affiliated stations located in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Commissioner Walker set forth the following views in connection with his dissent:

"The application should be set for hearing. A finding that a transfer shall be in the public interest is mandatory. The application herein does not show on its face, or contain therein, convincing facts that the public interest would be served by the proposed transfer. A public hearing would, therefore, seem advisable.

"The application should, in any event, be set for hearing on the issue of transferring broadcast stations to another industry. The instant application involves not only the control of certain broadcast stations but also of The Yankee Network, Inc.

"Broadcasting is of such public interest and importance that an effort should be made to keep it separate from other businesses. If a transfer of chain broadcasting interests, as herein proposed, may be granted to a tire and rubber company, may it not likewise be granted to a motor company or to a public utility? The precedent having once been established of transferring licenses controlling a network to other interests, where can the line be drawn? Chain broadcasting is of

TRANSFER OF GALE C.R.C'S AS THE COMMISSION'S REPORT

As their final act in 1944, the Federal Communications Commission has been approved the transfer of control of "The Yankee Network, Inc., licensee of four standard broadcast stations, four relay stations, two experimental stations, and six high frequency stations, from the sale of the capital stock of the "Yankee Network, Inc." to the Gale Group 100 per cent control of the Yankee Network, Inc. Joseph Gale, Jr., and Gerald B. Lloyd, trustee, in the amount of $1,000,000 cash, subject to certain conditions. Commissioners Walker and Sterzer dissented.

The sum of $1,000,000 will be paid, plus an amount to be determined on the date of the transfer equal to 90 per cent of the aggregate net quick assets of the seller over $300,000.

There is also paid cash to the General Tire and Rubber Company, as a part of the same transaction, all of the capital stock of the Colonial Network, Inc., which is owned 50 percent by General Tire, and 50 percent by his brother, Morris J. Gerald. Colonial is not a licensee of a broadcast station, its assets being exclusively from the sale of station time and other commercial accounts to advertisers.

In addition to the qualifying of the transfer, the Yankee Network, Inc. is engaged in the operation of a network consisting of the seven stations in four cities mentioned in paragraph 1 above and in the sale of network time to advertisers and affiliates stations located in the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Commissioner Walker set forth the following view in opposing the action with his dissent:

"The application should be set for hearing. I think that a hearing should be in the public interest in accordance. The application herein does not have on its face, or contain, convincing facts that the public interest would be served by the proposed transfer. A public hearing would, therefore, seem advisable.

"The application should, in any event, be set for hearing on the issue of transferring broadcast stations to monopoly control. The instant application involves not only the control of radio broadcast stations but also of "The Yankee Network, Inc."

"Our action is of such public interest and importance that we should be sure to keep it accurate from outside pressure. If a broadcaster or radio broadcasting interests, a public monopoly, may be created to a life and income control, may it not likewise be created to a motion picture company or to a public utility? The precedent action has been established in transferring licenses controlling a network to other interests, whereas the line be drawn? Shall a corporation, in of

such vital public consequence and public interest that it should be a business in and of itself, and disassociated from any other business."

Commissioner Durr, dissenting, wrote:

"I think the application should be set for hearing. First, a question of absentee ownership and control is presented. The stations involved in the transfer are all located in New England. The control is now in the hands of people who are residents of New England and familiar with its problems and needs. Transferee is an Ohio corporation with its principal place of business in Akron. Its officers and directors are residents of Ohio with the exception of one who resides in Florida. With the exception of two brokerage houses in New York City, all stockholders owning 1% or more of the outstanding capital stock are residents of Ohio. Nor does the application show that the transferee and those controlling it have a familiarity with or interest in the problems of the New England area. Accordingly, I do not believe that sufficient showing has been made to warrant a finding that the transfer of control would be in the public interest.

"Second, the transferee is a large manufacturing concern whose products have a nationwide distribution. By this transfer it will acquire, as an adjunct to its private business operations, a number of broadcasting stations which together serve a major portion of the New England states. With the networks to be acquired as a part of the same transaction, it will have access by radio to virtually the entire New England area.

"The issue presented here is not whether interests engaged in other lines of business should be prevented from owning any broadcasting stations, but rather the extent to which they should be permitted to go in the acquisition of such stations. Unless some limitation is imposed, they may embark upon a program of station acquisition which will force their competitors, and even concerns in entirely different lines of business, to follow the same course in order to survive. Such a course would tend to make radio broadcasting an adjunct of private commercial enterprise instead of the independent medium of entertainment and expression which it must be if it is really to serve the public interest. Moreover, the war has greatly accelerated the tendency toward bigness in industrial concerns which has long been under way. Will it be in the public interest to consolidate under a common control the economic power of large business establishments and the power to mold public opinion which is inherent in the operation of broadcasting stations?

"These are questions which I believe should be carefully investigated before the application is granted."

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such vital public convenience and public interest that it should be a business in and of itself, and discrimination from any other basis.'

Commissioner Carr, dissenting, wrote:

"I think the application should be set for a hearing. First: a question of character, interests and control is presented. The situations involved in the transfer are all located in New England. The control is now in the hands of people who are residents of New England and familiar with its problems and needs. Transference is to a firm now operating with its principal place of business in Atlanta. The principal stockholders are residents of Ohio with the exception of one who resides in Florida. With the exception of the broadcast license in New York City, all broadcasting stations of the corporation are located and residents of Ohio. Nor does the application show that the directors and those controlling it have a familiarity with or interest in the problems of the New England area. Accordingly, I do not believe that sufficient showing has been made to warrant a finding that the transfer of control would be in the public interest.

"Second, the transfer is a large monopolistic operation whose ownership have a nationwide distribution. My view is that it will results, as an adjunct to its private business operations, a number of broadcasting stations which important cities in many sections of the New England states. With the authority to be granted to a part of the same transaction, it will be in a position to realize financially the entire New England area.

"The issue presented is one in not an unfamiliar category. In other lines of business as should be observed from certain recent decisions, the courts are called to rule time and again. In each instance the question is one of how far it may be allowed to go in the consolidation of our economic activities. Where is the monopolistic tendency to be checked? Where is it to be encouraged? Such a course would lead to make public broadcasting an adjunct of private commercial enterprise instead of the independent medium of entertainment and information which it must be if it is really to serve the public interest. However, the Commission has generally accentuated the tendency toward elimination of independent ownership which has been under way. Will it be in the public interest to vest facilities under a common control the economic power of large business organizations and the power to mold public opinion which is inherent in the operation of broadcasting stations?

"These are questions which I believe should be carefully investigated before the application is granted."

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YALE PROFESSOR NEW DEPUTY COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTOR

Appointment of Francis T. McNamara, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering at Yale University since 1923, to be Deputy Director of the Communications Equipment Division of the War Production Board, was announced by Leighton H. Peebles, Director of the Division.

In addition to his duties as a member of the Yale faculty, Mr. McNamara has served as electrical consultant for the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission since 1939. In this capacity, he has reviewed the electrical engineering activities and technical practices of all utilities operating within the State, including telephone and telegraph companies.

Mr. McNamara is also Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Examiners for the registration of professional engineers.

From 1926 to 1932, he taught a graduate course at Yale in telegraphy and telephony for officers sent to that university for advanced education by the Signal Corps, Army Air Force and Navy.

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RADIO MOST IMPORTANT IN RECONSTRUCTION, SAYS MULLEN

Although radio plays an increasingly important role in what we call the war effort, its greatest contribution lies in the service it will render at the peace table and during the era of reconstruction after the war, Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company believes.

"Less than a quarter of a century ago, the nation marvelled when the National Broadcasting Company was able to group together a few radio stations in different cities for the first network broadcast", said Mr. Mullen. "Measured by present-day audiences an insignificant number of listeners heard that program. Today we dismiss without wonderment the fact that it is almost a daily occurrence to encircle the globe by radio, carrying important programs to hundreds of millions. The miraculous has become commonplace in an incredibly short span of years.

"President Wilson was almost bewildered at the complexity of the problems at Versailles. Conflicting nationalistic aims, fierce desire for revenge, and the sabotage of the fourteen points on which the armistice was based, all combined to defeat a lasting peace. Perhaps a permanent peace was impossible anyway, but it was foredoomed before the first line of the treaty was written. Secrecy and greed became indispensible allies as the rights of small nations were bartered away.

YALE PROFESSOR NEW DEPUTY COUNTER-SPIES CHIEF

Appointment of Professor T. Hodgkins, associate [illegible] of Yale University since 1948, to be [illegible] of the Counter-Espionage Division of the Foreign Intelligence Board, was announced by Director [illegible] of [illegible].

In addition to his duties as a member of the Yale faculty, Mr. [illegible] has served as electronics consultant for the Connecticut Utility Commission since 1952. In [illegible] 1951, he was [illegible] the electronics engineering activities for Bonsfield [illegible] of Philadelphia, covering "radio [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Hodgkins is also Secretary of the Connecticut Board [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible].

From 1941 to 1945, he served a graduate course at Yale in [illegible] and telemetry for officers sent to that university [illegible] by the Signal Corps, Army [illegible].

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FIELD MOUSE TECHNIQUE IS REVOLUTIONARY, SAYS ENGINEER

Although radio plays an increasing [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] efforts, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"The people who are fighting this war are determined that this tragedy shall not happen again. This peace must be a people's peace, written as solemn guarantee that the treaty shall not be merely a truce while nations prepare for the next conflict. This time we really shall have open covenants openly arrived at.

"Radio, in dozens of languages, will inform the world regarding every step of negotiations. Peace emissaries will report by radio to their respective nations in a great referendum vote of public opinion. Thus, when the most important document ever written in history is ready for signature, its contents will be known to, and have the approval of those whose future is bound up in it. Radio will have fulfilled its destiny."

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LOUIS RUPPEL GOING INTO MARINES

Louis Ruppel, former CBS publicity director, will leave the Crowell Publications to become a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

He expects to be assigned to the aerial photography and map-making branch of the air service.

Mr. Ruppel was formerly the Managing Editor of the Chicago Times. As a correspondent he covered Albany when Franklin D. Roosevelt was Governor. While there, Mr. Roosevelt presented him with an autographed photo which, if this writer remembers it correctly, was inscribed: "To Louis Ruppel, who taught me everything I know about publicity."

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FTC CRAMPS STYLE OF SCRANTON STATION

Scranton Broadcasters, Inc., operating radio station WGBI, Scranton, Pa., engaged in selling the use of its radio transmittal facilities and power, has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from representing that WGBI is the only radio station heard in the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre market area; that outside radio stations are not heard in that area; that WGBI is the only regional or clear channel station serving the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre market area; that the station covers the entire area of Northeastern Pennsylvania, or that a survey shows that 98 percent of the daytime listeners or 96 percent of the nighttime listeners in Scranton's home county of Lackawanna regularly listen to WGBI, or from misrepresenting in any manner the station's audience or coverage as shown by surveys or otherwise.

Scranton Broadcasters, Inc., further agree to cease and desist from misrepresenting through exaggeration the number of prospective purchasers who listen to WGBI or the territory which it covers.

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[illegible]

[illegible] Lucia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

McDONALD STARTS CAMPAIGN TO POPULARIZE "RADIONICS"

As a further step in his fight on the word "electronics", Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, has just launched an advertising campaign to establish the word "radionics" in the public mind. It is his contention that the radio industry should not allow itself to be swallowed up by the designation "electronics".

"I think we ought to protect our investment in the name 'radio'", he declared.

The first Zenith advertisement using the word "radionics" will appear in the Wal Street Journal, Chicago Journal of Commerce, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Herald American, Chicago Sun, New York Times, New York Daily News and the Washington Post.

The ad, carrying the Army-Navy "E" Pennant, the War Bond flag, and the Service flag, reads as follows:

"With the dawn of the New Year, we should all strive to excel - to better perform the tasks which will aid in shortening the war.

"Zenith is proud to be a part of the great industrial force of this country which is producing War Radio and Radionic apparatus for our armed forces - and resolves to continue to do its utmost in producing the war equipment so vital to Victory.

"Ezactly what Zenith is making is a military secret, but we can tell you we are dealing with the thing we know best - Radio and Radionics exclusively.

"To the millions of Zenith owners - to its many friends in the industry - to its distributors and dealers Zenith wishes the best of everything for the year to come.

"Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Illinois"

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HOME TOWN HONORS NILES TRAMMELL

Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, on a visit to his old home town, Marietta, Ga., has been proclaimed "a lifelong and permanent citizen of Marietta". The visitor was welcomed home by a group of his boyhood friends headed by Mayor L. M. Blair, who issued the proclamation. Members of the local fire department lined up in the public square as part of the reception committee.

Mr. Trammell, after spending his boyhood in Marietta, went to the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and then served in France during World War I. After the war he entered radio and advanced rapidly.

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FTC EXAMINES 1,000,000 CONTINUITIES IN 1942

The Federal Trade Commission has submitted to Congress its 28th annual report covering activities of the fiscal year 1941-42.

In addition to performing its regular statutory duties in the administration of the laws over which it has jurisdiction, the Commission conducted 16 wartime investigations for various war agencies, including the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration. A continuing survey of war-related advertising appearing in newspapers and periodicals and broadcast over the radio also was made for the Office of Censorship and other agencies.

In connection with its continuing survey of radio and periodical advertising, the Commission examined about 381,000 newspaper, magazine, and other periodical advertisements and more than 1,000,000 commercial radio continuities, of which approximately 19,000 advertisements and 18,000 broadcasts were designated for further review as containing representations that might be false or misleading.

The annual report notes that the Commission, in general, has received the cooperation of the radio and publishing industries and "has observed a desire on the part of these broadcasters and publishers to aid in the elimination of false and misleading advertising."

After the United States entered the war, some of the war agencies made use of the system long established by the Commission for conducting comprehensive surveys of radio and periodical advertising on a continuing basis. At the request of the Office of Censorship, the Commission analyzed, and reported to that agency, such advertising as contained any reference to certain war-related subjects or possible violations of the codes of wartime practices for the press and radio. Other reports on war-related advertising were made to the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration. The material thus surveyed for the war agencies comprised all advertising broadcast over the national and regional networks and samplings of that broadcast over all individual stations; as well as advertisements in 533 magazines, 463 newspapers, 25 domestic newspapers printed in European languages, and 19 domestic newspapers printed in Oriental languages.

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VICHY SUSPENDS RADIO SET MANUFACTURE

Soon the French will have only the news Pierre Laval wishes them to have with the elimination of foreign broadcasts", a Berne dispatch reads. The French learned today that the tax on receiving sets had been doubled and that the manufacture of sets had been suspended until measures were taken to control production, with the obvious inference that the new models will not permit the hearing of British and American broadcasts.

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[illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] Foundation on a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

RCA MFG. CO. MERGER LOOKED UPON AS ORGANIZATION CHANGE

The consolidation of the RCA Manufacturing Company with the Radio Corporation of America, its parent company, December 31, was explained by a spokesman of the company as merely an organization change.

The RCA Manufacturing Company has approximately 30,000 employees and is now chiefly engaged in producing radio equipment vital to the war effort. Its principal plants are located in Camden and Harrison, New Jersey; Indianapolis and Bloomington, Indiana; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and Hollywood, California. The RCA Laboratories are located at Princeton, New Jersey. The manufacturing organization will be known as the RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America. The management, personnel, operations, and sales policies will continue as heretofore.

"The unification of the administrative, research and manufacturing activities of RCA will result in closer coordination and increased flexibility of operation", David Sarnoff, RCA President, stated. "It is expected that this unity and coordination of services will facilitate the company's war efforts."

Mr. Sarnoff also announced that at the meeting of the Board, George K. Throckmorton, former Chairman of the Executive Committee, of RCA Manufacturing Company, was elected a Vice President of the Radio Corporation of America, of which Mr. Throckmorton is a Director.

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WAR EFFECTS VARIED IN RADIO AND WIRE BUSINESS

The effect of the war on the fortunes of communications companies has not been uniform, according to James L. Fly, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission and Board of War Communications. "At one extreme the telephone and telegraph companies, engaged in long-distance traffic, have enjoyed substantial increase in gross earnings, while the local telephone companies in the cities have done moderately well", Mr. Fly said.

"At the other extreme, many small broadcasting stations dependent on the revenue flowing from local advertisers have suffered a material decline in earnings. In between, the national networks and the large broadcasting stations have done fairly well.

"During a war, the Federal Government becomes the best customer of the long lines of the telephone and telegraph companies. For example, at the end of August, 1941, the United States was using 23 private telephone wires, totaling 5300 miles. On August 31, 1942, the number of such circuits was more than 300 and the mileage more than 150,000. During the same period, the Government usage of teletype and telegraph circuits quadrupled.

PSA MFG. CO. HONORS LOYEES FOR AS ORGANIZATION TURNS

The commitment of the PSA Manufacturing Company plan [illegible] the Corporation of America, its parent company, [illegible] explained by a spokesman of the company as a [illegible] [illegible].

The PSA Manufacturing Company has approximately [illegible] employees and is the largest employer in production [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] offices. Its principal plants are located in [illegible] [illegible] New Jersey; Indianapolis and Bloomington, Indiana; [illegible], Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky; [illegible], California. The PSA Building [illegible] from Jersey City, New Jersey. The manufacturing [illegible] will be moved to the PSA Motor Division of Ford [illegible] [illegible] of Detroit. The management, operational, [illegible] [illegible] will continue as usual.

"In addition to the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of PSA will result in a loss of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] flexibility of operation", Davis stated, "PSA [illegible] [illegible]. "It is expected that a [illegible] unity and coordination of [illegible] will facilitate the company's [illegible]."

Mr. Stuart also announced that at the meeting of the [illegible] [illegible] K. Thorndike, former Manager of the Thermoflex Products [illegible] PSA Manufacturing Company, was elected a Vice President of the Equipment Corporation of America, of which Mr. Thorndike is a Director.

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PSA EMPLOYEES VARIED IN PAST AND THEIR ACTIVITIES

The history of the war on the Tonkinese of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Thompson Transmission Manufacture and [illegible] of "Mr. Communication. "At the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] employed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

"At the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Due to the policy of large national advertisers of retaining their radio time and using it to promote good will and preserve trade names, the large broadcasting stations and the networks are holding their revenues and, in certain instances, increasing them. Taxes and man-power are their chief worries. With the little fellows, it is another story.

The independent telephone company and the independent broadcaster are in the same spot. They are experiencing difficulty in meeting expenses.

There is outstanding significance in the growth of our international communications as a result of the war. These circuits, both wire and wireless, have been catapaulted by the war from a position of remote interest to one of dominant importance. They are being utilized now in maintaining an American battlefront stretching around the world. After the war, they will connect us to a world community.

At this time, I hope we shall have one strong private company in the international radiotelegraph and cable field (instead of the 10 that now exist) which will be able to compete successfully with the big foreign companies, many of which are protected and promoted by their governments.

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CALLS RADIO BEST CONVERTED INDUSTRY

Appraisal of the wartime work of the radio manufacturing industry was made by John K. Hutchens, writing in the New York Times:

"Who is making what, and where, is a military secret, for obvious reasons. So is the exact amount of communications material delivered to the Government in 1942. But the overall achievement of the industry is no secret. It is so great that Ray C. Ellis, Director of the WPB Radio Division, could say in his Washington office the other day: 'Radio is our best converted industry.'"

"What is now concentrating on is receiving and sending sets for tanks, planes, surface craft, submarines; "walkie-talkie" and other field sets; tubes and batteries by the millions; detector devices; amplifiers, wire,,telephones, transmitters, teletypewriters, direction finders, radio locaters, altimeters, switchboards, public address systems; in short, a catalog of articles and devices, some of them non-radio but all of them essential to that communications system which is the nerve center of mechanical warfare."

"Of all that the radio industry now produces, about 80 per cent goes to the Army Signal Corps (including the equipment it procures for the Army Air Force and the Army Armored Force) and 20 per cent to the Navy, with the FBI, civilian aviation, Forest service, police service and other agencies receiving only a small fraction of the entire output. Once delivered to the armed forces, the equipment is a sort of pool, in the sense that all types of communications work in close collaboration."

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Due to the valley of large medical enterprises on a tele-
[illegible] trade time and using it to [illegible] good will and [illegible]
[illegible] rooms, the large [illegible] stations are [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] in certain [illegible]. Increasing [illegible]
[illegible] are [illegible] with [illegible] little [illegible]
[illegible] is another [illegible].

The independent telephone company and the independent [illegible]
[illegible] are in the same boat. They are [illegible] [illegible] in
[illegible] expansion.

There is [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] of our
[illegible] [illegible] as a result of the war. [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] been [illegible] by the war from a [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]. They are [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]. After [illegible], they [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible].

At [illegible] time, I hope we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will be able to [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the old foreign [illegible], many of which are [illegible]
[illegible] by their [illegible].

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[illegible] PART [illegible] SUPERIOR [illegible]

Appraisal of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] by John K. [illegible], [illegible] in the [illegible]

"Who is making [illegible], and why? Is a military [illegible], for
[illegible] [illegible]. So is the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in the [illegible] in 1944. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] "[illegible] is no [illegible]. It is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] War [illegible] Division, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] "[illegible] is our [illegible] [illegible]."

"[illegible] is not [illegible], or is [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TRADE NOTES

At the request of the Board of War Communications, the FCC allocated two additional police frequencies 7805 and 7935 to the international broadcast service for the duration of the war. On the basis that the broadcast transmissions will be intended for reception outside the continental United States and that most of the zone and inter-zone police communication on these frequencies occurs during daylight hours, it is not expected that the police service will cause any interference to the international broadcast service.

The exemption from price control of radio fixed capacitors for military use today was extended from January 1, 1943, to April 1, 1943. Capacitors, known also as condensers, are essential parts of radio apparatus. Production for military uses has expanded at a rapid rate but the program has not reached the desired point of stability for the purposes of price regulation, OPA announced.

During the additional exemption period it is believed the industry will complete its expansion program and in the meanwhile responsibility over prices of fixed radio capacitors remains with the Army and Navy.

Arthur Miller, formerly Eastern Editor of Movie-Radio Guide, has joined the CBS Publicity Department. Mr. Miller will be in the Magazine Division, working with Helen Brattrud, who heads the Division.

Henri C. Bohle, formerly Assistant Vice President, has been elected a Vice President of the International Standard Electric Corporation, a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, which controls the greater part of I. T. & T.'s manufacturing properties outside the United States.

Mr. Bohle has served the International Standard Electric Corporation and its predecessors for thirty-one years. He was born in Antwerp and came to this country at the age of 18.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter Winchell of the United States Navy has arrived in Sao Paulo, Brazil, the Rio de Janeiro radio announced in a broadcast recorded by the FCC. The Broadway columnist, on what was said when he left the United States to be "a confidential mission". was accompanied by a representative of the Brazilian Department of Information and Press.

The Radio Bureau of the OWI will be glad to confer at any time with stations or networks on programming contemplated to combat rumor. "The subject is not an easy one", says OWI, "but we shall have gone far toward solving it when we realize this commonsense fact - the best antidote for rumor is information."

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Quick Notes

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[illegible]

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1493

EDITOR CHARGES PRESS SERVICE INFERIOR TO RADIO

Considerable dissatisfaction with the news performance of American newspapers, as compared to radio, especially on Washington affairs, is expressed in a letter sent last week to officers and directors of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association by Clare Marshall, editorial director of the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gazette, in he says:

"Freedom of the press is not predicated upon cash register technique.

"If through our columns, both local and by wire, the American press continues to fall short of the public service rendered by radio (a government-licensed agency) then we shall lose our freedom.

"If the Associated Press suit had for its object intimidation, then, in our opinion, the goal has already been attained. Even as subscribers to the U.P. and INS and as a member of the AP, this newspaper feels it is not rendering the service newswise which is our obligation, demanded of a free press. As recent evidence:

"1. Wire service stories on reason for Leon Henderson's resignation - ' lame back.' Why isn't the real story told. Radio does it.

"2. Abuses and violations of all rationing regulations in Washington. Listen to Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s radio recital of the evidence.

"3. Bogging down of patriotic American industry and labor by all the bureaucratic agencies requesting multitudinous reports. Again, listen to radio uncover the horrible situation. Try to find the full story in all the wire services."

And further,

"Someone will say that newspapers here and there do show enterprise and are presenting the true picture of events and conditions by going off their regular beats to dig up real facts.

"True enough, but they are few and widely scattered.

"They are mere voices crying in the wilderness.

"There is no co-ordinated effort. The Cedar Rapids Gazette may unearth a bad situation in a bureaucratic setup; so might the Baltimore Sun and the Los Angeles Times, but each does not know

what the other is doing. Some kind of a co-ordinated group could lift the story out of the corners of the country to a nationwide status. It would be published generally and, with the entire newspaper profession joining in the effort, effective pressure could be brought to bear on the proper authorities.

"As it is now, officials are too prone to consider one newspaper's constructive criticism, based on hitherto little known fact, as isolated and unimportant.

"At the same time, a radio commentator speaks once and has a nationwide audience. If the news services won't tell the true story because of fear of editorial or political bias, it is high time newspapers themselves got together."

Replying to this, Editor & Publisher says:

"Conceding that there is a good bit of superficial coverage of news from Washington, we don't believe that radio is giving its audience more than readers get from their newspapers. In the case of the Henderson resignation, cited as a 'horrible example' by Mr. Marshall, there was no failure on the part of the newspapers that we read to report the true facts. Mr. Henderson made no secret of the reason for his departure from OPA, and his statements were equally available to press and radio, and were equally used by both.

"Mr. Marshall's idea that a new organization be formed for the purpose of collecting and distributing purely national news seems to us an unnecessary diversion of man-power and brains from a pool which is already depleted by war. The three big press services are all represented at every point where news of national interest might develop, and if the Cedar Rapids Gazette or any other newspaper, large or small, turns up a story of more than local interest, the chances are ten to one that that fact will get on the wires of at least one of the services.

"Certain it is that newspapers have much more to their credit during the past year than the organization of a successful drive for scrap. They have not lagged behind radio in the exposition of important news, except for the inevitable fact that radio has been able to beat them to the street with the initial news of almost every important story. In our opinion, that fact has given radio no particular advantage in the public's mind. It has not weakened the newspaper as the major medium of public information. It has not hit at the foundations of the Constitutional guarantee of press freedom."

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[illegible]

[illegible] the other [illegible] hand, some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SENATOR CLARK REINTRODUCES PETRILLO BILL

On the second day of the new Congress, Senator D. Worth Clark, of Idaho, reintroduced his bill to restrict the powers of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians. The bill would make illegal any orders of Mr. Petrillo to ban the production of records or electrical transcriptions. It would endeavor to bring the labor leader within the scope of the anti-trust laws and subject to possible injunctions preventing the enforcement of the prohibition against musicians playing for recorded music.

Senator Clark said that Petrillo had advised him that he would appear at the hearings of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which will begin next Tuesday, January 12th. Furthermore Senator Clark declared that if there was not speedy action in the Senate, he would go directly to President Roosevelt on it.

"If we can't get anywhere with this bill, which I plan to re-offer in the new Congress, then I'll appeal directly to the President", Senator Clark said.

"He has authority to take over plants where production has been halted by strikes, I am sure he has war-time power to curb the power of Petrillo to deny popular music to millions of Americans, including troops at home and abroad.

"So far as I know, Petrillo has not offered any concrete proposal as a compromise to either the broadcasting stations, the record and transcription manufacturers or others involved", Senator Clark added.

"This matter goes far beyond any labor dispute. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, told our committee recently that a continuance of the ban would force the closing of many small radio stations essential to our wartime communications.

"He also said, and he spoke for the War and Navy Departments, that the withdrawal of popular music from the radio stations and 'juke boxes' would seriously endanger wartime morale on the home front as well as that of our troops on the battle front.

"Quite a few stations have already closed or sold out for nominal sums."

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Electric storage battery production quote for 1943, as announced by the War Production Board, is established at 100% of number sold during 1941, under Order L-180 as amended January 5,1943.

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[illegible] Portillo, President of the American Federation of Labor, [illegible] "The bill would make illegal any orders of Mr. Portillo to [illegible] the production of vessels or electronic transmitters. It would [illegible] however to bring the labor leaders within the scope of the [illegible] first have had notices to possible injunctions prohibiting the [illegible] payment of the prohibition against machine slowing for [illegible] relief.

Senator Chris [illegible] Portillo and advised him that [illegible] would depend on the hearings of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which will begin early Monday, January 12th. Senator [illegible] said he [illegible] if [illegible] was not merely action in the Senate, he would go directly to President Roosevelt on it.

"If we can't get anywhere with this bill, which I plan to [illegible] for in six new Congress, then I'll consult directly to the President", Senator Clark said.

"It is a scandal to have over eleven million workers [illegible] from [illegible] by strikes. I do hope to see Portillo [illegible] to work for the [illegible] of Portillo to any popular [illegible] to millions of Americans [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] and others.

"So far as I know, Portillo has not offered any [illegible] proposal [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] statement, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Senator Clark said.

"[illegible] one [illegible] any [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] Portillo, Director of the Office of War Information, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] influence of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

"[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CONGRESSMAN COX AGAIN MOVES TO INVESTIGATE FCC

Representative E. E. Cox (D.), of Georgia, again sharpened his axe for the Federal Communications Commission by announcing that he would reintroduce his resolution to probe FCC activities. The Cox resolution reads:

"Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of five Members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

"The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a study and investigation of the organization, personnel, and activities of the Federal Communications Commission with a view to determining whether or not such Commission in its organization, in the selection of personnel, and in the conduct of its activities, has been, and is, acting in accordance with law and the public interest.

"The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) at the earliest practicable date during the present Congress the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems desirable.

"For the purposes of this resolution the committee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the committee or any member designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member."

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NBC AND U. OF C. SPONSOR WEST COAST RADIO INSTITUTE

A radio institute sponsored jointly by the National Broadcasting Company and the University of California at Los Angeles was announced by Sidney N. Strotz, NBC Vice-President for the Western Division.

Five six-week courses will be offered. They are: Writing, acting, announcing, production-direction and public service programs.

Enrollment in the institute, to be conducted between June 28 and August 21, will be limited to 100 students.

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CONGRESSMAN GUY VANDER JAGT MOVES TO INVESTIGATE [illegible]

Congressman Guy V. Vander Jagt (R.), of Reed City, again charged [illegible] by the Federal Communications Commission by "[illegible] [illegible] the Republican Party."

"Believe, that there is hardly [illegible] a public [illegible] [illegible] the Democrats or the House to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

KNOWLSON EXIT SAID TO FORESHADOW MORE WPB BLOW-UPS

Another loud explosion following the resignation of James S. Knowlson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, President of the Stewart-Warner Company of Chicago, and a former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, was when a third Chicagoan, Lessing Rosenwald, of Chicago, Director of WPB's conservation division, decided to quit while the going was good. The first of the Chicago crowd to leave under his own steam was Merrill "Babe" Meigs, Hearst executive, who was Chief of the Aircraft Division. Since Don Nelson is from Chicago, and since the other Chicago gentlemen, including his former boss Mr. Rosenwald, have found the road too hard to travel, the impression is that the next man to throw up the sponge may be Nelson himself.

If so, Mr. Nelson, according to the present dope, would be replaced by Charles E. Wilson who voluntarily gave up his big-time salary as President of the General Electric Company to take a $10,000 salary with the WPB. Ferdinand Eberstadt, former Wall Street investment banker, is also mentioned.

At the moment Messrs. Wilson and Eberstadt seem to be running the show though supposedly under the direction of Mr. Nelson, who it is said is allowing the situation to get away from him. This, it is explained, has not made Mr. Nelson feel any too secure in his own position though he came in with a big ballyhoo and presidential blessings the like of which Washington hardly ever heard but in view of the fishy eye of the new Congress the blessings are believed to be worth considerably less now than then.

Mr. Knowlson's departure was waid by associates to be a completely amicable one, but he was represented as feeling that the realignment of WPB's top command had relieved him of high policy-making authority and that he could be more useful to the war effort in his own company. Mr. Knowlson felt his power flowing away from him and decided to get out.

Mr. Wilson, who at the moment seems to be the Administration's "fair haired boy" now has supreme control over scheduling the production programs of the armed service - aircraft, radio equipment and escort vessels. Of this one writer says:

"Eyes of the escort vessel are a new and secret instrument known as radar. Wilson has charge of this, too. But he won't talk about it, more than to say that it helps convoys to see what the eye cannot see, and it will revolutionize transportation, on the sea and in the air, after the war.

"Behind his rimless glasses, Wilson keeps a perfect focus on his main objective - to build planes, escort vessels, and radio equipment faster than they have ever been built before in the United States. And incidentally, the second objective is to prove to the brass hats that the job can be done by American industry, under civilian leadership."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The inference of the last statement evidently being that the job has not been done satisfactorily under the Nelson leadership. So keep your ear to the ground for more WPB blow-ups.

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IT IS MAJOR GILLINGHAM NOW

George O. Gillingham, former press representative of the Federal Communications Commission, is now a Major. Mr. Gillingham is attached to the office of the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service and is editor of the News Letter of the service.

Mr. Gillingham was formerly associated with the Newark (N.J.) Star-Eagle, Newark Sunday Call and covered North Jersey for three Philadelphia dailies, i.e., North American, Press, and Evening Bulletin. He also did feature writing for the New York Sunday World and has had varied experience in magazine work, having contributed articles to Saturday Evening Post, Current History, Bookman, New Yorker, Esquire, etc. At one time Mr. Gillingham was managing editor of the Pathfinder magazine and at the same time edited a department in Golden Book.

Mr. Gillingham was in the military service from 1918 to 1920 and for a time commanded Company K of the 1st Gas Regiment. He is a member of the National Press Club and Past Commander of the National Press Club Post of the American Legion.

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CLAIMS RADIO DIDN'T DO THE JOB IN ADLESS N.Y.

Says the Chicago Daily News:

"Without newspapers for the 72 hours prior to 1 A.M. Wednesday, Dec. 17, New Yorkers didn't buy as usual - which anyone should have known, anyhow. But a strike of the deliverymen gave another expensive laboratory test of the necessity of newspaper advertising to retail trade. Chicago had the classic test of that sort in a stereotypers' strike in 1898, which came right at the most exciting period of the Spanish-American War.

"The 1898 demonstration was scientifically conclusive as to the effects upon business, although advertising was far less developed 44 years ago.

"But no doubt many curious souls have longed for a test of that kind in the age of radio. Well, they got it this month. It cost everybody plenty. Radio didn't do the job. Wartime prosperity didn't do it. The enviable and deserved repurtations of famous stores didn't do it. The slump came, as every newspaperman knew it would come, and New York's Christmas was curtailed."

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U.S. SOLDIERS IN NEWFOUNDLAND STAGE RADIO SERIES

American soldiers of the Newfoundland Base Command have been putting on a successful radio show, "Prepare For Action", for nearly three months. Regular listeners have included not only military personnel of the United Nations and Newfoundlanders, but American civilians from as far as the mid-West in the United States, the War Department has been informed.

This entertainment is presented every Tuesday night for thirty minutes over the principal St. John's station by the soldiers themselves in conjunction with the local United Service Organization. The entertainers are usually soldiers, with occasional visiting professional guest stars such as Joan Blondell and the singing Hylton Sisters.

The radio show is of the variety type with the band of an old American Infantry regiment providing the music background each week. A studio audience of 600 is admitted by ticket to the USO auditorium where the broadcasts emanate.

As in the big-time New York radio studios, signs such as "Applause" and "Silence" are used to direct the audience, and each performance starts with a pre-broadcast talk.

Despite the fact that, due to atmospheric conditions, reception of any radio program from Newfoundland is seldom of the best, many reports have come in from American relatives back home who have listened in to their husbands, brothers, sons and friends. The carefully timed program is short waved on the 49 meter band at 7:30, Eastern War Time, on Tuesday nights.

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ASKS WHY MOST RADIO SPEAKERS ARE NOT NATURAL

Henry McLimore, columnist, writes in the Washington Post:

"A radio personality who talks over the air as he does at home. There is no rule against talking naturally, but no one does it. Kaltenborn clips and sighs. Swing is so natural he isn't. Elmer Davis is the same. Lowell Thomas gives the impression that he is broadcasting from the back of Lawrence of Arabia, which would be all right if his listeners didn't know that he wasn't doing anything of the wort.

"Even President Roosevelt isn't natural. I have never talked to the President - as a matter of fact, I have never talked to any President - but Mr. Roosevelt never would have been elected had he talked in conversation as he does over the air. If he had given those ward, county and State leaders that beautiful cross between Groton and Albany, he would still be the Assistant Secretary of the Navy."

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TELEGRAPH MERGER BILL REINTRODUCED

The bill authorizing the merger of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph was reintroduced by Representative Bulwinkle the first day of the new Congress. It is known as H.R. 499.

A bill authorizing such a merger went through the Senate last session and was approved by the House Interstate Commerce Committee, but did not get to a vote on the floor.

Not only would the domestic companies be permitted to merge, but international telegraph carriers also would be allowed to consolidate after divesting themselves of any domestic telegraph business.

For a period of four years after approval of any merger, any employee of the merged company who might lose his job because of the consolidation would have a preferential hiring and employment status with the consolidated company.

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DO YOU KNOW THIS RADIO GENTLEMAN?

So that outsiders could get an idea of some of the freaks that are in the government service, the Washington Post has been running a series contributed by private secretaries, stenographers and others. An article signed "Cynara" referring to a radio executive follows:

"Sometimes a dud goes off unexpectedly, and when the one I was working for went off to Chicago, it gave me a chance to look for another assignment.

"The personnel manager was cooperative. He had just the man for me - one of that bizarre but gallant army the Government is hiring from Hollywood these days (writers, artists, poets; the Walt Disneys and Melvin Douglases). This man, the manager informed me, was in charge of the organization's radio publicity, was dissatisfied with the girl he had, and would be glad to see me.

"His office was situated in another building, and when he dropped in to see the personnel manager the next day, he called on me in the boss' office.

"Something small and dark, so thin he was practically five-by nothing, took a running leap into the room. He had beetling brows that joined across the nose bridge over piercing black eyes. He was not merely dynamic - he was the quintessence of human energy, he was Ambition personified. Ego going places; and touting it to the world in a harsh staccato.

"Sometimes he sat on the edge of the desk and looked down at me, sometimes he half clambered up the window sill, or bounded across the room and tore nervously at the leaves of the ivy plant. And all the while his slightly mad eyes stared at me as if trying to undress my mind.

"'I'm a producer', he opened fire. 'I'm putting on a radio show to help the war effort, and I'm a busy man. There'll be a lot of work on this job, hard work, and late hours, every night maybe 'til 9, and sometimes Sundays. Now what I want is a secretary who likes show business, one who takes a genuine interest; in fact, she has to love it and it can't be feigned.'

"'How do you handle people?' he continued to shoot at me, 'how do you work under pressure? Can you turn out a lot of work? Do you know how to punctuate?'

"Then suddenly he leaped from the branches of the plant to the window sill and almost shouted. 'Now here's a very important matter - personality. The girl who works for me has to adjust herself to my personality (he said the word "adjust" in italics); my secretary has to work for me. I'm not going to work for my secretary. I don't want a girl to tell me what to do or how to run my office. I'll adjust my personality where I have to. I'll adjust my personality to Errol Flynn or Ronald Colman or Katharine Cornell; where I have to, yes, but not to my secretary.'

"'And that reminds me', he was saying, 'how is your telephone voice? You may have to talk to some important people; you may have to talk to Clif Faidiman or Orson Welles.' My polite murmurs were stilled. I was by then practically wordless.

"'I'd like a day to think it over', I said evenly. 'I'll speak to the manager in the morning.' 'I'll speak to the manager myself', he threw back significantly; and of course he did, on the way out. You have guessed it - he told the manager wrathfully that he didn't like my personality."

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The front cover of "London Calling", carryingBBC programs for the week of January 10, shows two photographs not heretofore seen in this country taken by R.A.F. attacking bombers showing the bombing of the Philips Radio factory at Eindhoven, Netherlands. The photos bear this caption:

"It took just four minutes for a hundred R.A.F. light bombers to swoop in daylight on the important Philips radio valve works at Eindhoven on Sunday, December 6. These remarkable pictures were taken during that fearsome four minutes when a plant so vital to Hitler was almost completely destroyed. It was revealed later that among the bombers taking part were Lockheed-Vega Venturas - a plane, now being mass-produced in the U.S., which is faster and possesses greater endurance than the Lockheed Hudson."

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NBC OFFICIALS ESCORT SONG CONTEST WINNER TO CAPITAL

NBC's President Niles Trammell, Vice-Presidents Frank E. Mullen, Clarence L. Menser, and several other executives, will accompany Miss Eugenia Demetriou, of Maspeth, L. I., winner of NBC's Pan American Holiday contest, to Washington, D.C., to attend the program's special broadcast on Saturday, January 9, at 1:00 P.M., EWT. The entire cast of "Pan American Holiday" and the orchestra will also be present at the Mayflower Hotel for the event.

Miss Demetriou emerged victorious from a group of four semi-finalists, all of whose voices, specially recorded, were listened to by Vice-President and Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, Ambassador and Madame Carlos Martins, of Brazil, and Ambassador and Senora Castillo Najero, of Mexico. These officials and other members of the Washington diplomatic corps, are expected to be present at the broadcast, and at the luncheon following the broadcast.

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ODD REQUESTS POUR INTO NEW WLW MAIL DEPARTMENT

One of the busiest offices in "Crosley Square", WLW-WSAI's Cincinnati home, is that of the recently opened Audience Mail Department, under the direction of Elsa G. Waterman. Begun as a service to listeners, it has given help to almost 300 persons in its first month of operation.

Across Miss Waterman's desk every day pass requests for everything from copies of poems to inspire the lonely soldier boy-friend to letters asking aid in locating a lost person or advice as to whether or not to buy a business.

"And not one of the dozens of letters that arrive each day is left unanswered", says the WLW Radio News. "The listener's problem may require hours of search, numberless telephone calls, or half a dozen letters, but the satisfaction in giving help is well worth all the effort."

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AMERICAN INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTES WAR RADIO SINEWS

Just as advertising revenue finances largely the editorial and reportial services of our free daily press, and of our magazines, so American industry contributes the sinews of war to the steady forward march of the 924 broadcasting stations against the common enemies of American freedom, Paul Hollister, Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, told the New York Council of the American Association of Advertising Agencies recently.

Mr. Hollister adding that this is a good time to recall that one of the American freedoms the enemy aims to abolish is private enterprise, or "the simple right to amount to something", said:

"The major wartime contribution of advertising is this: the 924 radio stations in the U.S.A. receive the revenue which enables them to operate from a single major source: advertising monies paid to them by manufacturers, merchants, and vendors of services. This gross revenue as you know is the sine qua non, the life-blood, of the broadcasting system in our nation; it pays the costs not only of the actual offering of goods and services, but it makes possible likewise the massive total of sustaining, or non-commercial programs - what the layman calls the 'editorial matter' broadcast."

Mr. Hollister's speech has now been reprinted in pamphlet form "U.S. Radio Goes to War", the subtitle of which is: "What part has radio advertising played in the U. S. war effort?"

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NBC TAKES 11 TOP PLACES IN HOOPER SURVEY

NBC programs maintained their pre-eminent position in broadcast entertainment in the survey conducted during the third week of December by C. B. Hooper, Inc., according to figures released which show that NBC programs, in that period, dominated the kilocycles in this impressive manner: Of the top ranking features, NBC had - 11 out of the first 11; 18 out of the first 25; 20 out of the first 30, and 32 out of the first 50.

The 11 outstanding shows in the order of their survey ratings are:

1 - Edgar Bergen (Chase & Sanborn)
2 - Bob Hope (Pepsodent)
3 - Fibber McGee & Molly (Johnson's Wax)
4 - Jack Benny (General Foods)
5 - Aldrich Family (General Foods)
6 - Frank Morgan-Fanny Brice (General Foods)
7 - Bandwagon (Fitch Co.)
8 - Rudy Vallee (Sealtest)
9 - Music Hall (Kraft Cheese)
10 - Kay Kyser (American Tobacco)
11 - Eddie Cantor (Bristol-Myers)

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1494

January 12, 1943

"WHAT DO YOU WANT?" WHEELER BLUNTLY ASKS PETRILLO

"What do you want?" "Who do you want it from?" "What is your solution of this music question?" were three questions which Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana repeatedly asked James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Music when the Chicago labor leader but, during the first session of the Senate hearing today (Tuesday) at lease did not receive a clear answer. Roughly Mr. Petrillo's reply was that he desired to put more live talent into the 200 broadcasting stations of the country that were now using "80 to 100%" recordings. Senator Wheeler said there should be some way of solving the music problem so the public wouldn't suffer, so the industry would not be put out of business, and so the union could still survive. Mr. Wheeler intimated that if this could not be found because of the "growing resentment of the public against the attitude of certain labor leaders" these leaders might topple and federal legislation might result.

Senators present at the opening of the probe in addition to Mr. Wheeler were Clark of Idaho, Chairman of the Sub-committee, Johnson of Colorado, Tobey, of New Hampshire, White of Maine, Tunnel of Delaware, McFarland of Arizona, Andrews, and Stewart of Tennessee. Although there was a good attendance at the first session, the turnout was smaller than had been expected and only comfortably filled the large Senate caucus room.

Mr. Petrillo in his opening statement said:

"My name is James C. Petrillo. I am President of the American Federation of Musicians, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. I was elected to the office of President in June, 1940. I am pleased to respond to your invitation to appear before this Senate Committee and give you such help as I can.

"Let me say at the outset that in order for the Committee to be properly and fully informed on the subject of the Resolution, it is necessary to make a full investigation of the industry. Only by such investigation can the tremendous control of the entire music industry, including record making, radio broadcasting and the like be shown to be in the hands of a few giant corporations who have become powerful and prosperous on the original work, and at the expense of, the live musician. The American Federation of Musicians respectfully requests this Committee to look into the charges frequently made, and which we believe to be true, of monopoly, interlocking arrangements and large profits.

"This information can only be obtained by a thorough inquiry by this Committee into the inner workings of the industry and a complete examination and cross-examination of the higher officials managing the industry, as well as a full and complete examination of all records, data and information gathered by the FCC.

"Much has been written and said about this controversy by those whose interests are opposed to the interests of the American Federation of Musicians and its members. What has been said has not been for the purpose of enlightening the public, but for the purpose of abusing and insulting the American Federation of Musicians and its officers, on the theory that 'if you cannot answer a person's arguments, you can still call him dirty names.'

The worst offender in this regard has been the National Association of Broadcasters and some of its officials. The American Federation of Musicians has not adopted similar methods by way of defense. I hardly think that the members of this Committee can be unaware of the fact that the National Association of Broadcasters has engaged in an expensive publicity campaign composed of nothing but false issues and personal abuse.

"Insofar as the American Federation of Musicians is concerned, we welcome an investigation, providing it is full and complete and will investigate the entire industry in all its operations. Unless this is done, the Committee cannot obtain a thorough understanding of the problem.

"I believe that I can be of most service to this Committee by dealing with the practical side of the question, and I think that this can best be done by answering such questions you may desire to put to me. I shall try to answer such questions to the best of my ability. Insofar as legal and economic information is concerned, our Counsel, Judge Padway, will present a full statement on these matters."

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AIR PROFANITY INCREASE, COMPLAINTS ALLEGE

It was said at the Federal Communications Commission that more than the ordinary number of complaints of vulgarity and profanity over the air had been received. What action the Commission will take was not indicated.

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PETRILLO COURT CALL COMES ON EVE OF SENATE HEARING

Just as James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians was making first preparations for his appearance before the Senate investigating committee in Washington today (Tuesday), Federal Judge John P. Barnes in Chicago ordered him to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be issued restraining him and his Musicians' Union from further enforcement of their ban on making records for public purposes.

President Petrillo and eight other officers of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) were asked to appear in court in Chicago January 18.

Judge Barnes dismissed the Government's original petition for an injunction against Petrillo and the others last October 12 on grounds that the matter essentially was a labor dispute.

But last December 24, the Government filed an amended petition designed to circumvent an adverse ruling on the labor angle. The revised suit charged that the defendants conspired to put out of business independent radio stations located in areas where union musicians were not available and where no labor disputes existed.

Petrillo's order forbade members of the union from making recordings and transcriptions for the radio and juke boxes. Daniel B. Britt, Assistant to the United States Attorney General, obtained the show cause order. He said Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold would argue the Government's side of the case at the January 18 session.

Captioning it "A Happy Situation", the Saturday Evening Post has an editorial about Mr. Petrillo which reads:

"It's old stuff by this time, but we are still fascinated by James Caesar Petrillo's magnaminity in dealing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which, in the protective custody of the American Federation of Musicians, is now off Mr. Petrillo's black list. As Caesar explained when the articles of capitulation were signed, the agreement 'will permit the Boston Symphony to make records - when the record dispute is over - go on the radio and do the things that other orchestras are able to do that are members of the federation.' Mr. Petrillo then added: 'A very happy situation, a great orchestra, a great conductor.'

"As the cat might have remarked, with the canary inside her, 'Peace, it's wonderful!' What Bach, Beethoven or the American music lover thinks of the fact that a great orchestra with a great conductor must get right with Petrillo before it can be heard outside its own concert hall is for the sounder-outers of public opinion to discover."

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IRA L GRIMSHAW, NBC ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL, DIES

Ira L. Grimshaw of 1 Pinecrest Road, Scarsdale, New York, passed away suddenly at his home on January 1, 1943. For the past ten years he had been associated with the National Broadcasting Company as Assistant General Counsel, located in the New York offices of the Company, with A. L.Ashby, Vice President and General Counsel.

Mr. Grimshaw was born May 31, 1887 in Denver, Colorado. From there, at an early age he moved with his family to San Francisco, California. Later, he moved while still in his teens with his family to Santa Fe, New Mexico where his father was an official of the Santa Fe Railroad.

Mr. Grimshaw was a graduate of the University of Michigan with degrees of A.B. and L.L.B. For a number of years after graduation he practiced law in New Mexico and later acted as Clerk for the Supreme Court of New Mexico. When he came East he was associated with Judge Stephen Davis as Assistant Counsel for the National Electric Light Association. For three years he was also assistant to Judge Davis when Judge Davis had charge of radio licenses, when the same were administered by the Department of Commerce of the United States under former President Hoover, who was then Secretary of Commerce. Following his work in the Department of Commerce, he was associated in the general practice of law with Judge Davis in New York. This association continued until the death of Judge Davis. Following Judge Davis' death, he became a member of the legal staff of the National Broadcasting Company.

During the last World War, Mr. Grimshaw held the commission of a Major in the United States Army.

Mr. Grimshaw is survived by his wife, Mrs. Beatrice Grimshaw, and his two sons, Robert and Thomas, who at present are students at the University of Michigan.

The services were held at Scarsdale, New York, on Sunday, January 3rd, at 3:30 P.M. and in part were conducted by the Masonic Lodge of which Mr. Grimshaw was a high ranking member.

A Westerner in training and spirit, he was direct in all approaches to problems. He greatly endeared himself to his associates in NBC during his years there not only because of his own personality but because of his helpfulness and loyalty. His associates will cherish the inestimable privilege of emulating his example and proving themselves worthy to have had his friendship and esteem.

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GERALD GROSS IS NOW A TWO AND A HALF STRIPER

Gerald C. Gross, Assistant Chief Engineer in charge of the Common Carrier Division since December, 1941, has received a leave of absence for the duration of the war from the Federal Communications Commission to become a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy. He has held a commission in the Naval Reserve since 1932.

Mr. Gross participated in the formation of the Engineering Division of the Federal Radio Commission in 1928. Since the formation of the FCC, he has headed both the International and Broadcast Divisions and represented the Government in twenty-one international conferences on communications.

Born in New York City in 1903, Mr. Gross obtained his elementary schooling in France, and received a B.S. degree from Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. in 1926. At Haverford he was instrumental in setting up WABQ, one of the first college broadcasting stations in the country. He served as a radio and communications officer in the American Merchant Marine and worked for the United States Bureau of Standards where he was engaged in research on plane radio and on the radio beacon. Later he was placed in charge of the Bureau's standard frequency transmissions.

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V-P WALLACE SEES U.S. GIRL RECEIVE NBC MUSIC AWARD

In the presence of Vice-President Wallace, Ambassador Ernesto Jaen Guardia of Panama, Ambassador Luis Fernando Guachalla of Bolivia, Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company and Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager, Eugenia Demetriou, of Maspeth, L. I., last Saturday was awarded a trip to Mexico as winner of the NBC's "Spanish Through Music" contest.

The occasion was the final of a series of network programs entitled "Pan American Holiday", originally suggested by Mr. Wallace as a means of fostering better relations among the Americas.

The Vice President praised NBC for its series, explaining how the original idea came from an experiment when he and some Mexican friends had used phonograph records of Spanish songs to help learn the language.

The radio series, which combined Latin American music, with a dramatic story, "has been of real help in making people in the United States want to know about our good neighbors to the south", Mr. Wallace said.

"Really to learn the language of another people widens your outlook and feelings in so many ways as really to equip you with another soul. I hope that we of the United States become so proficient in Spanish that we shall have a Latin soul as well as a North American soul and that the Latin Americans become so proficient in English that they can understand us, too."

Don Ernesto Jaen Guardia, Ambassador of Panama, stressed the cooperation now existing between the United States and his country, and predicted that "victory for the democracies is definitely in sight". To safeguard the future, he recommended establishment of a "permanent council of democratic nations."

Don Luis Fernando Guachalla, Bolivian Ambassador, praised the radio series as "a remarkable cultural program".

Mr. Trammell, of NBC, said that more than 70,000 persons had requested copies of the Latin American songs which had been taught on the "Pan American Holiday" program.

Miss Demetriou, 18-year-old American-born daughter of Greek and Italian parents, is an employee of the Fairchild Aviation Corp., and will go with her mother to Mexico next month.

Judges in the contest included the Vice President and Mrs. Wallace, the Brazilian Ambassador, and Madame Martins and the Mexican Ambassador and Senora de Castillo Najera.

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NEWSPAPERS HARDER HIT BY WAR THAN RADIO STATIONS

Up to now there has been a much larger war casualty list among the smaller newspapers than the smaller broadcasting stations.

Mounting costs of operation, including labor and materials; decreasing advertising revenues, many publications being hard hit by the drastic curtailment in automotive copy, which in nearly every instance meant the difference between profit and loss; a materials and manpower shortage, and an uncertain future, forced 63 daily newspapers from coast-to-coast to suspend publication during 1942.

Not all of these, however, have lost their identities - many of which were built at much cost of money, time and effort.

Of the 63 dailies which ceased operations from January 1, 1942, up until the first of this year, according to an Editor & Publisher survey, 25 went on a weekly or semi-weekly basis. Nineteen of these now appear as weeklies, the remainder as semi-weeklies.

The largest number, 34, announced they were suspending operations permanently; four announced they were closing their doors "for the duration".

Of the 63 suspensions, 11 were merged with stronger competition and then suspended. In some cases, however, their names were carried on by the succeeding publication in one form or another.

The 1942 daily newspaper fatalities list is the largest for any single year since the last war. The dislocation of consumer markets, materials and manpower brought about by the nation's effort in girding for total war was too much for the 63 publications to overcome.

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G.E. EXPERT NOTES GREAT RADIO PRODUCTION EXPANSION

The war program stopped the design of new circuits and chassis of home radio receivers as engineering talent was transferred from commercial to military equipment, but in the production of radio transmitting and receiving equipment there was unprecedented expansion.

The line of commercial FM broadcast transmitters was completed during the year, including the 50-kw amplifier.

Deliveries of emergency-type equipments to customary outlets such as police departments, public utilities, etc., were greatly curtailed by the war, but such equipments were adopted for military applications. For police, utility and factory installations, equipments were designed with little of such strategic materials as brass and aluminum.

A water-cooled transmitting tube for use in wide-band television amplifiers was designed to incorporate such features as introverted anode and short lead lengths with multiple terminal mount connections, reducing lead inductance and giving stable and efficient performance at high frequencies.

A small, light-weight, gas-filled metal thyratron incorporating many of the features of small metal radio receiving tubes was developed particularly for applications where space and weight are important factors.

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A report of the progress made in our first year of the conflict - a 21-page booklet "War Production in 1942" - has just been issued by the War Production Board.

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ASKS WHY JAP BROADCASTS IF NOBODY CAN LISTEN?

Rapping our short-wave broadcasts to Japan, Jack Gould writes in the New York Times:

"A favorite topic for authorities on propaganda, whose numbers increase hourly with each new controversial issue connected with the war, is the subject of American broadcasts to Japan. Fanciful yarns, receiving wide circulation, have been spun on how we were 'telling' the Japanese the democratic side of the story, and at the same time there have been doubts as to whether we could be heard - doubs, incidentally, which the OWI has been the first to recognize.

"To hand this morning are some American-approved reports on the situation, which apparently had been overlooked, in the public discussion at least. They were issued over a period of years by the Department of Commerce and were prepared by our commercial and trade commissioners in Tokyo.

"The reports show that from 1926 to the start of the war, except for a brief interval in 1930, no short-wave receivers necessary for the reception of the United States had been allowed to be sold in Japan. A handful of government officials and foreign diplomats were the only owners. Further, some 68 percent of the standard receivers in Japan in 1940, for instance, were of four tubes or less, and for years the Japanese Government had deliberately distributed transmitters, so more powerful receivers were not needed.

"In the absence of any possible general audience for our short-wave broadcasts, it might be assumed that there would be a few listeners among Japanese amateur radio operators, who in good faith had been admitted to the international family of followers of the fascinating hobby. However, the report two years ago of Carl H. Boehringer, then Assistant United States Trade Commissioner in Tokyo, reveals that the Japanese had long since debased the pursuit to their own ends.

"'Amateurs in Japan are mainly scholars and others carrying on research work in collaboration with the Department of Communications and the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation', Mr. Boehringer wrote. 'A select few are licensed to carry on short-wave experiments, but the licenses for this purpose are granted only to those whose political views are entirely in accord with the existing order.'

"The OWI has been asked - there already have been a few rumblings in Congress on the matter - why continue to broadcast to Japan, with the necessarily large expenditure, if our own government's reports show nobody can listen? The OWI answer seems both reasonable and plausible.

"If nothing else, a staff of propagandists must be trained against the inevitable day when our troops approach Tokyo, when we will be heard over standard wave-length stations in Japan's front

ARE WE [illegible] "ADVANCED" WORKER TAX LISTENS?

Replying our [illegible] to Japan, Jack Cowin [illegible] in the NEW YORK TIMES:

"A possible topic for [illegible] on productivity, about which we increase nearly [illegible] commercial [illegible] in the [illegible] to Japan. [illegible] years, involving, [illegible] been [illegible] on [illegible] the Japanese [illegible] side of the [illegible]. [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

yard. Too, the psychological effect of letting the enemy know that we are always there, disputing all their lying pap, is an essential part of an all-out war."

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TRADE NOTES

NBC's National Spot Sales Division had the best year in its history in 1942, James V. McConnell, Manager of the Division, announced.

"National Spot Sales", Mr. McConnell said, "had an increase of more than 12% over 1941. Since January 1 of this year, business has continued to be well ahead of the same period in 1942. New accounts and renewals have been reported by all 11 stations represented by NBC National Spot Sales."

President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress January 7 was heard by a radio audience of 14,290,200 adult listeners, according to a Hooper survey and released by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The Hooper rating for the address was 27.7 as against December 8, 1941, when it was 59.6.

There were 702,132 licensed radio receiving sets in Switzerland at the end of July, 1942, say Swiss press reports. This is an increase of 21,817 sets in the first 7 months of 1942.

Miss Patricia (Pat) Kelley has joined the staff of George Crandall in the CBS Publicity Department, in New York City.

The Washington Post prints the following letter from William McMillan, a reader:

"Why not cut all newspaper, radio, billboard and promotional advertising by manufacturers of tobacco and smoking products and of all alcoholic beverages in half?

"The net cost of, say - several cents on a pack of cigarettes or a pint of whisky. In all cases the saving could be put into a special tax.

"A tremendous amount of paper products, printing materials and radio equipment would be saved for the war effort.

"Thousands of people - many technicians - would be released for useful work.

"The savings thus available for taxes would be a basis of adjustment of the victory tax and such oppressive levies."

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FRANK MULLEN GOES ANOTHER STEP UP THE LADDER

Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Co., was elected a Director of the company, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in New York last week.

In announcing Mr. Mullen's election, Niles Trammell, NBC President said:

"Mr. Mullen's election to the NBC directorate is a recognition of his fine service to broadcasting and to his many contributions to the network's part in the war effort. In his position as NBC's General Manager, his ability as an organizer and executive has contributed substantially to the progress of the network."

Mr. Mullen, the originator of the famous "Farm and Home Hour", has participated in the development of radio since 1923, when he organized the first broadcast service for farmers. He joined NBC in 1926 and for 8 years, served as its Director of Agriculture with headquarters in Chicago. In 1934, he was transferred to New York City as Manager of the RCA Department of Information. Five years later, he was elected Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America. In 1940, Mr. Mullen was elected to his present position with the National Broadcasting Company.

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LEADERS IN ATTACK ON PHILIPS RADIO PLANT DECORATED

Wing Commander Hughie Idwall Edwards V.C., D.F.C., of No. 105 Squadron was one of three winners of the Distinguished Service Order announced by the Air Ministry. The medals were awarded for participation in a daylight raid on the Philips radio factory at Eindhoven, the Netherlands, last Dec. 6.

The two others decorated were Wing Commander J. E. Pelly-Fry of No. 88 Squadron and Wing Commander R. H. Young, A.F.C., of No. 464 Squadron.

The Eindhoven operation, which, according to the Air Ministry, was carried out faultlessly, did great damage to the radio tube works, important in the German war effort. Information is still trickling in to the Netherland authorities in London on the dislocation caused by the raid.

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FRANK BUTLER, RADIO OLD TIMER, NOW IN EDITORIAL HARNESS

Frank E. Butler, who has become Associate Editor of Radio Retailing Today, has been active in radio from its very beginnings.

Back in 1904, with Dr. Lee deForest, he operated a wireless station at the World's Fair in St. Louis, the first high-power transmitter to communicate with Chicago. In 1906 he built the trans-Atlantic station at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., and sent messages to Alexander Graham Bell in Ireland.

As Chief Engineer, he continued with deForst during the historic experiments culminating in the invention of the audion or three-element tube, - the invention which laid the foundations for modern radio and electronics. Later Mr. Butler helped develop the wireless telephone, equipping 34 Navy ships under Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans. He also assisted deForest in developing the sound-on-film technique, now known as talking motion-pictures.

Mr. Butler's other inventions apply to sound amplification, and in recent years he has occupied himself in writing a history of the growth of radio.

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NEW RADIOTHERMICS FIELD SPEEDS INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

Success in research and development by engineers of RCA Laboratories in applying radio-generated heat to industrial processes during 1942, is opening a wide new field of activity known as radiothermics, according to I. R. Baker, of RCA Victor Division, reporting in the January issue of "Radio Age", published by Radio Corporation of America.

Spurred by the demands of war, this new thermic branch of radio is developing with such rapidity that Mr. Baker predicts radiothermic equipment will be used extensively by the end of 1943. He estimates that before the close of the year, more radio-frequency power will be installed for use in industry than the total installed power of all broadcasting stations, approximately 3,712,000 watts, in this country.

"We normally think of radio-frequency transmitters as a means of making possible communication and entertainment", said Mr. Baker. "Today, the high radio frequencies are being used to shorten production cycles, improve products and accomplish manufacturing processes which were previously impractical."

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No. 1495

January 15, 1943

PETRILLO SHREWDLY CROSSES SWORDS WITH SENATORS

Fro two solid days James Caesar Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians fenced back and forth with the Senate sub-committee in an effort to convince them of the justification of his ban on musicians making records for broadcasting purposes.

Apparently nervous at the beginning and evidently never quite comfortable on the witness stand ("Have you ever sat where I am now sitting? You wouldn't be able to answer all the questions either", he shot back at one questioner as he mopped his brow). Mr. Petrillo nevertheless seemed to be making a sincere effort to cooperate with Senator Clark, of Idaho, Chairman of the Subcommittee, and the other Senators in getting at the bottom of the music tangle. Frequently there was surprising frankness in his replies. For instance, when asked by Senator McFarland, of Arizona, if the ban had proved anything but an annoyance or had helped him, and if he was satisfied with his efforts, Petrillo replied: "No. By the time we are through with this hearing and the court proceedings, we don't know where we are at." When asked by Senator Clark why he called the musicians strike on the broadcasters, the witness answered. "I didn't know we were going to run into anything like this." Another time Mr. Petrillo said, somewhat dejectedly: "I didn't know we were going to be crushed by newspaper publicity and court proceedings. I see differently now. I think it is simply because the public doesn't understand our position."

Queried by Senator McFarland, "Aren't you headed for a pitfall?" Petrillo said: "That could happen." (Whereupon someone at the Press Table stage-whispered. "It happened to the other Caesar.") Asked by Mr. McFarland if the quality of the broadcasting when records were used was good, the witness replied: "Too good. Sometimes the records come over better than the original. Sometimes they make a second class band sound like a first class band."

Unquestionably the highlight of the proceedings was when Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, took over the witness with his "What do you want Petrillo? Who do you want it for?" Here the sparks really flew. Wheeler brushed aside the union leader's reply, "We want to be fair", by retorting, "Everybody wants to be fair just as everyone wants peace." Nevertheless Mr. Petrillo refused to be specific. He acknowledged ordering his musicians to stop playing for recordings without even telling the record companies or the public what the organization wanted.

The admission brought from Senator Wheeler a blunt warning that labor unions would destroy themselves unless they changed their policies.

"I am one of those who does not want to see unions destroyed", he said, "but you must be aware that there is a tremendous growing feeling among farmers and business people against unions. If some of these labor leaders keep on as they have in the past, they will destroy themselves."

Petrillo insisted over and over again he "wanted more work for his membership". Senator Clark said he knew of no instance where "union members went on a strike without making known their demands."

Senator Wheeler, who said he had represented the union in Montana in the past, warned Mr. Petrillo that his union could not adopt a philosophy of "to hell with the public".

Senator Wheeler reminded Mr. Petrillo that he represented a union in a proceeding in Montana brought by Mr. Arnold.

"And you beat hell out of him", Mr. Petrillo replied, "and we have been doing the same thing."

The witness referred to a recent refusal of the Federal District Court at Chicago to issue a temporary injunction against continuance of the recorded music ban.

In explaining his reason for not being specific for fear that what he said might be used against him, Mr. Petrillo said:

"We're in a very peculiar position", he declared. "We've got a man named Thurman Arnold (Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division). He's been after me ever since I became president of the union. He says, 'if you sign that contract, we'll throw you all in the can for five years - and we tear up the contract.'"

The witness intimated that it was the fear of Mr. Arnold that had prevented a settlement.

"There's no use beating about the bus", Mr. Petrillo stated when he was pressed to be specific. "We want more work. We are the only labor organization that makes the machine that is destroying it."

He repeated that the members of his union would make recordings "at the request of the President of the United States."

Senator Clark, of Idaho, Chairman of the Subcommittee, recalled that the witness made this promise in writing several months ago.

"It means what it says", Mr. Petrillo declared. "If after an explanation of our position to the President he should decide that we should stop the ban and continue to make recordings for the duration of the war, his request would be granted."

This, he said, is the situation:

"The recording companies are making all the money and the musicians are starving to death. . . .

"The transcription companies get nearly 1000 fees out of one record. Why shouldn't we get 1000 fees? We make it (the record).

"The time is coming when the broadcasters will say, Petrillo, we don't need you and your musicians any more."

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SENATE PETRILLO PROBE MAY BRING PEACE PARLEYS

There were definite indications at the end of the second day's hearings that the Senate investigation would bring about peace negotiations between the warring factions in the Petrillo music row. The first sign of this was when the day before Joseph A. Padway, General Counsel of the American Federation of Labor, declared that any time the recording companies, the broadcasters and others wanted to sit down in good faith in an effort to settle the disagreement, the American Federation of Musicians would join in.

"We would even go to them", Mr. Padway told the Senate Committee. "Furthermore if you Senators can yourselves offer a satisfactory solution, we would accept that."

Following the hearing Senator Clark said:

"We may well accept Mr. Padway's suggestion. After these hearings are all over and we have heard both sides of the case, we may go into a huddle and as a result of this, offer our own solution, as Mr. Padway suggests. If musicians union will formulate something tangible that can be presented to the committee, I think we may have something."

The next day Senator Clark in the open session again brought up the possibility of negotiations with the broadcasters and the recording companies and asked Mr. Petrillo if he would lift the ban while these were going on. He refused, saying:

"I've negotiated with these people locally and nationally for 20 years. If they are permitted to make records while the negotiations are going on, they'll make enough to last two or three years."

He was just as firm in his objection to a 30-day suspension asserting "they could make enough records in that time to last a year," and would "not be interested in any quick agreement."

Petrillo said he would take the matter up with the executive committee of his union; since it would have to approve formal

demands upon the industry. He said the Committee would meet in New York February 1 and promised at that time to formulate the Music federation's demands and present them to the Senate Committee. The union leader said:

"We make no demands, but we would like to have a law to put us into the position of A.S.C.A.P. Then we could get revenue from every record made by a musician."

Mr. Petrillo, who was deadly serious most of the time but revealed the fact that he had a pretty good sense of humor at that, got quite a laugh when he admitted that he was surprised to get a $90-a-week salary scale for Chicago "pancake turners", union musicians who just change records.

He told a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee that the sale is $45 a week in St. Louis. He would have dropped the demand for $90 in Chicago if he had been pressed, he said.

"They gave it to me and I couldn't turn it down", he said.

The investigation has now been adjourned for about 10 days. In the meantime, the Senate Committee will decide upon future procedure and who to hear next. Requests for opportunity to appear have been received rrom the National Association of Broadcasters, transcription and record manufacturers, the "juke box" people, music schools and others.

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"WACCS" TO ADMIT QUALIFIED "WIRES"

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, better known as the WAACS, will take into its ranks qualified members of the Women In Radio and Electrical Service, commonly known as the WIRES. The WIRES were first organized by a group of women students in Trinidad Junior College, one of the schools used in the nationwide training program of the Army Signal Corps. Officers of the Signal Corps and WAAC arrived at Trinidad last week to start the enrollment program.

By making special arrangements for enrollment of these qualified women, the WAAC is thereby adding to its ranks occupational specialists already pretrained to some extent by the Army. About 8,000 civilian women have been taught as radio operators, technicians and repairmen, and as telephone switchboard and instrument repairmen for the past few months at various schools and colleges throughout the country. They have been learning these technical trades under the supervision of the Signal Corps, along with some 22,000 men in the enlisted reserve.

These women now trained as WIRES and in similar communications work who successfully pass the qualifications can shortly be

enrolled in the WAAC, the corps whose aim is the release of enlisted men for combat service.

The general plan developed by the Signal Corps and the WAAC specifies that applicants for the specialist Signal Corps training with the WIRES will be accepted only upon their ability to pass the examination for both the WIRES and the WAAC.

Upon enrollment in the WAAC, the women will be placed on an inactive duty status during the time they are being trained by the Signal Corps. When this communications training is completed, and when needed by the WAAC, they will be called for active duty, sent to a WAAC training center for basic military training, and then ordered immediately to fill a vacancy for a communication specialist in one of the WAAC companies doing work in the field. Those who fail satisfactorily to complete the communications training may be called to active duty as auxiliaries in the WAAC, discharged from their inactive duty status, according to the needs of the WAAC.

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RADIO ACCESSORIES UNDER MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION

Many more commodities - including radio and phonograph equipment - are transferred from other price measures and brought under control of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, which establishes manufacturer's maximum prices for hundreds of other consumer durable and building material items, the Office of Price Administration announced last Wednesday.

This includes Domestic radio accessories, but not radio parts; Phonographs (except domestic electrical phonographs); Phonograph accessories, but not records.

Regulation 188 provides four methods of pricing new articles, which must be applied in the order given. Thus, the second method may be used if the first one cannot be applied, etc. These methods briefly stated are as follows:

1. The maximum price of a new article which exhibits only minor changes from an article already priced under any maximum price regulation of the Office of Price Administration, and which changes do not reduce cost and materials or prevent its rendering fairly equivalent serviceability shall be the same as that of the article so priced.

2. The maximum price for an article which has been substantially changed from an article already priced under any maximum price regulation of the Office of Price Administration solely because of the shortages of materials or parts used in the original article, shall be the price of the original article adjusted for the increase or decrease in unit direct cost resulting from the change. Unit direct cost shall be computed according to the procedures outlined under Section 157 of the Regulation.

3. The maximum price of a new article shall be that determined by the "comparable-article" formula provided in the Regulation.

4. The maximum price of a new article which cannot be priced by any of the three foregoing methods shall be that specifically authorized by the Office of Pride Administration after proper application has been made by the manufacturer.

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PROPOSES NATIONAL RADIO SYSTEM FOR CONGRESS

Resenting criticism of Congress by columnists and radio commentators, Representative John E. Rankin (D.), of Mississippi, has proposed, with the approval of his colleague Representative Karl E. Mundt (R.), of South Dakota, special radio facilities for Capitol Hill.

"The time has come when Congress is constantly abused, maligned, and villified over the radio", Representative Rankin declared, addressing the House. "This is one of the problems we are going to have to meet. As far as I am concerned, I am in favor of Congress making arrangements whereby we may either have a national radio system or time divided between the two sides of both House and Senate in order that Members and Senators may go on the radio and speak to the American people on issues that confront the Congress, and thus offset a lot of the propaganda and insinuations that are being spread by a few flannel-mouthed propagandists who are doing more to destroy American institutions than they are to spread public information."

"The gentleman has put his finger on a very important point", Congressman Mundt said. "May I suggest that the radio is relatively fair from the standpoint of its distribution of time among points of view. The difficulty the gentleman refers to comes primarily because speakers use sponsored time to abuse Members of Congress."

"That is right", Mr. Rankin interjected.

"I think some legislation should be directed to the situation that permits the power of the press to determine who is going to control the air to attack Members of Congress", Mr. Mundt continued.

"Congress should move into the driver's seat so far as its onw affairs and its own protection are concerned", Representative Rankin concluded.

Representative Rankin had previously proposed, so that the soldiers get the facts that the edition of the Congressional Record be doubled and a copy sent to every member of the armed forces, which suggestion occasioned quite a laugh in the Press and Radio Galleries of the House.

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COX AGAIN OUT TO GET FLY; PREDICTS FCC PROBE

Representative Cox of Georgia, ranking Democrat on the Rules Committee, has resumed his old feud with Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission. He predicts that the House Rules Committee will report on Monday the Cox Resolution calling for investigation of the FCC. Representative Cox said further that the resolution would pass the House the following day and that there would "not be 20 votes against it".

The first signs of a resumption of the Cox-Fly fight was when Mr. Cox demanded in the House Thursday that impeachment proceedings be instituted against unidentified Government officials.

He refused to amplify a half-minute speech in which he demanded the action, but predicted speedy Rules Committee approval of a resolution to investigate the Federal Communications Commission, headed by James L. Fly.

"You can draw your own inferences", he told reporters.

"The time has come", the Georgian told the House, "for this House to protect itself and the country against the scorn, the abuse and the dictatorship of the bureaucrats by resorting to the process of impeachment."

During the day, Marcus Cohn, counsel of the FCC, denounced as "unsupported innuendoes and insinuations" the charges made by attorneys for an Albany, Ga. radio station that commission investigators were more interested in trying to "get something on" Representative Cox than they were in the station's business.

Cohn said that failure of the radio station's records to show that Arthur Lucas and W. K. Jenkins, Georgians who operate several theatrical enterprises, had an interest as stockholders in the broadcasting company operating station WALB had prompted the commission's inquiry, now in its fourth day of hearings.

H. T. McIntosh, President of the Albany Herald Publishing Co. and the Albany Herald Broadcasting Co. had testified that $2500 was paid Cox in whose district Albany lies, for legal services he could render "in an ethical and legal manner" which would not be in conflict with his status as a Congressman.

Mr. Cox told the Washington Post that the $2500 check was indorsed and sent back by him and there was then sent to him stock in a new corporation "which never has functioned" and that he transferred the stock to a "private charity".

Delacey Allen, lawyer for WALB, told FCC Examiner Don Harris that he felt his previous charge that the Commission was primarily interested in "getting something on" Cox was supported while Cohn contended that his statements as to the reason for the hearing answered Allen's allegations.

At one point, Allen asked McIntosh:

"I ask you if I ever made the charge to them (two FCC investigators) that they wanted to use the $2500 check to embarrass Judge Cox and whether they denied that?"

McIntosh replied: "I recall that statement, but I do not recall any denial. They said they were not at liberty to discuss the matter."

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RADIO ENGINEERS TO HAVE REAL RADIO CONVENTION

Because war has made it impossible to foregather as usual, The Institute of Radio Engineers will hold a better part of its annual convention this year over the air. By radio, as it were. The Columbia Broadcasting System network provides the facilities, which are to link conferences of IRE sections all over the country with section meetings in Washington and New York Thursday, January 28. (10:30 to 10:45 PM, EWT).

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, will be heard as he makes the principal address before the annual dinner of the Washington section in the Willard Hotel. Then the broadcast switches to New York for the installation of the new IRE president, Dr. Lynde P. Wheeler.

The Radio Engineers medal of honor will be presented to William Wilson for "achievements in the development of modern electronics and for contributions to the welfare and work of the institute." Ten other members will receive fellowships. At a special-papers symposium certain uncensored phases of the war work of leading radio experts will be explained for the benefit and education of other institute members. The speakers and topics are:

Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, Chief Radio Engineer of the Navy, "Production of War Facilities for the Armed Services"; Lloyd Espenschied, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, "Radio in Two World Wars"; Ray Ellis, WPB Director of Radio-Radar, "Function of the War Production Board in Radio", and other experts of the Army-Navy Electronics Agency, American Standards Association and War Manpower Commission.

The subject of "Ultra-High Frequencies" will be covered during the joint evening session on January 28 by Dr. George C. Southworth of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

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AMOS 'N' ANDY TO GO OFF AIR AFTER 12½ YEARS

Amos 'n' Andy will sign off February 19th after having been on the networks continuously for 12½ years. The immediate reason for their going was the necessity felt by their sponsor, Campbell Soup to cut the time down to a half-hour period once a week. It was explained that wartime restrictions on the supply of canned foods changed the character of the advertising - where before it had been to increase consumption, now it is institutional.

Amos 'n' Andy, who have been with Campbell more than 5 years, feeling that their 15 minute daily period was essential to their continued success decided to call it quits.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GETS AMERICAN'S CREED RECORD

Representative Stefan (R.), of Nebraska, has presented to the Library of Congress a radio recording of the "American's Creed", by its author, the late William Tyler Page, longtime employee of the House.

Library officials said the recording will become a permanent part of the archives of American folk songs and speeches and characterized it as of "immense historical value because it is the only known recording of the reading of the creed by the author."

Mr. Stefan explained that the recording was made October 10, 1941, for broadcast over the Norfolk (Nebr.) Daily News radio station WJAG. It consists of an interview of Mr. Page by Mr. Stefan, during the course of which the Representative asked that the author read the creed.

Starting as a page boy, Mr. Page was an employee of the House for 61 years. He was chief clerk at one time and was special clerk to the minority at the time of his death last year. He was born at Frederick, Md., October 19, 1868.

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Broadcasts by the Martinique short-wave radio, which had been sending out "news" from Vichy French propaganda sources even after the Vichy break with the United States, have been discontinued at the request of the State Department.

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TRADE NOTES

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, will serve on the invitation of Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, as a member of the Committee to raise money for the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York. Mr. Woods is Chairman of the Public Service Division's business men's committee of the organization. Frank White, Treasurer of the Columbia Broadcasting System, is also a member of the Boy Scout money raising committee.

Stimulated in their action by recent outbreaks in southern Pennsylvania of smallpox, some 40 emplohees of radio station WINX in Washington were vaccinated for the disease yesterday at the request of their employer, Laurence J. Heller.

Justifying an increase in pay for the privates in the Police Department employed at the Washington Police radio station WPDW, the District of Columbia Commissioners in their budger recommendations, said:

"All of these men are highly trained technicians and it is felt that some provision should be made to provide additional compensation for this work."

The Commissioners said the officer in charge of WPDW should be given the rank and pay of lieutenant and that the operators and dispatchers and servicemen be given the rank and pay of sergeant.

Increased and intensified promotional activities for public service programs by stations affiliated with NBC were agreed upon at the first quarterly meeting of the newly elected NBC stations Planning and Advisory Committee held in New York Tuesday.

James D. Shouse of WLW, Cincinnati, was named Chairman of the Committee for 1943. Mr. Shouse succeeds Paul Morency of WTIC, Hartford, who was Chairman of the first committee which served during 1942. After a review of the year's activity, it was decided that meetings hereafter should be of two-day duration instead of one. In the evening, a joint session was held with the NBC Management Committee at the Hotel St. Regis. Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC Public Service Counsellor, was the principal speaker at the dinner session.

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RULES FOR CARING FOR FARM RADIO BATTERIES

Battery-run radios - particularly those used on farms - should be operated on the basis of obtaining at the very most only a single set of replacement batteries a year, the Consumer Durable Goods Division said this week.

Pointing out that production of farm radio batteries has been cut due to restrictions on zinc and to other factors, the Division urged radio owners to follow simple conservation rules for assuring maximum service from their present supply.

Wholehearted observance of the rules, it was stated, will go far towards keeping farm radios in operation despite wartime restrictions on production of batteries and will assist farm families to keep abreast of developments on the war fronts both at home and abroad.

The rules are:

1. Don't waste your batteries. Operate your radio only when there are programs that you particularly want to hear.
2. Avoid long, continuous radio operation. Break up your reception into a number of short periods.
3. Keep batteries away from heat.
4. Have the tubes checked regularly as insurance against battery wastage.
5. Disconnect the batteries from the radio when not in operation. This will be a double-check against the radio being left on accidentally. It is also a guard against young children in the family operating the radio unnecessarily.

The shortage of batteries, which has been experienced generally throughout the country for the past several months, is due to military requirements as well as to the zinc shortage, and has developed at a time when the war news and transportation restrictions have naturally resulted in greatly increased use of radios.

Last July 24, Order M-11-b (zinc) cut the use of zinc in all types of dry cell batteries fifty percent below 1941 consumption. In an effort to alleviate this situation, Order B071 was issued on October 2 eliminating entirely production of batteries for portable radios and establishing specific quotas for production of farm radio batteries, flashlight batteries and other types for industrial and occupational use. The effect of this action was to limit the use of available zinc to the most essential batteries, in which were included radio batteries.

Most recent models of portable radios can be operated on household electric current; the remainder will have to be stored away for the duration once present stocks of batteries are exhausted. To attain the objective of maintaining farm radios in operation, more than half of the zinc allocation for civilian batteries is now used for production of farm radio batteries, but until military requirements are fully met there is little possibility of any additional allocations. Also the available supply of batteries has been allocated to various parts of the country on as equitable a basis as possible. No priority rating is granted or needed for purchase of radio batteries by consumers.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1496

January 19, 1943

1942 RADIO SALES 154 MILLION; WAR OUTPUT 2 BILLION

O. H. Caldwell, Chairman of the Civilian Radio Committee, working in cooperation with the War Production Board, estimating that military radio production probably has soared to two billion dollars this year, reports the following with regard to the 1942 sale of civilian sets and tubes, cost of power, and number of sets in use:

Civilian Radio Set And Tube Sales For 1942

	Number	Retail Value
Total sets sold during 1942	4,400,000	$154,000,000
Radio Sets exported	500,000	17,500,000
Automobile radios	350,000	12,250,000
Home radios sold in U. S.	3,550,000	124,250,000
Total tubes sold, U. S.	87,700,000	96,000,000
Tubes, initial equipment	34,700,000	38,000,000
Tubes, replacements	53,000,000	58,000,000
Parts, supplies	-----	70,000,000
Phonograph records	110,000,000	48,000,000

Note: In April, WPB ordered all civilian radio-set production stopped and factories converted to war production. Total military radio production during 1942 is believed to approach two billion dollars.

Annual Bill Of U. S. For Radio

Sales of time by broadcasters, 1942	$203,000,000
Talent costs	40,000,000
Electricity, batteries, etc., to operate 50,340,000 sets	225,000,000
3,900,000 radios sold in 1942 at retail	136,500,000
53,000,000 replacement tubes	58,000,000
Radio parts, supplies, etc.	70,000,000
Servicing radio sets	70,000,000
Total	$802,500,000

Radio Sets In Use

	Jan. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1943
U. S. homes with radios	29,700,000	30,000,800
"Secondary" sets in above homes	15,000,000	16,660,000
Battery portables	2,800,000	3,130,000
Auto-radios	8,500,000	8,750,000
Total sets in use, U.S.	56,000,000	59,340,000

"The radio industry's sights are raised all-out for war", Mr. Caldwell writes in Radio Today. "And the industry which used to turn out 14 million radio sets in a good year, is now converted nearly 100 per cent to the production of military radio. In the words of Ray Ellis, Director of the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board, 'Radio is our best converted industry.'

"But the production of military radio for the fighting forces - Army, Navy, Air Forces and Marines - now mounts to dizzying heights measured in many billions. In fact, it is conservatively estimated that this year, 1943, the total manufactured value of U. S. radio equipment will run from fifteen to twenty times the greatest peace-time output ever rolled up by this booming industry of ours.

"Fifteen to twenty times! Think what that means in materials, manpower and womanpower, building, machinery and tools, and management problems.

"In some parts and components that go into military radio, the demand is now for production in a few hours, as much as was turned out in an entire year, before Pearl Harbor! Other expansions of production have been of almost equal violence, draining every resource of facilities to get vital parts into production, so that our men everywhere on our far-flung battlefronts will have the communications and detection equipment they need.

"Meanwhile under the assignment of the WPB, radio industry engineers and executives are simplifying and standardizing military and civilian radio, so that the minimum of repair and replacement parts will go the longest way.

"The stipulation has been made by the WPB that no provision shall be made for replacements for automobile radios or battery-portable sets. (Where three-way portables are employed at times on house current as the home's only radio receiver, such sets will be considered on the same basis as regular home sets). Farm radios powered by batteries will, of course, be taken care of, but these are the only battery sets for which it is proposed to provide dry-cells, tubes or parts."

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SENATE RADIO COMMITTEE ADDS TWO REPUBLICANS

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which passes on radio legislation in the upper branch of Congress, has added two Republicans to its membership. They are Senators A. W. Hawkes, of New Jersey, former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Edward Moore, of Oklahoma, independent oil producer, farmer and cattle raiser.

The other members of the Committee are Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana (Chairman), Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, Robert F. Wagner, of New York, Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Homer T. Bone, of Washington, Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, Edwin C. Johnson, of Colorado, Lister Hill, of Alabama, Tom Stewart, of Tennessee, D. Worth Clark, of Idaho, James M. Tunnell, of Delaware, Ernest W. McFarland, of Arizona, Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, Warren R. Austin, of Vermont, Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota, Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire, Clyde M. Reed, of Kansas, Chan Gurney, of South Dakota, C. Wayland Brooks, of Illinois.

Senator Hawkes has also been added to the Senate Patents Committee - the only new member of that body.

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WHEELER SAYS HELPED KEEP CRITIC ON RADIO

Answering criticism of him by Drew Pearson, the newspaper columnist, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.), of Montana, said:

"When a former Governor of New York was told that some politician was against him, he said, 'I cannot understand why that man is against me, because I never did anything for him that I can recall.'

"I could not understand why Drew Pearson was against me, because I did not remember anything I had done for Drew Pearson. Then I happened to recall that when there was an attempt to put him off the air at one time, when I was in the Orient with a group of Senators and Representatives, I was cabled and asked if I would not intercede for him; and I did, and helped to have him kept on the radio at that time.

"On another occasion, when he and his partner were about to be thrown off one of the newspaper chains, he and his partner talked to me and I again tried to do something for them. When Pearson's father was appointed to office and was being attacked, again he came to me.

"I know some of my colleagues will say, 'Why pay any attention to it? Nobody believes him, nobody trusts him, nobody has any confidence in him.' I agree that no one in the Senate of

whom I know has the slightest respect for him, for his truthfulness, his honesty, or his integrity. But one gets weary of a man of that kind, who has access to the radio, speaking over the radio, and attacking members of the Government."

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POWEL CROSLEY, JR., MARRIES

Powel Crosley, Jr., President of the Crosley Radio Corporation of Cincinnati, was married Saturday, January 9th to Mrs. Marianna Richards Wallingford at North Vernon, Indiana. This was Mr. Crosley's second marriage, the first Mrs. Crosley, the former Gwendolyn Bakewell Aiken having died in 1939.

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SAYS COMMENTATORS FRANKER ABOUT AFRICA THAN PRESS

Discussing what it calls "Censorship Discontent", the Editor and Publisher says:

"Some radio commentators have apparently been more realistic in their stories from Africa than the headlines of some metropolitan newspapers, but the first real light on the African scene came from Ernie Pyle to the Scripps-Howard Newspaper two weeks ago.

"The African scene is one of crucial importance to the future conduct of the war and it is one which all intelligent Americans should be permitted to understand on the basis of complete and uncolored news at the first opportunity. Brief radio dispatches won't serve that end. Neither will the terse and technical language of official communiques. The assignment calls for the best men that press and radio can send - and, in the main, it has had them. Their presence is futile, however, unless they are permitted to give their readers the results of their reporting, just as soon as those results cease to have military value to the enemy."

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The Board of War Communications has established a system of priorities for teletypewriter communication similar to that for long-distance telephone calls. The order is effective February 1. Priority will be given to messages which require "immediate transmission for war purposes or to safeguard life or property."

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ESSENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS OCCUPATIONS LIST OUT SOON

There was a lengthy discussion of the manpower situation at the press conference of Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission last Monday. Mr. Fly said:

"I suppose all of you here are about as well informed on the manpower situation as I am, but as you know the work in preparing the list of essential occupations has been going on for some time, and incidentally it has been a very large and detailed job. But it is in very fine shape right now and through the cooperation of the War Manpower Commission I think all the information on the final setup there will be out and distributed in the course of days. I think all concerned in that matter have worked very hard on it and have turned out a very splendid job.

"Is there a problem of distribution?" Mr. Fly was asked.

"That's the size of it", he replied. "You see, we have many thousands of licensees; for example, when we initially thought of sending this to everyone. Now I think we are going to have to take some short-cut just as a matter of physical handling and as a matter of economy we shall have to take some short-cuts and make it available to everyone but not necessarily lay it in the hands of all of these people."

"Is there some confusion between the equipment and manpower?" Russell R. Clevenger, in charge of FCC Press Relations, inquired.

"Maybe I am all wrong on that", Mr. Fly replied. "We have a physical problem on one."

"It's on the registration of equipment", said Mr. Clevenger.

"Everything I said about the manpower situation stands except that referring to distribution", Mr. Fly resumed. "That is applicable to the equipment situation and I might say too that everything I have said about the people who worked on that, including the various persons and concerns in the industry, all those who have worked on this equipment problem have done a swell job on it and we have a very complete record but that is the thing that has presented the physical problem. That will be given distribution in the course of days but it will not go out to the thousands of people that may be concerned with it. It will be placed where they can easily get it."

Q. "Speaking of the report on equipment, are you referring to the voluntary pooling plan?"

Chairman Fly: "No, this is not a pooling plan. That is basically an informational setup where everybody sets forth with some accurate description just what he has which is available and then we give that information to everyone else and he in turn gets the information regarding equipment that all the other people have."

Q. "How will that be administered?"

Chairman: "There is a pooling only on the information."

Q. "How will it operate effectively - through the FCC field offices?"

Chairman: "I don't think we have any mechanics for administering it."

Mr. Clevenger: "I think the big volumes which list all the equipment would be available certainly to the field offices. It's purely an informational service as I see it."

Chairman: "Yes, and after the information is made available, then everyone is on his own."

Q. "This is the result of the questionnaire which you sent out for that general information?"

Chairman: "That's right. I am sorry about confusing that problem of distribution."

Q. "On these questionnaires, what was the purpose of getting this information? To make available to one station what it needed?"

Chairman: "Information on equipment. To make all the information as to equipment available to everyone that may be concerned."

Q. "If they need something they can rent it?"

Chairman: "From the time they get the information they will be on their own."

Q. "Do you plan to keep that up to date periodically?"

Chairman: "I would imagine that at subsequent intervals we would probably get out supplementary sheets. I don't know. You see the trouble there is that it involves a lot of detailed work. Frankly I don't know what the staff has prepared on that."

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A. T. & T. LONG LINES HEARINGS TO RESUME

The investigation which the Federal Communications Commission started last month of the long-line rates of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company including the charges of long distance telephone lines connecting the broadcasting stations, will be resumed Wednesday, January 20th.

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PETRILLO'S ATTORNEY SEEKS DISMISSAL OF U.S. SUIT

In Chicago last Monday, David Katz, attorney for James C. Petrillo and either other officers of the AFL American Federation of Musicians, asked the Federal Court to dismiss a Government request for an injunction to prevent enforcement of the union's ban on making records for public purposes.

Attorney Katz, appearing in chambers of Judge John P. Barnes, argued that the court lacked jurisdiction, that the anti-trust laws were not involved and that the Norris-La Guardia Act applied, since the issue concerned was a labor dispute according to an earlier court ruling.

Judge Barnes set January 25 for hearing arguments on the motion to dismiss and February 8 for hearing the Government's arguments for a preliminary injunction. The Government was prepared to argue Monday in behalf of the preliminary order.

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SUPREME COURT TO REVIEW KOA-WHDH CASE

The Supreme Court last Monday agreed to review a lower court decision which directed that the Federal Communications Commission permit one radio station to intervene in a proceeding to increase another's power and time.

The FCC appealed from a D. C. Court of Appeals decision that Station KOA in Denver should be permitted to become a party to a hearing on an application by WHDH, of Boston, for more power and nighttime service.

Both stations operate on 850 kc. but the FCC found that WHDH's increased time would not interfere with KOA's service in the western part of the United States.

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FCC CHAIRMAN GOING ABROAD?

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission when asked if he was planning a trip abroad anytime in the near future, replied:

"Well, I am open to suggestions."

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IRATE SOLON CALLS FCC "RATS" AS HOUSE VOTES PROBE

Following one of the most bitter denunciations heard in Congress in recent years, the House, with hardly a dissenting voice, this (Tuesday) afternoon passed the resolution of Representative Cox (D.), of Georgia, to put the Federal Communications Commission on the spot. Mr. Cox proposing the investigation, characterized the FCC as the "nastiest mess of rats in the country". He accused Chairman James L. Fly and certain of his associates of "well known communistic affiliations and charged that the Commission had "repeatedly tried to smear me" since the introduction of a previous resolution to investigate the Commission last year.

"Fly set his Gestapo like a pack of wolves on my trail", Representative Cox told the House. He said they sought to investigate his mail through the Post Office, urged the Department of Justice to prosecute him, and had his income tax returns over a period of 10 years probed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. They even went into income tax reports of the clerks in my office."

Representative Cox was named Chairman of the Committee to investigate the FCC and the other four members are Hart (D.), of New Jersey, Magnuson (D.), of Washington, Wigglesworth (R.), of Massachusetts, and Miller (R.), of Missouri.

The Committee is "authorized and directed to conduct a study and investigation of the organization, personnel, and activities of the Federal Communications Commission with a view to determining whether or not such Commission in its organization, in the selection of personnel, and in the conduct of its activities, has been and is acting in accordance with law and the public interest."

The resolution (H.R. 21) was the result of an old feud between Mr. Cox and Mr. Fly. Mr. Cox was accused of having accepted a check for $2,500 while a member of Congress to represent Station WALB, at Albany, Ga. in Cox's Congressional district. DeLacey Allen, attorney for the station, had previously declared that the services of Mr. Cox were legal and ethical. Under Federal statute a member of Congress is not permitted to practice before an agency of the Federal Government.

On Monday when the House Rules Committee, of which Mr. Cox is the ranking member, unanimously approved the Cox resolution, Representative Sparkman, of Alabama, proposed an investigation of the entire radio industry as well as the FCC.

"We want to know what the Commission is doing", Mr. Sparkman said, "but more important even than that, we want to know about the industry, an industry in which a few networks dominating the field make inordinate profits and in which the small independent stations in our rural sections are being forced to the wall."

In supporting his demand for an inquiry also into the broadcasting field, Mr. Sparkman told the House:

"In 1941 the return on net investment after taxes, was about 60 per cent for the National Broadcasting Co., and for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"While this was going on, 200 or 300 of our smaller stations lost money and they are still losing money. During this war, the small radio station, along with other small businesses, is threatened with extinction.

"We cannot afford to let that happen."

Mr. Sparkman said he wanted to know the extent of monopoly and control over sources of radio program materials, whether various "controversial" organizations are denied radio time, whether at-home supporters of members of Congress who remained in Washington during the last national political campaign were denied radio time, and also whether complaints about increasing vulgarity and suggestiveness on the air were justified.

"Commentators, too, merit our attention", Mr. Sparkman added. "Whose interests are they serving? The recent attacks upon this body over the radio are serious business. We want to know what is back of all this.

"We want to know what efforts have been made to present the other side and if none have been made, why not?"

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SENATE APPROVES MERGER OF U.S. WIRE COMPANIES ONLY

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee unanimously approved Monday a bill permitting the merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies.

Senator McFarland, (D.), of Arizona, said the measure was unchanged from the previous Congress.

In its report, the committee said the entire domestic telegraph industry was feeling seriously the effect of competition from the telephone, radio and airmail and urged that it be placed in a stronger position in order to aid in successful prosecution of the war.

The measure, general in its terms, would permit the voluntary consolidation or merger of domestic telegraph companies only.

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In appealing his case, Sergeant Hensley also introduced a correspondent, Mr. Swanson told the Court:

"In 1941 the nation's economy was increased by [illegible] billions to per cent for the National Government, the [illegible] [illegible] during 1940.

"During this same period, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TRADE NOTES

Capt. Amilcar Dutra, Director of the Radio Division of the Department of Press and Information of Brazil, was honored at a luncheon at the 21 Club last Friday by officials of the National Broadcasting Company.

The Latin American official also made a tour of the NBC studios and offices and attended the Toscanini broadcast last Sunday.

Capt. Dutra recently arrived in the United States for a month's visit at the invitation of Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

A new electronic half-cycle, synchronous control for the precise operation of resistance-welding machines has been announced by the General Electric Company. Mounted in a protecting cabinet, the control is furnished in two types: one which also includes a welding transformer and is designed for bench mounting, and the other which is without a transformer and is designed for wall mounting. The control features a new tube; a new circuit which makes higher-speed welding possible, and a simplified initiating circuit which improves performance and reduces maintenance.

Perry Wightman of Hyattsville, a suburb of Washington, was appointed to the post of Procurement Officer for the War Emergency Radio Service of Maryland by Col. Henry S. Barrett, State Director of air raid precautions. Mr. Wightman will continue as Radio Director for Prince Georges County, in which he has developed a network of amateur radio operators for emergency communication.

Robert B. Stone will be the new Program Manager of WRGB, General Electric television station in Schenectady, according to Robert S. Peare, Manager of G. E. broadcasting. Mr. Stone, who has been working on program production at the station since November 1941, succeeds John G. T. Gilmour, who has gone into the Signal Corps.

A native of Lewiston, Maine, Mr. Stone was graduated from the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y. in 1932 and in the Fall of that year became a member of the staff of WGY. His duties included program production and the writing of scripts and musical arrangements. In January, 1936, he left WGY to work for the radio-recording division of NBC and later joined the production staff of CBS. In November, 1941, he became a member of the production staff of the television station WRGB.

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WLW COPS MERITORIOUS STATION AWARD FOR FIFTH TIME

WLW, at Cincinnati, has won for the fifth time Variety Magazine's Special Award. This award for outstanding merit in some field of war endeavor, or as Variety says, "for promoting better understanding of war issues", comes at a time when the staff of the Nation's station, under the direction of James D. Shouse, Vice-President of the Crosley Corporation in Charge of Broadcasting, is pledged to continue and expand its contributions to winning the war.

The Variety citation has this to say about WLW:

"A global war is something new in the history of mankind. It staggers the imagination even to think of the world at war. And just as surely as the conflict is bringing far places and strange peoples into our consciousness for the first time, the peace must bind all places and all peoples into a new kind of brotherhood.

"In order to achieve this brotherhood we must arm ourselves with knowledge and understanding. We must understand the multiple issues involved . . . . must know what sort of people we are fighting against, and for.

"The finest contribution of radio towards this end has been made by Station WLW."

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EDITORS TO AIR CENSORSHIP VIEWS

Several members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors will participate in a nationwide radio broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System, Sunday, Jan. 24, at 8 P.M., EWT, discussing "How Far Censorship?" The program has been organized by Theodore Granik, Director of the American Forum of the Air, and his assistant, Nathan L. Silberberg. Byron Price will represent the Office of Censorship. Others participating on the program will be Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor, New York Herald Tribune; Palmer Hoyt, editor, Portland Oregonian; Roy Roberts, managing editor, Kansas City Star; A. H. Kirchhofer, managing editor, Buffalo Evening News, and Basil L. Walters, executive editor, Minneapolis Star Journal and Tribune. The broadcast, which will originate in Washington, will be on the evening following the close of the ASNE meeting in Washington, and members of the Society will be invited to attend and participate in the questioning of their colleagues who are on the panel. In addition, many Congressmen and other governmental officials will be invited to the broadcast and to participate in the questioning.

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JAN 1943
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1497

January 23, 1943.

COX AGAINST COMBINING FCC AND RADIO INDUSTRY PROBES

Despite the fact that Representative Sparkman (D.), of Alabama introduced a resolution to broaden the Cox investigation of the Federal Communications Commission which the House ordered last Tuesday to include a probe of the broadcasting industry, Representative Cox (D.), of Georgia is opposed to doing this.

Mr. Cox said that it was enough for his committee to take them on one at a time and that he believed until the FCC investigation had been disposed of that his committee should confine itself solely to that.

"If there is to be an investigation, we want one which will get into the basic issues", Mr. Sparkman declared. "I have no objection to the Cox resolution except that it is too limited. We want to know what the Commission is doing.

"But more important even that that we want to know about the industry, an industry in which a few networks dominating the field make inordinate profits and in which the small independent stations in our rural sections are being forced to the wall * * * During this year, the small radio station, along with other small businesses, is threatened with extinction. We cannot afford to let that happen, with gasoline rationing, they are more important than ever. They are the backbone of independent broadcasting service in the interest of our own local communities, and in the interest of the Nation at war. We must not have the building up of monopoly, control, and inordinate profits at one end of the line and economic disaster at the other end.

"We want to know the extent of the monopoly and control exercised by a very few of our 130,000,000 people over this, the world's most effective medium for molding public opinion. We want to know how that control is tied up with control over the sources of program material - over records and transcriptions, for example. Can small record and transcription companies survive? Our small independent stations cannot get network service. Those on the networks get little or nothing from it. Stations, especially the independent ones, rely to a great extent upon transcriptions. We want to know whether there is any undue concentration of control here and whether it is being exercised to the detriment of the independent stations.

"We also want to know how the control of radio broadcasting is being exercised in the terms of what the public is permitted to hear. We want to know how it is that organizations like the Cooperative League are denied time to use the frequencies which belong to the public. * * *

"And the use of radio in political campaigns is another matter we have reason to be concerned with. Some Congressmen who remained in Washington during the recent campaign have particular reason to be concerned over the action of radio stations in denying time to their supporters back home.

"There are other matters any investigation should include. All of us no doubt have received complaints in recent weeks about the great wave of vulgarity, obscenity, and suggestiveness that has been coming in over various radio programs.

"Commentators, too, merit our attention. Whose interests are they serving? The recent attacks upon this body over the radio are serious business. We want to know what is back of all this. We want to know what efforts have been made to present the other side, and if none have been, why not."

Representative Voorhis (D.), of California, agreed that the investigation should cover the whole broadcasting field.

Representative Rankin (D.), of Mississippi, asked why the Rules Committee had not accepted at least some of the provisions suggested by Mr. Sparkman and also to investigate "the gentlemen who are using the radio for selfish or for propaganda purposes."

"And for smear purposes", said Representative Hamilton Fish (R.), of New York. "Of course it would mean an entirely different investigation, a very much broader investigation. This is a specific authorization to investigate only the matters set forth in the resolution but it includes the activites of F.F.C. which are extensive. I am in sympathy with what the gentleman from Mississippi says, but I would suggest an additional resolution, to investigate a much broader field, and by an entirely different committee. There is ample work for two committees to perform if freedom of speech and our free institutions are to be preserved."

"I would suggest that insofar as the alleged monopolistic practices in radio are concerned, very extensive hearings were had of that whole matter by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in the last Congress", said Representative Halleck (R.), of Indiana. "While no bill was reported, the hearings are very complete. I would not undertake to speak for the committee, but I have no doubt that in due time that particular thing to which the gentleman from Mississippi has referred will be under consideration by the proper legislative committee.

"And let me say to the gentleman from Indiana", Mr. Rankin interjected, "that there are certain propagandists now broadcasting that have for their object the destruction of the Congress of the United States."

To which Mr. Fish replied, "And I am in accord with that statement. There has been a continuous and communistic or radically inspired program to attack and discredit Congress for the purpose of destroying representative and constitutional government."

"I do not think we ought to wait on this snail-progressing committee, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce", Representative Rankin said.

"I am in accord with that. I think the gentleman from Alabama ought to stand on the merits of their own resolution", Mr. Fish replied. "From my point of view there is a great deal of merit to their proposed resolution, and it should have been presented to the Rules Committee - and I hope it will be in the near future - in order to protect the Members of this House, as well as the House itself, against constant abuse and vilification over the radio seeking to undermine the confidence of the American people in their elected Representatives and republican form of government."

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HOUSE APPARENTLY STRONGLY BEHIND COX

Conversations with both Democrat and Republican representatives indicate that the House is backing Representative Cox, of Georgia, in his investigation of the Federal Communications Commission and Chairman Fly. It is apparently looked upon by them as the first attack by Congress upon the so-called "bureaucrats". Many other commissions and bureaus no doubt will be investigated but the FCC being the first over the barrel is apt to receive the worst paddling.

"I don't know what the shooting is all about", a Republican member said to this writer. "I am not interested in radio one way or another but I do know that on both sides of the aisle there is a tremendous desire to get at some of these New Deal Commissions which have been exceeding their power. I can say the boys were all talking about Cox's speech attacking Chairman Fly and the FCC. I can also say, though Cox is anti-Administration, he does have the confidence of a large number of his colleagues regardless of their politics and I believe he will have their backing. He is not a man to go off the deep end and usually finishes what he starts."

As to the charges the FCC has made against Representative Cox, the broadcasting industry is pretty familiar. "If Cox were guilty of these charges," a high communications official remarked to this writer, "I don't believe he would have let out such a loud yell."

Evidently Mr. Cox succeeded in convincing his colleagues that the FCC charges were untrue.

"I think if every Member of the House, whether Republican or Democrat, had heard the statement Mr. Cox made to us in the Rules Committee", Representative Fish declared, the day the Cox resolution was almost unanimously passed, "he would have favored reporting the resolution and will probably support it on final passage."

Anybody who has talked with Representative Cox gets the impression that Chairman Fly is in for the fight of his life. Mr. Cox apparently is particularly gunning for Mr. Fly, Commissioner Clifford Durr, a brother-in-law of Mr. Justice Black, and "little" Paul Walker, as he calls him. It was also indicated that Prof. Goodwin Watson, alleged Red, who already has had a stormy time of it in Congress, may likewise come in for another drubbing. However, the chief target will be Mr. Fly, of whom Representative Cox told the House:

"I say to you that of all the bureaucrats who have sought to smear Congress this man Fly is the worst. His pursuit of me has been nothing but blackmail. When he was down here in the Tennessee Valley Authority a cell of the Communist Party which was referred to as the best unit of the entire organization was set up in the Authority; and there are other things I might tell you. His whole outfit now is a nest of Reds. This man Dodd, who opposed Howard Smith four years ago, is there; so is the man who wrote the statement that Congress was the joke of the century; he is still there, this man Dodd who said to his draft board over in Virginia about 5 weeks ago that he was going to South Africa, but applied to the State Department for a passport to England was denied a passport because of his communistic affiliations, he is down there now. This Commission as run by Fly is the nastiest net of rats to be found in this entire country."

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DIFFERENCES SEEN IN HOUSE AND SENATE MERGER BILLS

The telegraph merger bill as reported by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, is in the same form as the bill reported by that Committee in the last Congress. It provides for a merger of the telegraph companies in the domestic field but not the radio and cable companies in the international field.

It will be remembered that the bill as originally introduced in the Senate in the last session of Congress provided for an international merger as well as domestic and most of the witnesses at the hearing approved the bill as introduced, with minor modifications.

However, Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, when he testified before the Committee, recommended something entirely different, namely that the radio companies be permitted to merge, both in the international and the domestic field, and that the wire companies, both domestic and cable, be permitted to merge, so that the result would have been two companies, one radio and one wire, competing against each other both in the domestic and the foreign field.

The Senate Committee did not adopt Admiral Hooper's recommendation for a merger of this sort but it did change the bill so as to eliminate the merger in the international field, apparently

on the basis of the arguments advanced by Admiral Hooper about the danger of the international radio services being smothered by the older cable services if the cables and radio were allowed to unite in one company for international service. The Senate Committee made it mandatory that the new domestic merger divest itself of all its cable interests.

The resulting bill was not satisfactory to either the domestic or the international interests and at the later hearing before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce several witnesses strongly recommended that authority for a permissive merger in the international field be reinserted in the bill.

The House Committee therefore amended the bill to include permissive mergers in the international field as well as the domestic, but they considerably weakened the wording of the Senate bill by removing the mandatory provision of the Senate bill that the domestic merger must divest itself of all its international circuits. This was done, the Committee stated, because Western Union testified that its contracts with the British interests for cable service still had many years to run and could not be broken.

Assuming that the House Committee will again recommend the passage of the bill in substantially the same form as that in which it was reintroduced in the House this session, it will be seen that there are vital differences between the two bills which would have to be adjusted in conference between the Senate and the House before the legislation could be enacted.

The principal pressure for the merger legislation results from the financial condition of the Postal Telegraph Company which is said to be only in existence today as the result of loans aggregating many millions of dollars from the R.F.C. If these loans had not been made, the merger legislation would be unnecessary because there would only be one company today in the domestic field. Somewhat the same situation prevails in the international field. While the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission strongly advocated both before the Senate and the House Committees, the necessity for a merger in the international field, the present multiplicity of companies in the international field results from the continued insistance of the Federal Communications Commission on the necessity for competition. Here both the Department of Justice and the FCC are charged with having brought about a condition which they now recommend should be cured by legislation.

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W. W. Chaplin, veteran foreign and war correspondent, now an NBC news commentator, has signed a contract with D. Appleton-Century Co., for a book which will bear the working title "Maginot to Moscow". In the book, Mr. Chaplin will describe conditions on all the fronts he has visited since the war began.

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[illegible] of the expansion program [illegible] to provide the [illegible] of the international radio service being [illegible] be [illegible] short wave services if the public's and radio [illegible] in such [illegible] not necessary for international service. The [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] is necessary that the new commercial [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all the [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] bill was not satisfactory to either the [illegible] or the international. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1/22/43

CIVIL AIR PATROL STATIONS ESTABLISHED BY FCC

The Federal Communications Commission has modified its Rules and Regulations, pertaining to emergency radio services, to establish a new class of stations, designated "Civil Air Patrol Stations". A Civil Air Patrol Station is defined by the Commission as a radio station used exclusively for essential communications relating directly to the activities of the Civil Air Patrol, except when the use of such a station is under military control. Under the modified rules, Civil Air Patrol Stations may be used only during emergencies when life, public safety, or important property are endangered; or for essential communication directly relating to Civil Air Patrol activities, when other communication facilities do not exist or are inadequate.

The Civil Air Patrol is an organization established by the Director of the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense pursuant to Executive Order No. 8757, as amended. Its national headquarters are in Washington, D. C. Through voluntary membership in the various state wings of the Civil Air Patrol, citizens of the United States may apply their knowledge of aviation to the furtherance of the war effort. Under supervision of the respective Wing Commander in each State, the organization provides forest patrol, courier service, disaster relief, rescue missions, and trains aircraft and ground personnel.

Operation of aircraft and ground radio stations on the ultra-high frequencies now available for War Emergency Radio Service will provide, it is believed, an adequate system of voice communication which will substantially improve the effectiveness of the Civil Air Patrol. These stations, under the rules, may employ radiotelegraphy but this requires a knowledge of the International Morse Code and its use is somewhat limited for that reason. Communication with civilian defense, state guard, forestry, police, special emergency, and marine fire stations will be permitted under certain limitations when such communication is necessary relative to emergencies endangering life or public safety.

Provision is made to license all Civil Air Patrol stations within a state in the name of the Wing Commander, with the accompanying requirement that a formally designated "Communications Officer" will direct and supervise the actual operation of the stations for which the Wing Commander is the responsible licensee. Those who hold a War Emergency Radio Operator Permit are authorized to operate Civil Air Patrol Stations.

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"CIVIL AIR PATROL SEARCHES REMARKABLE" - BY FDR

[illegible]

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WOULD TRY "BENEDICT ARNOLD" BROADCASTERS

An amendment to the Articles of War has been offered by Representative Emanuel Celler (D.), of New York, whereby the President would be empowered to try the Americans who are now broadcasting to this country for the Nazis and Fascists.

Mr. Celler said:

"There emanates nightly from Germany and Italy short-wave broadcasts by Nazi and Fascist radio broadcasters who unfortunately are Americans. These traitors are Constance Drexel, Fred Kaltenbach, Douglas Chandler, Jane Anderson, Ezra Pound and Robert H. Best. Douglas Chandler broadcasts under the pseudonym of 'Paul Revere'. Fred Kaltenbach broadcasts under the salutation of 'Dear Harry'. Constance Drexel entitles her traitorous utterances as 'News from Germany'. Robert H. Best uses the alias 'Guess Who'. He also urges Americans to write to their Congressmen to impeach Roosevelt. Jane Anderson apparently broadcasts from Italy and is introduced usually as a famous orator. Ezra Pound opens his damnable talk with a sort of verbal Fascist salute.

"The Constitution, by article 3, section 3, says that treason, among other things, consists in adhering to our enemies and giving them aid and comfort. Beyond doubt, these modern radio Benedict Arnolds are daily giving aid and comfort to our enemies by attempting to lessen our confidence in our Government and in the cause for which we fight.

"It may be that they cannot be brought to book, especially in absentia, by jury trial, because the sixth amendment to the Constitution provides that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy trial by an impartial jury and shall be confronted with witnesses. Such confrontation includes the right to cross-examine. Thus, trial by jury may be impossible and, therefore, civil prosecution may be barred.

"I, therefore, have this day offered a resolution to provide for amending article 38 of the Articles of War, whereby the President will be empowered to set up military tribunals or commissions, to try these culprits, even in absentia.

"Thus far in this war, these six knaves are the only known cases of American traitors on foreign soil. While trials in absentia are a bit strange to us, they are of everyday occurrence in continental Europe. I am bold enough to suggest such a procedure only because without it, we would be helpless. It would be ridiculous to let these curs go unwhipped of justice now."

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BROADCASTERS BENEFIT BY $50,000,000 A.T.& T. CUT

Broadcasters and newspapers will benefit substantially from the $50,700,000 a year American Telephone and Telegraph Company's long line rate reduction which are equivalent to approximately 25 percent in private telephone lines and 35 percent in private telegraph lines. The small broadcasting stations, as the casual users of telephone lines, will benefit from a lowering of the initial rate per hour for line costs by approximately 50 percent. Larger broadcast users will benefit by a reduction from $8 to $6 per air line mile.

Further hearings have been cancelled and upon filing of the appropriate tariffs the proceedings will be dismissed.

Following the hearings which took place in the Commission's offices on December 16 and 17, representatives of the Telephone Company and the Commissioners presiding (Commissioners Paul A. Walker, Ray C. Wakefield, and Clifford J. Durr) conferred with the objective of obtaining a satisfactory settlement.

Commenting upon the rate cut, James L. Fly, Chairman of the FCC said:

"The importance of the extension of the great benefits of network broadcasting to the small and remote radio stations of this country can hardly be over-emphasized; they are an essential part of our modern system of mass communication and every effort ought to be made to preserve these small stations and to improve the service they are rendering to the public. I think, too, the benefits to the press of the Nation and to the Nation, itself, in making more economical the free flow of news and information is of real significance.

"It may be true that this is not an ideal settlement of an important and intricate problem; however, under all of the circumstances, at this crucial juncture, I cannot but feel that it is over all a wholesome settlement and represents very constructive gain from the public point of view."

Walter S. Gifford, President of the A. T. & T., said:

"It will be noted that no reductions in basic message rates are to be made and that the reductions agreed to were those least apt, through stimulation of business, to add a further burden to the already overloaded long-distance lines.

"The extraordinary volume of long-distance business and the overloaded condition of the long-lines plant have resulted, in all probability only temporarily, in a rate of earnings for the long-lines department of the company which is in excess of the average for the Bell Telephone System as a whole.

"The reductions in rates were agreed to by the company because of the position of the Commission, which the company believes is unsound under present conditions but which the Commission considered is within its discretion; and because the company felt it important to have the rate proceedings discontinued so that it could get on with the business of helping win the war."

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ADMIRAL HOOPER, INTERNATIONAL RADIO EXPERT, RETIRES

Although he remains in the service as a general consultant, Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, noted radio authority, has been placed on the retired list. Several months ago, Secretary Knox ordered that all officers over the age of 58 (Admiral Hooper is 59) be given special physical examinations to assure that the men holding top jobs be fully capable of the strain of modern war.

In addition to being one of the Navy's foremost radio experts, Admiral Hooper served temporarily as the Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission. Also he was one of those responsible for the organization of the Radio Corporation of America.

As told by Messrs. Herring and Gross in their book "Telecommunications", it was in 1919 when the General Electric was about to sell certain American patents to the British Marconi Company:

"Negotiations were about concluded, when officers of the General Electric Company were visited by Rear Admiral William H. G. Bullard, Director of Naval Communications, and Com. S. C. Hooper, of the Bureau of Engineering of the Navy Department. It was pointed out by these two men that the Alexanderson alternator and its accessories had been demonstrated to be the best system then in existence for reliable transoceanic radio service and that if the General Electric Company should sell these devices to the Marconi interests, it would result in a British monopoly of world-wide communication for an indefinite future. The officers of the General Electric Company pointed out, however, that it was the business of this company to develop and sell electrical apparatus and that the principal customers for the alternators were the Marconi companies. Nevertheless, following these conferences with Rear Admiral Bullard and Commander Hooper, the General Electric Company ceased negotiations with the British Marconi Company and proceeded to develop plans for the establishment of a new radio company for the exploitation of these patents, controlled wholly by American interests. * * On Oct. 17, 1919, the General Electric Company caused to be organized the Radio Corporation of America; and on Nov. 20, 1919, the new corporation entered into an agreement with the American Marconi Company whereby the latter transferred to the Radio Corporation all its tangible physical assets and, in addition, certain valuable patents. On the same date, the Radio Corporation entered into a contract with the General Electric Company whereby in addition to securing rights

under the patents owned or controlled by the General Electric Company, the latter company agreed to manufacture radio equipment exclusively for the Radio Corporation, and the Radio Corporation agreed to purchase from the General Electric Company exclusively all radio apparatus and devices required by it. As a result of these agreements, the Radio Corporation obtained control of practically all the high-power radio stations in the United States, together with a number of important radio patents."

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QUESTIONS PETRILLO'S RIGHT TO SUPPRESS ANYTHING

Captioned "Petrillo's Progress", the Washington Post carried this editorial:

"Some time ago we suggested that about all that was necessary in the case of Mr. Jimmy Petrillo was to let him have all the rope he wanted - which, of course, was a good deal more than a wiser man would have thought of asking for. It appears that we were right. Mr. Petrillo's enemies are still as numerous, but still as timorous, as ever. Nobody yet has actually and openly challenged his right to suppress anything that he feels like suppressing. But in the course of his recent testimony before the Senate subcommittee, Mr. Petrillo made several damaging admissions. He admitted, for one thing, that his motives were neither so pure nor so lofty as they have been made out. All this business, for instance, about 'technological unemployment', union musicians being driven to breadlines and poorhouses by soulless mechanical contrivances like jukeboxes, and all that, was so much mullarkey.

"Of course, Mr. Petrillo is down on jukeboxes and phonograph records, as such. All he wanted was simply a larger cut in the profits for the musicians employed in the bands which make these records. The point here is not so much that the boys who are hot enough to play with these bands rarely lack employment, but that they comprise a decided minority of the membership of Mr. Petrillo's union. How that will go down with the smaller dues-paying fry who have been fondly looking forward to regular evening engagements at Nick the Greek's and regular lunchtime engagements at Ye Olde Eat Shoppe, we don't know, but we have a vague idea it won't go down so well.

"Possibly, Mr. Petrillo may brazen himself out of that one when he is next called upon to face the A. F. of M. convention. But, in his testimony on Wednesday, he made an admission far more serious. Speaking about a contract in Chicago under which a union musician was paid $90 a week for turning over records on a phonograph, Mr. Petrillo said, 'In that case I made a mistake.' Mr. Petrillo must have felt like biting off his tongue after such an admission. It is bad enough when a dictator admits, as Mr. Petrillo did, that he is not an angel, but when he confesses a mistake - that is well nigh fatal. No wonder he is now ready and even eager to negotiate with almost anybody about anything."

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[illegible] the national [illegible] conventions by the General Electric Company, the latter recently agreed to donate their radio equipment exclusively for the Public Corporation, and the Radio Corporation agreed to purchase from the General Electric Company exclusively all radio receivers and devices required by it. As a result of these arrangements, the radio corporation obtained control of practically all the broadcasting radio stations in the United States, including with a number of important radio networks."

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Politics prudently steer to supper as Lincoln

Quoting "Portia's Progress", the Washington Post [illegible]:

"Even time has to suspend that about 'all that was necessary is a name of Mr. Jimmy Powell' to let him [illegible] all the [illegible] - which, of course, was a good deal more than a [illegible] or a bumper of [illegible]. It spoke in [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] are still as numerous, but still a [illegible] [illegible]. Only you have usually and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TRADE NOTES

Senator Clark, of Idaho, submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 81) last Thursday to continue the Petrillo investigation:

"Resolved, That the authority conferred by Senate Resolution 286, Seventy-seventh Congress, agreed to September 24, 1942 (authorizing an investigation of the action of the American Federation of Musicians in denying its members the right to play or contract for recordings or other forms of mechanical reproduction of music), is hereby continued until the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Norman Paul and Francis Forrest have joined the staff of the CBS Publicity Department in New York.

The Radio Corporation of America has consolidated its outstanding loans for war work into a single $75,000,000 Federal Reserve Regulation V loan, it has been disclosed in a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. RCA and its subsidiary, the RCA Manufacturing Company, had outstanding $15,000,000 in bank loans and a $60,000,000 V loan. On Dec. 30, however, RCA and RCA Manufacturing were consolidated into a single operating organization at which time the bank loans were paid and an over-all $75,000,000 V loan was arranged.

Sparks-Withington Company - Six months to Dec. 31: Consolidated net profit after $1,497,425 provision for United States and Canadian income taxes was $392,406, or 42 cents a common share, against $295,680, or 31 cents a common share, for final half of 1941.

W3XAD and W3XEP, RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N.J., have been granted authority to cancel construction permit and close the records of the Commission with respect to these television(exper.) stations and cancel license and delete call signal.

Ralph J. Gleason, for the last year Trade News Editor of the Columbia Broadcasting System, leaves CBS January 25 to join the Office of War Information, Overseas Branch, as a Field Representative.

Robert W. Friedheim, Eastern Sales Manager, NBC's Radio-Recording Division, has been appointed business manager of the Division, C. Lloyd Egner, NBC Vice-President in Charge of Radio-Recording announced this week. Mr. Friedheim has been acting Business Manager since May, 1942.

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RECEIVED
JAN 26 1943
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1498

January 26, 1943

SPARKMAN STILL HOPES FCC PROBE MAY INCLUDE INDUSTRY

Representative John J. Sparkman (D.), of Alabama, still believes that the broadcasting industry should be investigated as well as the Federal Communications Commission. Prior to the passage of the Cox measure to investigate the Commission, Mr. Sparkman introduced a resolution to broaden the resolution of Representative E. E. Cox (D.), of Georgia, so as to include the entire industry.

"I shall continue to insist that this be done", said Representative Sparkman last Monday. "I have talked with Mr. Cox about it. I told him in view of the passage of his resolution I did not care to set up a separate committee but that I did feel that the radio industry likewise should have attention at this time.

"Mr. Cox said after he got his committee organized he might agree to ask for authorization to broaden its scope to include the industry. If he will agree to that, it suits me. If not, I intend to press forward the passage of my resolution."

During the debate in the House, Representative Voorhis (D), of California, Representative Rankin (D), of Mississippi, and Representative Fish (R), of New York, also favored an investigation of the broadcasters as well as the FCC. Mr. Fish, however, believed a different committee should do it. In some quarters, Representative Sparkman in pressing for an investigation of the industry at the same time as the FCC was charged "in a move that obviously had its origin within the FCC" with trying to head off the Cox investigation and with endeavoring to keep the full force of it hitting the Commission.

However that may be and in view of the fact that Mr. Sparkman seems to be very much in earnest about his resolution, which was pretty much lost in the excitement of the passage of the Cox resolution, it might be well to examine the proposed Sparkman measure (H. Res. No. 25), and see just what he has in mind. It is lengthy and reads, in part:

"Whereas the public owns all radio frequencies and the granting by the Government of quasi-monopolistic licenses to private persons is of vital interest to the public and it is essential for freedom of speech and public discussion, the free and untrammeled flow of information and opinion, the encouragement of education and social progress, and the maintenance of public morality and democratic institutions -

"That radio broadcasting and the sources of program material and talent be free of any monopoly, monopolistic practice, or undue concentration of control;

"That small, independent radio stations be able to continue in operation in order to serve their communities;

"That the control of any station or network of stations should not be exercised to advance the special interests of any persons, group, or business or in any other manner than in the public interest and in the interest of its listeners;

"That the facilities of any station or network should be made available to all persons upon a fair basis and without improper discrimination; and that programs should be free from vulgarity, scurrility, vilification, or other debasing content: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That there is created a select committee to be composed of five members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

"The committee is authorized and directed to make a thorough and full study and investigation of the Federal Communications Commission, the broadcasting industry and of any business related thereto or connected therewith, including, but not limited to, the following matters:

"(1) The organization, personnel, and activities of the Federal Communications Commission with a view to determining whether or not such Commission in its organization, in the selection of personnel, and in the conduct of its activities, has been, and is, acting in accordance with law and the public interest.

"(2) The existence, extent, formation, legality, and effect upon the public of any monopoly, monopolistic practice, or undue concentration of ownership, control, or management in the hands of a person or group of persons in radio broadcasting or any phase thereof, or in the recording and transcription industry, the management of artists, or any other source of program material and talent;

"(3) The existence and extent of conditions endangering the continued operation of small, independent broadcasting stations, especially in outlying areas of the country, and the effect upon the public of the cessation of operation of such stations;

"(4) The extent to which radio stations or networks censor or decline to accept programs offered to them, the reasons therefor and effect upon the public thereof, including programs concerning public or controversial issues and programs offered by or in behalf of any legally qualified candidate for election to any public office or for nomination in any political primary; and

"(5) The quality of program service of radio stations, especially the extent to which programs contain vulgar, scurrilous, vilifying, or other debasing material."

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A. T. & T. CUT BIG BREAK FOR FLY IN FCC PROBE

The $50,000,000 rate cut by which the broadcasting industry profits to the extent of $2,000,000 which the FCC forced the A. T. & T. Long Lines to make, may prove a break for Chairman James L. Fly in the going over Representative Cox and Congress is to give him. Although Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company declared the reduction was made "because of the position of the Commission which the Telephone Company believes is unsound but which the Commission considers is within its discretion", Representative Jerry Voorhis (D), of California, takes a much different view of it. Said Mr. Voorhis addressing the House:

"I wish to draw the attention of the membership to the reducation of nearly $50,000,000 per year in telephone rates which has been brought about by certain action of the Federal Communications Commission.

"I hope earnestly that the committee set up to investigate this body will sift thoroughly any charges that have been made against the Commission. But I also believe the committee should carefully consider the problems with which the Commission is supposed to deal and should take proper account of the benefits that can accrue to the people from proper, constructive, and courageous action by it.

"These things have not happened, but, on the other hand, as a result of the action by FCC, a settlement was reached in a very short time with the company. There was no tie-up of manpower and no deterioration in service as prophesied. Telephone service has not and will not suffer, but the rate payers and taxpayers of this country will be saved a minimum of $34,000,000 per annum and probably more than $50,000,000 per annum, depending upon the action taken by the State regulatory authorities with reference to additional payments which will be made by A. T. & T. to independent and associated companies to reimburse them properly for their part of the cost of rendering long-distance services. The saving effected is, of course, many times the annual appropriation to the FCC for all of its activities.

"It is to be hoped that the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission recently authorized by the House will not only go into charges that have been made against the Commission but will also consider the broader problems connected with the proper and effective carrying on of its work."

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LEWIS GOES STEP HIGHER AT OWI

William B. Lewis, Chief of the Domestic Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information, has been named an Assistant Director of the Domestic Branch in charge of plans and production, Gardner Cowles, Jr., Domestic Director, has announced.

To assist him in the planning function, the Bureau of Campaigns will become a division in Mr. Lewis' office with Drew Dudley as chief. Mr. Dudley has been Assistant Chief of the Campaigns Bureau.

James Allen continues as Assistant Director of the Domestic Branch of OWI with full authority under Mr. Cowles except for the duties specifically assigned to Mr. Lewis, who was formerly a Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York. Mr. Cowles, head of the Iowa Broadcasting Company of Des Moines and of the famous publishing family, is on leave for the duration.

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EDITOR CONTENDS HOUSEHOLDERS TURN OFF COMMERCIALS

D. W. Grandin, a veteran Illinois editor, writes the Editor & Publisher as follows:

"I am glad that the radio has overtaken Clare Marshall, editorial director for the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette. Years ago as a member of the Inland Daily Press Association in Chicago, I repeatedly warned the Association that the newspapers were building up the radio at the expense of the press. In our two dailies, the Daily Gazette of Sterling, and the Daily Post Tribune of LaSalle; and my son, Preston, have not printed a radio program in years, yet hundreds of newspapers in the United States give the radio programs every day from one to several columns of free space for advertising their programs.

"I have been 70 years in newspaper work and am one of the oldest newspaper men in the country. I have spent 50 years of that time in daily newspaper work and urgently urge every daily newspaper man in the country to stop printing radio programs free. If Mr. Marshall can accomplish that he will place America's newspapers on a really paying basis. Printing the programs free for radio is the most foolish thing the newspapers of the country are doing. I am glad Clare Marshall, who is really a leading man in the newspaper business, has learned that something is wrong although his remedy will not even touch a solution of the problem.

"Neither do I believe that the radio broadcasts have half as much circulation as the stations claim. When the commercial programs go on householders turn off the radio in most cases."

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CIVILIAN RADIO REPLACEMENT PROGRAM NEARING COMPLETION

The WPB program for production of civilian replacement tubes and parts is nearing completion by Chief Frank H. McIntosh and staff of the Domestic and Foreign Radio Section, WPB Radio and Radar Division, according to an RMA bulletin.

There will be "Victory" tubes and parts of the types largely needed for maintenance and repair of radios in public use. The tube program will be authorized first, because of the present shortage and also the time-lag in production, with a proposed authorized program of about eleven million tubes during the current, first quarter of 1943. The WPB order is now being drafted to assign production quotas to various tube manufacturers, covering about 117 proposed types, but production of other important types will also be authorized, within a range of a total probably of 150 types.

A tentative "Victory" list of replacement parts also has been completed by the WPB parts standardization committee, the War Radio Committee headed by Dr. O. H. Caldwell of New York. Standards for these parts types are being developed and, later, OPA will establish price ceilings. Still under consideration are the types for wire wound resistors, ballast tubes, and resistance wire.

The WPB "Victory" replacement and repair program contemplates a requirement for purchasers to turn in a used tube when securing a new tube, and also all possible repair of replacement parts. Also contemplated is a new procedure for distribution of replacement tubes and parts through distributors, dealers, and servicemen, to dispense with PD-1X applications of distributors. The "Victory" replacement components will bear a "Victory" label, but manufacturers will be permitted to imprint their own identification numeral symbols.

Radio set owners probably will be required to turn in an old tube or part when buying a new one, but there will be a simplified system for the trade to secure new replacement components from manufacturers. A limitation or "L" order will restrict future replacement parts production to the "Victory" types of authorized parts,but there will not be such rigid restriction of tube types.

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Instruments for measuring, testing, recording and indicating and other precision devices, which are motivated by electricity but do not measure electrical quantity, were formally placed under the machinery regulation by the Office of Price Administration. OPA pointed out that these instruments had been considered as covered by the regulation. However, as some confusion has prevailed an express category has been added throgh Amendment No. 67 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 as amended (Machines and Parts and Machinery Services) effective January 27.

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CHICAGO COURT TO HEAR NEW PETRILLO PETITION

Closely following Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, carrying to the Supreme Court his attempt to restrain James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians and the Union from enforcing a ban against making recordings, Federal Judge John P. Barnes in Chicago agreed to consider the merits of the Government's new petition for an injunction to restrain President James C. Petrillo and his American Federation of Musicians from enforcing their ban on making records for public purposes.

The jurist, who dismissed the Government's first petition last October on grounds that the matter eseentially was a labor dispute that did not come under the anti-trust laws, stated he was content with his original decision, but added:

"However, the new complaint does make some allegations that give me pause."

He referred to the Government's new contention that the union ban was destroying independent radio stations which depended entirely on recordings and which operate in areas where no live musicians are available.

Assistant Attorney General Arnold in taking the case to the Supreme Court sought a review of the dismissal of his complaint by the Federal District Court at Chicago.

At the same time, Joseph A. Padway, Federation attorney, asked the Supreme Court to affirm the decision of the District Court, which he said was "clearly without error".

One point in the litigation, Mr. Arnold asserted, was "whether a union may use organized coercion to eliminate competing businesses" and thus "ultimately deprive the publice of a means of recreation hitherto available at small cost".

The District Court dismissed the case on the grounds that it involved a labor dispute concerning terms and conditions of employment and that an injunction under such circumstances was barred by Federal legislation.

The American Federation of Musicians last week ordered all remote dance band pickups off CBS and the Blue network, which filled the vacancies in their program schedules with a variety of studio programs and, on the BLUE, with some recorded programs. The move was made by the national AFM to speed a settlement of a dispute between the Pittsburgh local of the union and WJAS and KQV, affiliates of CBS and the BLUE respectively, in that city.

According to Broadcasting Magazine, Mark Woods, President of the BLUE, described that network as the "innocent but injured party in the current ban against broadcasting of dance bands from remote pickup points issued by the AFM". Pointing out that the

dispute is a local one to which the BLUE is not a party, "the network as a matter of fact is employing musicians under terms completely agreeable to the union." Mr. Woods said: "Not only is the network penalized by conditions beyond its control, but 145 independent American broadcasting stations, affiliated with the BLUE network are also penalized because one BLUE affiliate has differences with the musicians organization."

Recordings of the newest popular tunes are being made by "bootleg bands" in defiance of the ban by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, and are receiving wide distribution through department stores, the New York Times reports. The latest "underground release", as Tin Pan Alley termed it, is a record of two hit songs from a Broadway musical comedy that opened January 7.

Fictional names such as "Peter Piper", "Hal Goodman" and "Johnny Jones" are used to identify the leaders of the bands, which for the most part are small units.

The distributor of the records was revealed as Eli E. Oberstein, head of the Classic Record Company, Inc., 2 West 46th Street.

"All I do is buy master recordings and then make copies", said Mr. Oberstein, who for twelve years was an executive of RCA Victor. "I really don't know where they get them. Perhaps some come from the Middle West or Mexico."

He was equally non-commital, however, on the identity of those who might bring him the "masters".

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NEW CONGRESS ELECTS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The following have been elected to membership on the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the group which passes on most of the radio legislation in the lower branch of Congress: Louis J. Capozzoli, New York; Cecil R. King, California; Anthony J. Dimond, Alaska.

Members elected in the new Congress to the House Patents Committee are: Frank W. Boykin, Chairman, Alabama; Fritz G. Lanham, Texas; Charles A. Buckley, New York; Joe B. Bates, Kentucky; Arthur G. Klein, New York; Edward J. Hart, New Jersey; John S. Gibson, Georgia; Cecil R. King, California; Henry D. Larcade, Jr., Louisiana; Arthur Winstead, Mississippi; Grant Furlong, Pennsylvania; William A. Rowan, Illinois.

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BROADCAST BRINGS 20,000 REPLIES; THEY STILL COME

Concrete evidence of the "pull" of radio was the experience of Mrs. Dennis Mullane, a Staten Island housewife last Saturday night.

"Called to the microphone as the mother of the youngest serviceman in an audience attending the 'Truth or Consequences' program broadcast over WEAF from the National Broadcasting Company studios, Ralph Edwards, master of ceremonies, put this poser to Mrs. Mullane", the New York Times reports:

"'How many kings of England possessed the name Henry?'

"'Five', Mrs. Mullane replied.

"'Ever hear of Henry the Eighth?' As Mrs. Mullane flushed and murmured, 'I should have known that', Mr. Edwards asked the radio listeners to send contributions of one cent to Mrs. Mullane's home for the purchase of a war bond for her son, Harold, 17-year-old Marine.

"Hoping for a letter from her son yesterday, Mrs. Mullane at 11 A.M. was watching for the postman at a front window of her eight-room home. Instead of the regular mail carrier, four men arrived from the main post office at St. George, each carrying a sack of mail, which they deposited on her doorstep.

"Postmaster Bernard Sheeran, at St. George, estimated that at least 20,000 letters had arrived at the post office for Mrs. Mullane and said he would deliver them by truck.

"Late last night Mrs. Mullane still was opening letters and piling money on the living room table. Most of the contributions were in pennies but some radio listeners sent quarters, half-dollars and even bills."

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SENATE VOTES WIRE MERGER - 70 TO 10

The Senate passed Monday, 70-10, a bill to permit merger of the Postal Telegraph Co. and Western Union. The bill provides for combining the telegraph companies in the domestic field but not the radio and cable companies in the foreign field. The bill now goes to the House, where a similar Senate-approved measure died last session for lack of action.

Senators McFarland (D.), of Arizona, and White (R), of Maine said Postal was losing $300,000 a month and already owed the Reconstruction Finance Corp. $9,000,000.

The Senate rejected 49-29, an amendment by Senator Taft(R), of Ohio, to reduce from five to two years the period for which the consolidated company would be required to guarantee employment for employees of the two concerns.

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RADIOTHERMICS HAILED AS NEW FIELD

Two new fields aside from communication in which the application of electronics is repeatedly coming to the fore, according to a new booklet "Radio and Electronics", just published by the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America, are radio frequency heating and supersonics.

"Both hold promise of speeding industrial processes and at the same time increasing their efficiency and scope. Radio waves may now be used to heat, dry, glue, stitch, anneal, weld and rivet, also to deactivate enzymes. This new field is known as thermal radio. It processes a laminated airplane propeller in minutes compared to hours required by ordinary heat and pressure methods. Radio high-frequency 'furnaces' are a post-war prospect, and in them railroad ties can be seasoned quickly and 'cakes' of textiles dried uniformly. Even rubber may be radio 'cemented' to wood or plastic; cloth stitched and seamed by radio heat, metals hardened, plywood glued and fresh vegetables deactivated without loss of flavor or color. The possibilities in this new thermic realm of radio are unlimited.

"Since radio and sound are so closely related, the research men in radio are busy exploring the entire sound spectrum, including supersonics, as a vast new field for expansion. Surprisingly, the application of sonic vibrations to chemistry, metallurgy, medicine and other fields has been slow, but through radio research in RCA Laboratories new interest is being awakened in this highly promising field as various experiments indicate important possibilities. Radio and electronics are supplying the necessary research tools to open the sonic realm.

"Chemists naturally are interested in any new method that will enhance chemical reactions and create new products. Supersonics, according to scientists, may usher in a new age of chemistry. Radio may be used as a catalytic agent, in which case the subject falls entirely within the knowledge and experience of radio research men. They have high-power modulators that will handle from 250 watts to 50 kilowatts and even higher. This particular field of research is called 'Chemotronics'."

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CARTER, CHICAGO RADIO PARTS MANUFACTURER, DEAD

Alva J. Carter, 60 years old, President of the Carter Motor Company, inventor and a pioneer radio manufacturer and a founder of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, died in Chicago Sunday, at the Plaza Hotel, where he recently had been living.

He founded the Carter Radio Company in 1922, developing it into one of the largest radio parts companies. In 1928 he developed and demonstrated a new television system, using regular broadcast wave lengths and transmit voice and picture simultaneously over a broadcast band.

Mr. Carter was a member of the first RMA Governing Board through 1924-25 and served on the Association's Board for several years thereafter.

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TRADE NOTES

Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, Chief Television Engineer of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has been awarded the Medal of Honor of the Institute of Radio Engineers, for his contributions to the development of practical color television. The IRE medal is awarded each year in recognition of distinguished service in radio communication.

Forest L. Henderson, for the past 10 years Traffic Manager of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., The Commercial Cable Company and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, associates of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, was elected a Vice-President of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on January 21st. He will continue in his capacity as traffic head for the three companies. He is a member of the Cable Committee of the Board of War Communications, and acts as liaison officer between the Board and the cable companies mentioned above.

Melvin Spiegel is now in charge of the Trade News Division of the CBS Publicity Department. He joined CBS in September, 1942 and prior to that he was Associate Editor of Movie-Radio Guide. He formerly was radio editor of the New York Morning Telegraph. Mr. Spiegel succeeds Ralph J. Gleason, who is joining the Office of War Information.

War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson has designated J. A. Krug to have full authority over electricity, gas, water supplies and communications. Mr. Krug, who once was Manager of Power for the Tennessee Valley Authority and later head of the WPB Power Division, will head a new Office of Power Director.

Baylor University, Corpus Christi, Texas, has applied for a construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1010 kilocycles, 50 kilowatts, unlimited time, directional antenna for day and night use, with transmitter site to be NE of Gregory, Tex.

Contents for Radio Age for January, published quarterly by the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America, include: Sarnoff Lauds Radio's War Role, by Col. David Sarnoff; RCA Victor Division, Unification of RCA, Manufacturing Subsidiary; '43 To See Industrial Power in Full Force, by Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord; Radiothermics Speeds Industry, by I. R. Baker; Radiomarine Wins Army-Navy "E", Achievement in Manufacturing Radio Equipment; Army Takes the Air, by William Burke Miller; Electron Microscope Advances, New Desk-size Model Is Announced by RCA; Blue Trys New Program Ideas, by Philips Carlin; 2 Honored by President, RCA Men Receive WPB Awards at White House; Boston Symphony on Blue, Famed Orchestra Starts Series on Network; Plant Wins "E" With Star, RCA Victor Division, Camden, Gets Third Award.

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NEW PRINTING OF SYLVANIA'S RADIO TECHNICIANS MANUAL

A new printing of Sylvania's 5th edition of the Technical Manual is now ready for distribution to Radio Technicians, Paul S. Ellison advises. One section of the Technical Manual has been devoted to listing all new types of tubes released since the previous issue, and a section pertaining to panel lamps has also been added.

Plastic binding has been employed which allows the book to lie flat and remain open at whatever page is to be consulted.

The general arrangement of the technical data of the reprinted Manual remains the same, and index tabs are still supplied, glued and marked for easy installation on the proper pages.

The new revised Technical Manual sells for the pre-war price of 35¢ per copy, and may be secured from Sylvania Distributors or by ordering direct from Sulvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Penna.

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CBS REVEALS POST-WAR PLANNING PROJECT

The Columbia Broadcasting System's "Department X" - functioning for more than a year as a research unit of the network - was revealed as the CBS "Post-War Division" of the Program Department.

William S. Paley, Columbia's President, said the purpose of the Division is to present and clarify issues of post-war planning and to make available broadcasting time for discussion of all pertinent issues. Mr. Paley pointed out that while the nation is geared for victory in war, considerable thought must be given now to the equally important objective of winning the peace.

Lyman Bryson, Columbia's Director of Education and Chairman of the network's Adult Education Board, is in charge of the CBS Post-War Division. He is on leave of absence from his post as Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University.

The CBS post-war research project was started on December 1, 1941, six days before Pearl Harbor.

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No. 1499

SENATOR WHITE WARNS AGAINST U.S. GRABBING RADIO

There was a significant warning by Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, the Senate's communications authority, against allowing the Government to get its foot in the door as a step towards permanently taking over the country's communications systems. This came out in the debate on the bill which the Senate has just passed to merge the Western Union and the Postal.

"I think that if the Government of the United States were to take over the Postal Telegraph Co. at this time", Senator White said, "and if it were to operate that company at this time and in the future, the day would not be far distant when the Government of the United States would be embarked in the field of communications, and I think it would inevitably follow that it would in time operate not only in the telegraph field, but would reach out into the field of radio and would invade the field of the telephone, and that to me would be a greater evil than any evil which inheres by any possibility in the proposed legislation."

Leading up to this Senator White explained:

"We have in our country today various media of communication. We have our air mail, we have our telephones, we have our telegraphs, we have radio, all in competition one with the other. In the fact of this competition, over late years the Postal Co. has fallen upon unhappy days. It has undergone financial reorganization but notwithstanding such financial readjustment of its affairs, the Postal has been compelled again and again, and in constantly increasing degree, to call upon the Federal Government for assistance, until today that company is indebted to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in a total of approximately $9,000,000. The subcommittee which gave consideration to this problem were definitely warned that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had reached the end of its liberality to this corporation.

"What were the alternatives, then, that we faced as a committee? It seemed to me perfectly clear that one of two things was bound to happen: Either the Postal Telegraph Co. must seek bankruptcy and go out of business, or the Federal Government would have to take the company over."

As to the Government itself taking over the Postal, Senator White said:

"The Government has $9,000,000 already invested in the company and its affairs. If it took over Postal, then we would see the Government of the United States in the telegraph business, probably operating through the Federal Communications Commission. Then

we would find the Western Union faced by governmental competition in the domestic telegraph field. Then we would find our air mail in competition with the Government in the field of communications here in the United States. Then radio would face competition from a governmentally owned and operated agency of communication. Then it might well be that the telephone system of this country would find itself in competition with a governmental agency."

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CONGRESSMAN ASKS THAT "GOD'S TIME" BE RESTORED

Two resolutions which would affect every radio station were introduced into the House to reinstate Standard Time in the place of War Time. One was by Representative William C. Cole (R), of Missouri. The other was by Representative Walter E. Brehm (R), of Ohio, who declared he agreed with Mr. Cole 100%.

Said Representative Cole:

"Since July 20, 1942, our Nation has been on what is referred to as wartime, disregarding God's time. This arrangement has been tried for a full year, resulting in untold inconveniences and hardships to the people of our great country, and with no material contribution to our war effort, except to bring home to each and every individual that we are at war - a fact that they all well know.

"I have had complaints from all over my district - from mothers of school children, farmers, business and professional men, and individuals in all walks of life. Most of the complaints, however, are from mothers in the rural sections of my district, to the effect that at 7:30 a.m. wartime, they are required to carry a lantern and walk from one-half mile to 1 mile, in order to protect their children while going to and waiting for a school bus.

It is my opinion that my concurrent resolution should be speedily adopted, in order that God's time be restored to the citizens of our great Nation."

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A drive to secure skilled workers of twenty-five classes, including radio chassis assemblers, is being made by the War Manpower Commission. Metal work bench hands, press operators, internal precision grinders, and milling and screw machine operators are other workers sought in the special recruiting campaign, which will include radio, special posters, the press, and national magazines.

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RADIO GETS ANOTHER BIG BREAK IN F.D.R.'S AFRICA HOP

The release at 10 P.M. of the fact that the President had conferred with Churchill in Africa was another great break for radio. Although authorities maintained that this hour (3 A.M. in London) was fairest to all, many publishers in the United States charged that it was one more instance in which the New Deal had favored the radio as against the newspapers. Releasing the story at 10 P.M., they argued, was too late for the evening papers and too early for the morning papers thus allowing the radio to skim off the cream.

Within two hours the Office of War Information, with its 23 transmitters, had broadcast the announcement around the world in a dozen languages. The British Broadcasting Corporation was likewise on the job and the BBC and the OWI kept the thing going all night.

Radio Algiers broadcast it to Tunis, in French and Italian for the population there and in Germany for the Nazi forces. Radio Morocco poured out the same story in the languages of Southern Europe, while OWI agents at Ankara, Chungking and elsewhere relayed it in long-wave from region to region.

Extraordinary precautions were taken against the Axis stations jamming either the American or British broadcasts.

As a precautionary move and so that the radio and the press would know that Mr. Roosevelt was on the move - and be reminded that this was confidential - Byron Price, Director of Censorship, issued at 11 P.M., January 9 the following memorandum:

"Note to editors and broadcasters - strictly confidential and not for publication.

"The President is taking another trip. The attention of every editor and broadcaster is directed forcefully to the code provision restricting any information regarding the movements of the Commander-in-Chief and any other ranking officials of the Government. Upon his return detailed news of his trip will be made available to all simultaneously."

No Washington newspapermen accompanied President Roosevelt on the African trip.

There were many indications of Mr. Roosevelt's absence from the Capital, such as the cancellation of his semi-weekly press conferences and the absence of his weekly conferences with Congressional leaders.

From London at the same time came indications of Prime Minister Churchill's absence from his capital, along with dispatches that he was likely to confer soon with Mr. Roosevelt.

Putting two and two together, editors could be certain that a Roosevelt-Churchill parley was under way. But the censorship code was observed and the news was not published.

According to a press release put out by the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Roosevelt-Churchill Casablanca conference had a listening audience of 56,560,000 adults, based on a survey made by C. E. Hooper, Inc., research firm.

The Hooper rating for the broadcasts was 71.0. It was said to have been based on reports from all parts of the United States. The all-time high was a Hooper rating of 79.0, with an adult listening audience of 62,100,000 for President Roosevelt's war message on December 9, 1941.

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QUIZ LOSER REVEALS RADIO'S AMAZING PULLING POWER

The biggest free advertisement of radio's pulling power ever received is in the experience of the Staten Island woman who gave the wrong answer in the "Truth and Consequences" program in New York earlier in the week. If taken from a radio source (oddly enough NBC press agents seemed to have fallen down in covering this big event), the story would probably seem too fantastic and probably many would not believe it, so the writer herewith quotes an account which appeared in the New York Times:

"Mrs. Dennis Mullane, Staten Island mother of a17-year-old Marine, who has been trying to open a deluge of mail since Monday, got some relief when the National Broadcasting Company assigned a staff of fifteen clerks to open the 130,000 letters she had received up to last night because she failed to answer a question on a quiz program last Saturday night.

"But then the packages began to arrive. And, according to Post Office regulations, they must be delivered to her at her home, 52 Moody Place, West Brighton. A mail truck pulled up to the door yesterday to deliver about twenty-five packages containing neckties, handkerchiefs, stickpins and other presents for her son, and John J. Reagan, Assistant Postmaster at Staten Island, revealed last night that a second truck would deliver as many more packages today.

"Mrs. Mullane, who always has liked to receive letters, admitted that she was completely flabbergasted by the avalanche that poured into her home after Ralph Edwards, master of ceremonies of the "Truth or Consequences" program asked radio listeners to send letters with pennies to her for the purpose of war bonds as a post-war stake for her son.

"'I don't know how I can thank all these wonderful people', Mrs. Mullane said. "I'd like to thank them each individually, but it would take the rest of my life to answer all those letters.'

"Most of the letter-writers did not limit themselves to the penny requested, and many took up collections to enclose in one envelope. A radio listener in Albany sent a whole penny bank of 304 coppers to Mrs. Mullane; a girl sent 186 pennies, and the grandmother of thirteen children sent a penny for each of them. Some letters contained quarters and half dollars and a few contained bills.

"A 17-year-old girl who said she hoped to join the WAVES sent a scented note with her penny contribution asking Mrs. Mullane for the address of her son.

"Although it was impossible to determine the exact amount of the contributions, a mathematician figured the total at somewhere near $15,000. With letters pouring in from every State in the Union, it will be several days before the money can be counted. And the foreign countries have not been heard from."

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RADIO INSTITUTE CONVENTION BY RADIO BIG SUCCESS

The annual convention by radio of the Institute of Radio Engineers as a substitute for their usual gathering in New York and to save time and travel, proved a big success. Section meetings were held in different parts of the country and the Columbia Broadcasting System provided the facilities for linking them together. James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, speaking from the meeting of the Washington section, delivered the principal address. This was broadcast. Prior to this, the installation of Dr. Lynde P. Wheeler, the IRE's newly elected president, was heard from New York.

The day before in New York City at the annual meeting of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, Dr. Edwin H. Armstrong, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Columbia University, received the Edison Medal, highest honor in the field of electrical engineering "for distinguished contributions to the art of electric communication, notably the regenerative circuit, the superheterodyne and frequency modulation (FM).

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SOME STATIONS ON AIR IN NEW BLACKOUT RULES

In the new set of blackout rules for the District of Columbia and 16 Eastern states, certain radio stations, on selected frequencies to be announced, will remain on the air to broadcast official bulletins during the periods of the "blue" and "red" signals under the control of the service command. Radio stations operating on frequencies between 3,000 and 30,000 kilocycles will not be silenced. Stations below 3,000 and above 30,000 kilocycles will go off the air except for the specially selected ones and Army, Navy and emergency stations on a controlled basis.

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MORE COMMITTEE MEMBERS NAMED BY NEW CONGRESS

The following have been elected or re-elected to the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee by the new Congress, the Committee which considers most of the radio and communications legislation:

Richard J. Welch, California; Francis D. Culkin, New York; Joseph J. O'Brien, New York; Fred Bradley, Michigan; James E. Van Zandt, Pennsylvania; Gordon Canfield, New Jersey; Lawrence H. Smith, Wisconsin; Daniel Ellison, Maryland; Alvin F. Weichel, Ohio; Joseph R. Farrington, Hawaii.

Just announced are these House Patents Committee members:

Fred A. Hartley, Jr., New Jersey; Leslie C. Arends, Illinois; Charles A. Wilverton, New Jersey; Hugh D. Scott, Jr., Pennsylvania; William H. Stevenson, Wisconsin; Fred E. Busbey, Illinois; Winifred C. Stanley, New York; Robert Hale, Maine; Louis E. Miller, Missouri.

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FCC ACTION

Applications Granted: KTRB, KTRB Broadcasting Co., Inc., Modesto, Calif., granted modification of license to move main studio to Norwegian Ave. between Sunrise Ave. and Coffee Road, near Modesto, Calif.; KFAB, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Nebr., and WBBM, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill., granted extension of special service authorization to operate synchronously with each other from local sunset at Lincoln, Nebr. to 12 midnight CST, for the period ending February 1, 1944; KTHS, Radio Broadcasting, Inc., Hot Springs National Park, Hot Springs, Ark., granted extension of special service authorization to operate unlimited time, simultaneously with Station WBAL, Baltimore, Md., with power of 1 KW night, 10 KW local sunset, for the period ending April 1, 1944; WINS, Hearst Radio, Inc., New York, granted special service authorization to operate unlimited time with 1 KW power, employing directional antenna night. Television grants: W3XE, Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., granted construction permit to move experimental television station from Philadelphia, to Wyndmoor, Pa. and granted license to cover same. Also granted renewal of license to operate on 66,000-72,000 kc. power 10 KW (peak) visual, 11 kilowatts aural; Emission A5, and Special for FM (aural); Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City, granted modification of construction permit to reduce power to 50 watts (peak) visual and 50 watts aural, emission A3, A5, and Special for FM (aural), and with March 31, 1943, as completion date for the construction.

Television Applications Granted (Continued): WCBW, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City, granted conditional license for commercial television broadcast station to operate with reduced ESR (Effective Signal Radiated) of 1000, upon condition that construction will be completed according to the Commission's Rules, Regulations and Standards as soon as the required materials and engineering personnel have become available;

High Frequency (FM) Broadcast: W7NY, Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City, granted license to cover construction permit in part and approval of studio location for new FM station in New York; W71NY, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York City, granted modification of construction permit for extension of completion date to January 26, 1943 and granted license to cover construction permit in part.

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DISCUSSES WALTER WINCHELL ALONG WITH DOG LEGISLATION

In connection with some proposed legislation by Representative Bradley (R), of Michigan, affecting the welfare and security of dogs, Representative Hoffman (R), of Michigan, said yesterday (Thursday) addressing the House of Representatives:

"Speaking of dogs, I did not hear what the gentleman from Michigan said about dogs, so I cannot make answer directly to what the gentleman from Oklahoma said about the proposed legislation; but may I say that anyone who has been yelped against and howled against as has been so many Members of this House by some one or two of these radio commentators is justified in bringing to the House some sort of suggestion to limit them. There are many kinds of dogs. Many breeds of dogs; dogs are of many colors and sizes. * * *

"To show the opinion held by some helping human beings who stand on two legs and who are not dogs, permit me to read from two letters received this morning. One from Jacksonville, Fla. This comes from the Florida Beacon, Jacksonville, Fla. It reads as follows:

"January 25, 1943

"'The Andrew Jergens Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

'I see that you have turned loose on the public again that disturber, Walter Winchell, with his egotism and unreliable statements.

'In his broadcast last evening he repeated what he claimed was a quotation from a speech he had said Congressman Houston, of Kansas, had made, in which Congressman Hoffman, of Michigan, had been given a drubbing.

'The only thing wrong with this is that nowhere in the Congressional Record do such words appear; also there is no one by the name of Houston in Congress, either from Kansas or any other State. There was a party by that name in a previous Congress, but he was

repudiated at the polls by his constituents; and his present address is Wichita, Kans., and not Washington, D. C. Winchell in his broadcast was careful to conceal the fact.'

"Here is another one that came in from New York and it reads as follows:

"'Is it not about time that this loud-mouth Walter Winchell who shouts forth his feuds over the radio every Sunday evening was muzzled?

"'How is it he can get away with the kind of stuff he puts over the air when other people are frozen out. The public are getting tired of this fellow. He was off the air for a few weeks which I can truthfully say added refinement to Jergens lotion broadcast.

"'If he is wearing a Navy uniform why in hell don't they put him on a ship and keep him off the air. He seems to air all his fights over the radio.

"'This would be a good time for Congressman Cox to ask Mr. Fly why he is permitted to go on the air with his insulting remarks to advertise some cheap skin lotion.'

"I think the gentleman is in error about that latter statement. I do not think it is cheap. It may smell that way, but it is not cheap in price. If it is no more reliable than its mouthpiece, it is of little value."

"Now that we are in this war, of course, our first business is to take care of the people, but I suppose that before the war is over some of these doers of good, like Harry Hopkins and some others of those people down there, will be taking care of the dogs, the Chinese dogs, and the Hottentot and the Bushmen dogs, and the dogs of all those people down in South Africa, and in India, Europe and Asia. * * ** Congress has been treated like dogs. During the last campaign we were treated worse than our dogs. I have been wondering if we would have courage enough to insist finally that some of those who have been abusing, and misusing, and kicking us around as though we were dogs, without even giving us the privilege that is given to a dog when kicked - I am wondering whether those on the majority side will not kindly join with us and get Resolution 13 out from the Committee on Rules and bring up this man Maloney and Winchell and the convict Browder - there are three good ones, Maloney, Browder - put Browder in the middle and Walter Winchell at the end - bring up those three fellows and let us see what they are up to, and what they are doing, and who is paying them, and what their purpose is. We know it, but let us spread it on the record. Their purpose is to destroy the confidence of the people in the Congress, not in the individual Members but the Congress as a whole."

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ROSENBAUM PROPOSED JUKE BOX TAX PLAN

Saying that he thinks this is an appropriate time to do so, "before Petrillo comes out with some new demand inspired by the suggestion of the Senate Committee", Samuel Rosenbaum, President of WFIL, Philadelphia, has sent a letter to the broadcasters, which reads in part:

"Agreeing that most of the small commercial enterprises, like taverns, stores, lunchrooms, and small radio stations, which depend on the use of records for entertainment, cannot afford to hire live musicians, I propose that all commercial users of records contribute a fair royalty to an employment fund to be operated under independent control. Credit against such royalty obligation would necessarily be allowed any commercial user of records for the amount of any expenditure he makes for employment of live musicians. * * *

"Herbert C. Bingham, counsel for the Senate committee, put into the record an estimate that there are 4,500 operators of jukeboxes with an average of 40 machines each, or a total of 180,000 machines operated by the syndicates. Taking his figure of $12 per week with 180,000 machines in syndicate operation, the gross is $2,160,000 per week, or over $112,000,000 per annum.

"Taking a round figure of $150,000,000 for the annual gross of the jukeboxes, and applying a factor of 4% royalty for an employment fund, this would produce a gross fund of at least $6,000,000 to operate a system for the employment and encouragement of live musicians. Even allowing an overhead of $200,000 for organization and staff, there would still be a net fund available of at least $5,800,000 per annum for the employment of live musicians out of jukebox royalties, without one dollar additional of expenditure by the radio industry.

"At an average of $1,000 compensation per annum for part-time employment, this will provide work for 5,800 persons; at an average of $2,000 per annum for full-time employment, it will provide a livelihood for 2,900 skilled musicians.

"Amendments to the copyright laws are, of course, necessary to make such a royalty collectable."

"This new source of revenue for the employment of live musicians should, and in fairness ought to, enable the union to reduce the burden now being voluntarily borne by the radio networks, the network-affiliated stations and many of the non-affiliated stations which gross over $20,000 per annum and employ live musicians."

"Since 1938 the radio industry alone has been carrying the load. It is time part of it be shifted to other commercial users of music. Doing so will also enable all of us to rectify a just complaint of the musicians. They are entitled to fair protection against free exploitation by commercial users of records made for home use and which, when used for profit, destroy the further employment of the very men who made them."

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TRADE NOTES

Dr. Albert W. Hull, Assistant Director of the General Electric Research Laboratory, was elected President of the American Physical Society at its meeting in New York in January. The Soceity, which numbers about 4,000 members, includes the nation's physicists, as well as scientists working in allied fields. Dr. Hull, a native of Southington, Conn., was graduated in 1905 from Yale University, where he also obtained his Ph.D. in 1909.

Kenneth D. Fry, NBC Central Division News and Special Events Director, has resigned, effective February 1, to join the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information. He will be succeeded by William Ray, now Manager of the Press Department. John F. Ryan will become Manager of the Press Department, Central Division. Harry C. Kopf, NBC Vice President and General Manager of the network's Central Division has announced the changes.

Early issuance is scheduled by WPB of an amended order to give a higher preference rating to electronic equipment, including broadcasting, for maintenance and repair parts for radio communication, sound recording, and radio direction finders, the Radio Manufacturers' Association advises. The present rating is A-1-j, and it is proposed to increase this to AA-2-x. Also proposed is action on the repair and maintenance orders to conform to CMP procedure. The new P-133 amendment will assist broadcasters and also suppliers of tubes and other electronic maintenance and repair parts.

Manufacturers of military radio and radar, including parts, have been authorized to use 40 percent tin for solder, hardware, and wire coating, under an interpretation of the tin Conservation Order M-43-a, just issued by WPB. The WPB action follows submission by many RMA members of information that lower-quality tin solder and wire coating previously permitted was not satisfactory.

Airplanes of the future will be guided by radio echo over mountain ranges, in clouds and darkness, a General Electric Company consulting engineer has predicted. The development will allow aircraft to land safely without the pilot seeing the ground, Dr. Ernst F. W. Alexanderson said in a G-E science forum address.

Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting figures for listening during the first week-end of the pleasure driving ban disclose that nighttime listening in the 17 Eastern States was 17% above what it was in the non-ban areas. Daytime listening in the 17 Eastern States rose 12%, as compared to the listening index for the rest of the country during that same weekend.

W2XMC, Muzak Corporation, New York, N. Y., has asked the FCC for modification of construction permit which authorized a new developmental broadcast station, for extension of completion date from 3/1/43 to 9/1/43.

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RADIO TO BE INCLUDED IN MINIMUM WAGE ACTION

The radio industry will be included with about 300 other industries, comprising all those using metals or plastics, in a general, overall proceeding by the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, to establish a universal minimum wage of 40¢ per hour. The Radio Manufacturers' Association has been officially advised by the Wage and Hour Division of the large industrial group wage proceeding, and the appointment of Octave Blake, South Plainfield, New Jersey, RMA Director and Chairman of the Association's special Wage-Hour Administration Committee, to represent radio industry interests, is scheduled on the General Committee, which will be relatively small in size for the number of industries involved. An official statement to RMA disclosed that it was not advisable to appoint separate, special committees for the radio and many other industries which will be grouped in the same proceeding. The committee will represent management, labor and the public, and a hearing before Administrator L. Metcalfe Walling is planned in New York on February 16.

The official statement said that it was recognized that the radio industry, as well as most of the 300 other industries concerned, now pay minimum wages in excess of 40¢ per hour, but the proposed wage proceeding is to legally establish a universal 40¢ minimum in all of the industries involved. This large group wage proceeding, while it is largely academic and held for the technical, legal purpose of establishing a universal 40¢ minimum wage, will permit the various industries to also have established future special minimum wages for special learners' groups.

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GENE THOMAS OF WOR ANNOUNCES AD CLUB'S RADIO CLINIC

Eugene S. Thomas, Sales Manager of WOR, has announced the speakers and subjects for the Radio Production Clinic, of which he is the Director for the Advertising Club of New York.

The Clinic opens on February 4th with a discussion of "Programming" by Julius Seebach, WOR's Vice-President in Charge of Programs. Robert Simon, Director of Continuity at WOR, will speak on "Words and Music" on February 8; and February 11, Roger Bower, WOR's Senior Producer, will talk on "Production in the Studio". The three remaining sessions will be conducted by Frank Dahm, free-lance writer; Robert Colwell of J. Walter Thompson, and Mrs. Harold Milligan of the N.A.M.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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RADIO ENGINEERS WORK COMPARED WITH COMMANDOS

Paying tribute to the scientific side, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission said, addressing the Institute of Radio Engineers over the Columbia Broadcasting System last week:

"The problem you engineers face in inventing, designing and manufacturing the necessary equipment for the armed forces of ourselves and our allies, while less stirring than those besetting the commandos, are equally difficult, as seemingly impossible and as demanding in ingenuity and plain hard work. Less dramatic, perhaps, but of basic importance are the day-to-day accomplishments in radio laboratories and factories all over the country. In this war of speed and movement, radio equipment which you are turning out is as essential as arms and ammunition. The stakes which hinge upon your doing the best possible job are nothing less than victory or defeat.

"Just as transport is the bloodstream of modern warfare, so communications is its nerve system. Every bomber, every tank, every submarine is radio-equipped today and relies on radio for its efficacy in battle. Nor is your work limited to communications. There are other fields in which radio plays an important role - such as radio location devices.

"Your newly elected national president, Dr. Lynde P. Wheeler, who assumed office this afternoon, and of whom we in the Federal Communications Commission are justly proud, has done his bit of research - for example, in undersea communications.

"The research problems which radio engineers must conquer today would have baffled any scientist a generation ago. We need microphones, for example, which will transmit the human voice but not the engine noises of a four-motored bomber hurtling through the air at high speeds. We need direction-finding apparatus which will locate the plane, ship, or land station from which a given radio signal emanates. We need walkie-talky radios, light enough to be carried into battle. Even the common variety of radio receiver must be reengineered if it is to be used on board ship, in order to prevent tell-tale radiations from revealing the location of the ship to enemy raiders. Above all, we need absolute dependability in all war communications apparatus. Such design problems as these are daily being met and solved.

"After such equipment has been invented and designed, it must be manufactured. It's one thing to invent a new radio circuit or design a new piece of apparatus; it's something else again to

put that apparatus into mass production, with a minimum of delay and a maximum saving of scarce raw materials.

"During the comparatively peaceful 1920's and 1930's, the radio manufacturing industry turned out ordinary radio receivers by the million, and indeed by the tens of millions, to meet popular demand. With the coming of war and our own war program, you were called upon to convert, almost overnight, an industry geared to peacetime radio listening into an industry turning out tools of war. You radio engineers are to be congratulated on the completeness, the efficiency, and the smoothness with which you have done the job. The results are known not only to our own fighting forces and to our allies, but to the enemy as well.

"Though the job to date fully merits your digging into that can of tobacco, you ought to save the greater part yet awhile. The efforts of radio engineers cannot be relaxed. Just the contrary. In no war has technical progress moved as rapidly as in this. The engineering marvel of January may be the obsolete technique of December. The enemy, too, has skilled engineers, and must not be under-rated. If American forces are to advance with superior communications equipment, the rate of engineering progress must be maintained and indeed accelerated. If the enemy engineers are good, our own are and must be even better. It is with that thought that I would leave you, secure in the knowledge that in every radio laboratory, every factory, and every communications office in the land, all of us will give our utmost - now, and for the duration."

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RADIO HELPS SINK FRENCH BATTLESHIP 26 MILES AWAY

There was a thrilling moment at the New York meeting of the Institute or Radio Engineers when Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper related a single dramatic example of what quick radio communication means in modern warfare. During the landing operations at Casablanca the most formidable French warship putting up resistance was the battleship JEAN BART. An Allied battleship opened fire on her, at a range of 26 miles.

The first salvo scored a hit on her deck, a damaging but not a fatal blow. An observation plane flashed back a slight correction. The next salvo struck the ship at the waterline, immediately putting her out of action.

"The new wartime radio specifications reflect the demand for perfect performance", Admiral Hooper said, "perfect reception by planes flying at 20,000 feet, battling ice and sleet, as well as the enemy; perfect reception by pitching tanks, hurdling debris and jolting thru shell holes in the heat of the African deserts; perfect reception for all our mobile equipment, whether it be in the battle of Midway, the Aleutians, or the green hell of steaming jungles in the Solomons.

"These specifications call for equipment that must stand up with full efficiency under all conditions - tropical and Arctic temperatures, rapid changes in altitude, varying humidities, salt spray, hot sun and desert sands. It must be unaffected by the motion of motorized units, ships and aircraft, and the jar and vibration due to gunfire and shell impact.

"It must be fireproof, especially from the instantaneous hot flame which follows a bomb explosion or proximity to hot metal surfaces. It must carry on during severe icing and snow conditions. It must be rugged to withstand mishandling and operation by inexperienced personnel, and jars due to handling in transit. It must be designed to compromise ruggedness and extreme sensitivity."

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MORE RADIO OCCUPATIONS LISTED "ESSENTIAL"

The Selective Service authorities enlarged its list of "essential occupations" in the communications service to include 120 types of jobs.

Among occupations listed as essential in radio broadcasting, radio communications (radio telephone and radio telegraph) and television services were these:

Director of operations, domestic or international radio broadcasting ("includes those persons who are in charge directly, or through subordinates, of the activities of the various operating departments of a network" and assistants directly responsible to him "for the efficient functioning of the various operating departments", but not directors or assistants "concerned with sales, promotional, legal, tax, clerical and other non-operating aspects").

Radio communications dispatchers, all-around electrician, professional or technical engineer (those "actually engaged as engineers in the operating or research phases of this activity, regardless of educational background").

Design engineering draftsman, radio communications foreman (installation and repair), radio communications equipment inspector of installer, training program inspector, all-around instrument maker, all-around machinist, maintenance mechanic, employment or personnel manager.

Radio communications system or station manager or superintendent ("including assistants directly responsible to them for efficient functioning of the various technical and operating departments").

News, special events or public affairs managing editor, radio communication equipment mechanician, news editor, news editor-announcer in international broadcasting, plant maintenance and

operations supervisor, program director, all-around radio broadcast technician, all-around radio communication technician.

Radio telegrapher, radiophoto operator, rigger radio, station manager, chief storekeeper, television engineer, traffic manager, traffic supervisor, translator in international broadcasting, short-wave monitoring services, or radio communications.

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MARCANTONIO WOULD BLOCK WU-POSTAL MERGER

Opposing the Western Union-Postal merger, Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York, last week introduced into the House a bill to prohibit the abandonment of any telegraph "line, plant, office or other physical facility" unless and until there shall first have been obtained from the Federal Communications Commission a certificate that the present or future public convenience and necessity" will require such abandonment.

Mr. Marcantonio, after studying the record of the hearings on legislation affecting the communications industry, stated:

"It is apparent that certain corporations in the communications industry are planning to abandon communications facilities in order to solve financial problems involved in maintaining them. This is something which the American people cannot tolerate during a period of war. I think it is common knowledge by now that our long distance telephone is jammed to capacity. Our radio systems have been curtailed due to the dangers of enemy interception. It is therefore essential that our telegraph systems be in a position to handle the growing volume of traffic with the speed and efficiency required by wartime needs. This means that all existing facilities must be maintained. To permit abandonment of any part of them would result in a complete breakdown in the communications systems of the greatest nation in the world.

The proposed legislation also provides for the elimination of all alien control in companies engaged in international communications by cable or radio. Mr. Marcantonio declared, in explaining the purpose of this section of the proposed bill:

"Communications by cable and radio are a vital link between our nation and the rest of the world. The corporate policies of such companies are therefore of great interest and concern to the American people. I am informed that such gigantic corporations as International Telephone and Telegraph have subsidiaries in Germany, Hungary, Spain and other Axis-controlled countries. They have large interests in the Japanese communications system."

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SMALL STATIONS LAG IN GIVING FCC FINANCIAL DATA

When asked at his press conference last Monday if there was anything he could say as far as the small broadcasting station was concerned, or if the report on the small stations anywhere near ready, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said:

"I do have a tentative report but unfortunately a substantial number of stations (a minority but still a fairly substantial number) has been sluggish in getting the material in and we are not yet to the point where we can give the sort of analysis that we want to do. Just a few days ago we sent a follow-up letter to the laggard group of stations asking them to get their material in."

"When that is complete you intend to give us a statement?", one of the newspapermen asked.

"Yes", the Chairman replied. "I think I will give you a statement and I will also continue to make public statements about what I am trying to do. In fact I don't mind telling you now, as I have indicated before, that I will consider my job simply to help the stations in any way I can and incidentally I think to help the advertisers in getting their teeth into the problem and into the potential of this mode of advertising. I do hope to stimulate some responsible advertising in the field of the small and remote stations, perhaps the word 'promote' would not be well chosen, but I expect to offer any aid I can, and then I would expect to simply furnish whatever information we might have available to the various stations, classes of stations, and move into the background with the thought that the whole matter would be one of private business and private relations between the advertiser and the stations. All we would expect to do would be to furnish background information as far as it is available to us. In other words, we want to help in any way we can without intruding on the business transactions that may be involved."

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BLAMES RADIO AND PRESS FOR PHONY AFRICAN BUILDUP

The charge is made by William L. Shirer, in his newspaper column that the radio and the press were to blame for building up the Casablanca story to such proportions that the public felt that it had been let down when the facts were known. In Washington the build-up was regarded by many as an Administration publicity stunt and the advance notice that "an important announcement would be made at 10 o'clock" was seen merely as a teaser to whet the public's appetite.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Shirer writes:

"It could be argued, of course, that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill were not responsible for the back-firing build-up, but that the British-American press and radio was largely responsible. It could be argued that for the first time in this war the news was made available to the free press and radio 24 hours in advance of the deadline for publication so that the news and radio editors would have plenty of time for getting it into print and on the air. These editors had the text of the communique and an account of the interviews given by the President and the Prime Minister on their desks late Monday afternoon. And it could be argued with some justification that some of these editors themselves created the build-up by announcing in print and over the air that important news would be issued at 10 P.M. on Tuesday evening. Or were the people wrong in expecting too much?

"At any rate, it was helpful to both press and radio to have 24 hours advance notice of the story and it was especially valuable to the propaganda office of the Office of War Information. It gave this office time to translate the material into 21 languages, to assemble an army of foreign-language announcers and to arrange for radio transmitters to hurl the story around the world. In the 24-hour period between 10 P.M. Tuesday and 10 P.M. Wednesday, our story was told the world 721 times in 21 languages over 23 American transmitters. It was the most complete and efficient short-wave coverage ever given an event by our budding American propagandists.

"But our own transmitters carried but part of the load. Special programs were short-waved to Britain and there rebroadcast by medium wave to the millions in Europe who can only hear medium-wave broadcasts. Special programs were also short-waved direct to the radio stations at Algiers and Rabat (but not to Dakar, which still declines to cooperate) in North Africa which rebroadcast them in Moroccan, Arabic, French, Italian and German. Moreover, OWI officials in such distant parts as Ankara, Cairo, Dublin, and Chungking received the story by cable and radio and passed it along to the local radio and press services.

"How the Axis propagandists were caught napping on the Casablanca story is worth noting.* * *

"Berlin seems to have been thrown off the scent by the Washington dispatches reporting the President's intervention in the anthracite coal strike. This was striking proof of the Nazis that Mr. Roosevelt was in Washington. Whether our psychological warfare experts in Washington handled this news item as they did purposely to confound the Nazis is not known. One is inclined to doubt it. But it did confound them.

"It took the Germans 45 minutes to wake up to the true story of Casablanca. At 10:45 P.M. Tuesday the Nazi Trans-Ocean news agency sent out in Morse code the first account. Probably Dr. Joseph Paul Goebbels could not be reached on the telephone to give the 'line', for this first German message reported the news from

Casablanca straight. Not until 1 A.M. - 3 hours after the story broke - was Berlin able to develop a propaganda angle. At that hour an English-language broadcast said feebly: 'There are more important things to do nowadays than hold conferences.' Rome didn't wake up to the story until the next morning. Japan woke up at 2 A.M., 4 hours late, with a straight announcement, but followed it at 2:40 with their first propaganda slant which was similar to Berlin's."

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FCC INQUIRY HEAD AGAIN LINKED WITH GEORGIA STATION

Notwithstanding the recent swat Representative Cox, of Georgia, took at the Federal Communications Commission recently resulting in a resolution to investigate that body, it was again charged at the Commission that Mr. Cox, in violation of the law prohibiting members of Congress from practicing before Government bureaus had been the Washington representative of Station WALB in his district at Albany, Ga.

FCC Counsel Marcus Cohn introduced two checks and a bank statement which disclosed how Representative Cox became the owner of 25 shares of WALB stock without apparent cost to himself.

The Examiner also received a report on a conference between two FCC representatives and C. D. Tounsley, WALB Secretary-Treasurer, which was signed by all three. This report showed that the WALB company granted a power of attorney to Hugh C. McCarthy, secretary to Mr. Cox on November 3, 1941. McCarthy was to appear for WALB before the FCC at a hearing on an application for a new station at Tampa, Fla.

"This particular assignment", said the report, "was handled for Cox by Cox's employee, McCarthy. On December 12, 1941, a bill of approximately $240 was submitted to WALB by McCarthy. This bill was not paid by WALB because of the fact that services provided had already been covered under an arrangement with Cox. Cox joined in this understanding that McCarthy was not to receive payment for his services for WALB because of the fact that McCarthy was employed by Cox.

"Neither Cox nor McCarthy's services were performed at Albany, Ga. The Cox and McCarthy legal services at Washington were exclusively for WALB. . . . Radio Station WALB has never at any time and does not now have any Washington representation other than that provided by E. E. Cox."

The checks introduced were for $2500 each, one from WALB to Cox, dated August 18, 1941, and one for the same amount from Cox to WALB, dated August 15, 1941. Cox's check was in payment for 25 shares of WALB stock. About three weeks ago, H. T. McIntosh, President of the WALB operating company, testified that the $2500 was paid his Congressman for legal services he could perform "in an ethical and legal manner" not in conflict with his legislative status. The exhibits produced showed that Cox wrote his check three days before the one in his favor was issued and that after Cox indorsed the WALB $2500 check he deposited it on August 30 to his credit in the City National Bank in Albany.

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MACKAY RADIO OPENS DIRECT CIRCUIT WITH BRITAIN

A new direct radiotelegraph service between the United States and Great Britain was established yesterday (Monday), operated by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company in New York City and Cable & Wireless, Ltd., of the British communication system. The new direct trans-Atlantic circuit will be an important aid at this time in handling the large and steadily mounting volume of rapid communication messages between this country and our British Allies. The opening of service is announced by Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio, and the first messages were exchanged between Admiral McNamee in New York and Sir Edward Wilshaw, K.C.M.G., Managing Director of Cable & Wireless in London.

The announcement stated that all classes of commercial telegraph services will be handled over the new circuit, including Expeditionary Force Messages, the special low rate radiogram service to men in the armed forces of the United States stationed overseas.

Other new circuits established by Mackay Radio since the war are: three circuits to different terminal points in Soviet Russia, three to China; to Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne, Australia; to New Zealand, to Bermuda; to Cairo, Egypt; and direct circuits to Bolivia, Colombia and Paraguay have been added in Mackay Radio's service to points throughout Latin America.

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DIES REVEALS GOODWIN, ALLEGED FCC RED, GOT PAY RAISE

In proposing that Congress get rid of "crackpots" and "radical bureaucrats" in the Government service, Representative Dies, Democrat, of Texas, revealed the fact that Goodwin B. Watson, who was so enthusiastically backed by Chairman James L. Fly, has not only succeeded in holding his job, Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, but secured a substantial raise in pay.

Representative Dies said:

"In a letter which I sent to Chairman Fly on November 18, 1941, I called attention to Goodwin Watson's long record of Communist views and his numerous affiliations with Communist-front organizations. As a result of that exposure this House once refused to allow any portion of the appropriations of the Federal Communications Commission to be used to pay the salary of Goodwin Watson. Since that time Watson's salary has been raised from $5,600 to $6,500 a year.

"In an article which he wrote for a magazine known as the World Tomorrow, Watson lumped Coueism, pyorrhea, and Congress together as some of the great jokes of the age."

"In Common Sense magazine, Watson went on record as favoring a sudden, complete, and violent, that is, Communist, change from our present form of society to a Socialist society. In this article, he categorically rejected the idea of a gradual shift from capitalism to socialism. No amount of sophistry can explain away Watson's favorable views on communism as he himself publicly expressed them before he came down to Washington to draw his $6,500 salary as one of our host of radical bureaucrats. * * *

"Here are four folders of exhibits which contain a fairly complete documentation of Goodwin Watson's Communist views and affiliations. I shall be glad to turn this evidence over to the committee which this House has recently set up for the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission."

Among the other persons Representative Dies charged with having Communistic affiliations, who held responsible Government jobs were William E. Dodd, Jr., of the FCC, and Frederick L. Schuman, Chief Political Analyst of the FCC. Of the former, Mr. Dies said:

"William E. Dodd, Jr., is employed by the Federal Communications Commission at a salary of $3,200 a year. Dodd was recently refused a visa by the State Department when he was assigned a commission which would take him to England. This refusal of a visa by the State Department was based upon information furnished the Department by our committee and the F.B.I. Among his many activities on behalf Communist Front organizations. Dodd was a secretary of the American League for Peace and Democracy which the Attorney General branded as subversive.

"I shall be glad to turn this evidence over to the committee that this House has recently set up for the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission."

Mr. Dies also charged Paul R. Porter, chief of the Stabilization Branch of the WPB, receiving $8,000 a year, as being a Socialist and as saying:

"Nothing less than a Socialist revolution will free labor from insecurity and industrial serfdom."

The name of Paul R. Porter being mentioned immediately after Messrs. Watson, Dodd and Schuman of the FCC was probably misunderstood by many to refer to Paul A. Porter, Deputy Administrator in charge of Rents. Paul A. Porter was formerly FCC General Counsel, and later counsel for CBS.

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Dissemination of false advertisements concerning the therapeutic value of a medicinal preparation designated "Baume Ben-Gay" is alleged by the Federal Trade Commission in a complaint issued against Thomas Leeming & Co., for external application in the treatment of various painful conditions of the body and advertises it over the radio and in newspapers, circulars and pamphlets.

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TRADE NOTES

The Radio Division of the War Production Board hereafter will administer three "L" orders previously under the jurisdiction of the General Industrial Equipment Division. These are L-203 covering combat measuring instruments, L-234 covering industrial type instruments and L-134 which limits the use of chromium and metal in controlled valves and regulators.

The 70-story RCA Building, part of Radio City, has the largest tentative assessed valuation of any edifice on New York City's 1943-44 rolls. The tax commission's report to Mayor LaGuardia showed assessments of $28,500,000 against the RCA Bldg., while the entire Rockefeller development was assessed at $92,600,000.

Representatives of radio stations in eleven Eastern States, affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company, met last Wednesday with NBC officials to explore and further radio's role in the war effort. The network's second annual War Clinic held a two-day session at the Waldorf Astoria hotel. At the conclusion of the Clinic in New York City, NBC officials departed for Richmond, Va., the first stop in atour of six cities, with the final session scheduled to be held in Los Angeles. Representatives of the network's 135 affiliated stations will have attended the War Clinic at the completion of the tour.

A radio transmitter is now being used by the Duramold Division of the Fairchild Engine and Aviation Company to make molded wood and plastic airplanes for the United States. There has always been the problem of applying heat and pressure so evenly that all parts of a molded section got the same amount of heat and pressure at the same time.

The Duramold Company took up the suggestion that high frequency radio waves - something in the nature of ten megacycles - might answer the problem. Experiments thus far carried out are said to have been successful.

Free classes in Spanish and Portuguese have been offered to the members of the CBS staff by the network. Initial registration for the classes numbered 180. And now, because of the popularity of these classes and the requests from many employees, old and new, for the privilege of attending these classes an additional class in Spanish started Monday, February 1st.

Students from several New England and upstate New York colleges are gaining television program experience before the cameras of WRGB, the General Electric station in Schenectady. Groups from both men's and women's colleges are presenting a variety of programs, including plays, dance and musical recitals and demonstrations of various kinds. The most recent college group to appear was from the Yale University Department of Drama.

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MUTUAL TO INCREASE BUDGET

Substantial increase in the network budget for carrying out definite plans of expansion and greatly increased service was approved last week by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Mutual Broadcasting System at the conclusion of their three day meeting in Chicago.

The decision to vote the fund increase was based by the Board and the Executive Committee on a definite program outlined by Miller McClintock, Mutual's new president, who announced at the conclusion of the sessions that the General Tire and Rubber Company, new owner of the Yankee network, had accepted the Mutual network offer of additional stock and had brought the Yankee network's holdings up from six to thirteen and one half shares. William O'Neil, President of the General Tire and Rubber Company, was present at the meetings.

It was also announced that Station WIP, Philadelphia, exercising its option became a Mutual network stockholder to the extent of six shares.

The meetings of the Executive Committee were presided over by Chairman W. E. Macfarlane, WGN, Chicago. Meetings of the Board were presided over by Chairman Alfred J. McCosker of WOR, New York.

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WOOD TO DIRECT CBS PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN CAPITAL

Robert S. Wood, Assistant Director of CBS News Broadcasts in New York, has recently been appointed CBS Director of Public Affairs in Washington. In the National Capital, Mr. Wood will direct all news, public affairs and special events broadcasting which originates in that area.

Everett Holles, who has been CBS night news editor in New York, has been named Assistant Director of News Broadcasts and he is succeeded by Henry Wefing as Night News Editor.

Miss Ann Gillis has resigned as Director of CBS Special Events in Washington. Eric Sevareid, who has been in charge of news broadcasts in Washington remains as chief correspondent of the CBS Washington bureau, but is being relieved of administrative work because of the pressure of a heavy news broadcasting schedule.

Robert S. Wood studied at Cornell University and was graduated from the University of Toronto. He joined the armed forces in Canada during the World War and was commissioned a Captain in the Royal Air Force, serving throughout the war.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WINCHELL'S "ISOLATIONISTS DAMN FOOLS" BURNS CONGRESS

As a result of Walter Winchell saying on the air last Sunday night that those who voted for the return to Congress of any pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists last Fall "were plain damn fools", Representative Hoffman (R.), introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for an explanation of the status of Winchell, who is a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, and calling attention to a section of the United States code which reads:

> "'An officer who uses contemptuous or disrespectful words against * * * the Congress of the United States shall be dismissed from the service or suffer such other punishment as a court martial may direct.'

Representative Hoffman is an old enemy of Mr. Winchell but joining in the attack this time were also Representatives Bradley(R), of Michigan, and Keefe (R), of Wisconsin. Mr. Bradley expressed indignation that the Federal Communications Commission should allow profanity to go out over the air and suggested that the Appropriations Committee might find out that they can considerably reduce the appropriation for the Commission.

Mr. Keefe said:

"I have always supposed that the rules and regulations of the Communications Commission prohibited the use of profanity and the utterance of sentiments calculated to stir up hatreds and disunity on the radio.

"Last Sunday evening I listened to Walter Winchell. Apparently he feels that he is above the rules and regulations that apply to citizens generally, because in his broadcast last evening, in my judgment, he reached a new low as a purveyor of hate and discord when he contemptuously referred to the reelection of Members of Congress whose pre-Pearl Harbor voting record he had so vigorously condemned. He spoke as one who had been thwarted and rebuked by the people of the country who went to the polls and cast their votes last November. While impliedly admitting the failure of his campaign of hate directed at many Members of Congress, he directed his vituperation and venom toward the millions of American citizens who voted their honest convictions and returned to the Congress of the United States men and women in whom they had confidence. I was astounded to hear him indict the patriotism and intelligence of millions of American people when he stated in substance that what worried him most today was the 'damn fools who voted for them'.

"It is true that he apologetically stated that there were hundreds of good and able representatives in the Congress, and he

singled out our colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McGranery) as a wonderful man. I hope that this orchid tossed to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McGranery) will not be the kiss of political death such as he administered to our erstwhile colleague, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Patrick). Winchell has taken on a big order this time when as an officer in the United States Navy he referred to millions of decent Americans as damn fools and desecrated a decent Sabbath evening and every law of radio to give vent to his undisguised venom."

Mr. Hoffman said:

"It is unfortunate that someone in that organization which manufactures this stuff which people put on their hands and face, a sort of lotion I believe they call it, does not advise their spokesman and salesman, Walter Winchell, that it does not pay to kick anybody's dog around. It does not pay to bite the hand that feeds you. It is doubtful if it is good salesmanship to tell prospective customers that they are dumb. Walter told us last Sunday that there were some 14,000,000 damn fools in America who voted for Members of Congress. I wonder whether he thinks he is going to persuade any of those 14,000,000 to buy that lotion sold by his sponsors? What do you think of trying to sell something and telling the fellow you are trying to sell it to that he is a damn fool?"

Calling attention to his resolution (H.R. Res. #95) Mr. Hoffman said:

"Can you imagine anything that would discourage our people more than to hear over the radio, as they did last Sunday night, from an officer of the United States Navy, a lieutenant commander, that some 14,000,000 of our citizens were damn fools?

"I am asking the Secretary of the Navy and I want to know whether this officer in the Navy is to be permitted to continue on the air not only to slander and villify individual Congressmen but the Congress as a whole, the Congress as a branch of the Government, and is he to be permitted to go further than that and refer to 14,000,000 citizens who voted the Republican ticket, Democrats and Republicans who believe in this country and its institutions, and who are making every sacrifice asked of them - is he to be permitted to go on and over the air designate those 14,000,000 people as damn fools. If he is, and if the Navy will do nothing about it, will the Congress do anything about it?

"I have asked members of the Committee on Naval Affairs what they were going to do about it. One of them told me, 'I cannot say anything because the things we were told were told us in executive session and our hands are tied and our lips are sealed.'

"Since when has it been thought lawful to gag Congress when Congress itself is assailed and its loyalty challenged, and when the people who sent us here are referred to as damn fools? It is bad enough to charge an individual Member of Congress with disloyalty or lack of patriotism; it is bad enough to charge the whole Congress

with being incompetent or disloyal to the interests of the country, but what glad news it must be to Hitler to learn from New York, the largest city in our country, over the radio which carries the words to millions of people throughout our country, that a man, an officer in the Navy, can charge 14,000,000 American citizens with being damn fools."

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GEORGIA STATION HEARING TO RESUME FEB. 1

The Commission affirmed the decision of the Motions Commission in denying the petition filed by Herald Publishing Co. (WALB), Albany, Ga., for leave to continue the further hearing from February 1 to March 15 on applications for renewal of license, construction permit, and voluntary assignment of license. The Commission provided further that the completion of the testimony of the witness Mr. Tounsley should be postponed to 10:00 A.M., February 25, 1943. At the resumption of the hearings on February 1, counsel for Station WALB shall have opportunity to put on such further testimony as he may be prepared to present.

It was in the WALB hearings that Representative Cox, of Georgia, was again charged as acting as representative of the station which is in his district. As a result of this charge, the House passed a resolution, proposed by Mr. Cox, to investigate the Federal Communications Commission.

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PRESIDENT PRAISES RADIO AND PRESS FOR TRIP SECRECY

In a better humor than when he returned from his off-the-record transcontinental "inspection" trip before the last election, the President thanked the radio and the press for having maintained the secrecy surrounding his trip to Casablanca, Morocco, for war conferences with Prime Minister Churchill.

The President opened his press conference with the declaration that the press and radio had lived up very faithfully to the request of the Office of Censorship to keep secret the movements of the Commander-in-Chief and other ranking officials. It was beautifully done, the President said, and he wanted the newspapers and radio stations to know how much he appreciated their cooperation.

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RADIO INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS TO GET ASSISTANCE

Producers of industrial instruments used in radio manufacture will receive the assistance of the Radio Division of the War Production Board in the scheduling of deliveries, if they advise the Division of the particular production programs which cover the orders on their books.

This was made known at the regular meeting of the Industrial Instrument Advisory Committee led by Charles L. Saunders of the Instruments Section of the Radio Division.

For example, a sub-contractor might have on his books several orders to be delivered at approximately the same date. If unable to fulfill them simultaneously, he would want to know which to meet first.

The Radio Division can help him solve the problem if it knows with which production programs the orders in question were identified. The sub-contractor, it was said, should inquire of his customers as to what their programs are and then inform the Instruments Section of the Division by letter or otherwise.

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INJUNCTION DENIED PRODUCER OF "INFORMATION PLEASE"

Supreme Court Justice Bernard L. Shientag in New York last Friday denied an application for an injunction to restrain the American Tobacco Co. from using the jungle "The best tunes of all move to Carnegie Hall" on the Information Please radio program.

The application was made by Daniel and Ann Golenpaul, copartners of Daniel Golenpaul Associates, producers of Information Please. They complained that use of the jingle - a "teaser" for a new program to be presented by the tobacco company when the Information Please contract expires February 5 - was "low, vulgar and offensive" and harmed the property value of the Information Please program.

Justice Shientag ruled that under the contract the sponsor had the right to prepare all commercials and that the jingle was part of the commercial.

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Sales of radio receiving sets dropped sharply in Canada during the third quarter of 1942, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics - decreases being reported by every Province. Sales during the period totaled only 35,320 a decline of approximately 70 percent from sales of 120,573 units in July, August, and September, 1941.

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MYSTERY IN MARSHALL FIELD STATION FOLDING

There seemed to be some mystery about the proposed closing down of Station WJWC, a small station at Hammond, Indiana, in which Marshall Field had acquired an interest. It was expected a year or so ago that Mr. Field would build this up to one of the biggest stations in the country. One theory was that he would use it in conjunction with his paper, the Chicago Sun, to fight WGN of the Chicago Tribune. It was reported that Mr. Field dropped about $150,000 in the transaction.

Nevertheless, the Federal Communications Commission was notified that because of difficulties in operating the station under war conditions, WJWC would surrender its license April 1st. John W. Clarke, President of the company operating the station, and from whose name it gets its call letters, said later, when business conditions become better, the station would again ask for its license and in the meantime offered it to the Government for war purposes.

Last January Marshall Field acquired 30% interest in the station (then operating with the call letters, WHIP), for $50,000, and Mr. Clarke, a 15% interest for $25,000. Mr. Clarke last May purchased 26% of the stock from Mr. Field and 10% of the stock from Dr. George F. Courrier, a minister of Elgin, Ill., obtaining 51% or control of the station. The present stock alignment of the corporation now, however, is: Mr. Clarke, 51%; Dr. Courrier, 41%; Doris Keane, 4%, former General Manager of the station, and Mr. Field 4%.

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MILITARY RADIO 20 TIMES BIGGEST PEACETIME OUTPUT

Tubes are running short, and already some types are hard to find, says Radio Today. Difficulties with repair parts seem likely to show up soon. Distributors, dealers and servicemen are put to new ingenuities to keep home radios going.

Already replacements for automobile sets and battery portables have been crossed off production schedules, for the duration. The War Production Board has ruled that only home receivers can be provided for in the new plans for Victory replacement parts.

Meanwhile the trade must remember that radio manufacturers are achieving prodigious things in the war effort. This year WPB schedules call for a military radio output from 15 to 20 times the industry's largest peacetime production. This staggering increase to back American fighting men, must bring a feeling of satisfaction and pride to those of us at home as we feel the pinch in civilian radio.

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ATTACK ON "CRACKPOTS AND RADICAL BUREAUCRATS" GROWS

The latest to join Marine Dies in the fight on communists in governmental key positions is Representative Roy O. Woodruff, of Michiagn. Mr. Woodruff praised the efforts of Mr. Dies "to drive from the government payrolls irresponsible, unrepresentative, crackpot and radical bureaucrats".

"The people sent the new Congress to Washington for the very purpose of rooting out of government those who do not believe in our American constitutional representative forms and processes and of replacing them with officials whose supreme motive would be to help win this war as quickly as possible and to help put back on an effective peace basis of operation our free American governmental economic and social system", Mr. Woodruff declared.

Among those Representative Dies named at the Federal Communications Commission was Frederick L. Schuman, saying:

"Schuman is chief political analyst of the Federal Communications Commission, at a salary of $5,600 a year. Think of it. How many men in your district get $5,600 a year? The district judge in my district, who serves five counties and has the responsibility of dealing with life and death, does not receive $5,600 a year. Not 5 percent of the lawyers in my district get $5,600 a year. As for the farmers, why, Mr. Speaker, out of all the farmers in my district there are not half a dozen who get $1,000 a year after they have worked in sleet and wind and rain and in the heat of the midday sun, after they have battled insects and drought and everything else. To come out with $1,000 a year would make them feel like 'economic royalists'.

"Schuman is a man of violent political views. His Communist affiliations are a matter of public record. He belonged to the group which organized itself under the name of the League of Professional Groups for Foster and Ford. Foster and Ford were the Communist candidates for President and Vice President, respectively. This League of Professional Groups for Foster and Ford issued a pamphlet, which I hold in my hand. Over the name of Frederick L. Schuman and others, the following statement appears:

> "'We call upon all men and women - especially workers in the professions and the arts - to join in the revolutionary struggle against capitalism under the leadership of the Communist Party.'

"There are no ifs, buts, or ands about this statement. Schuman, the chief political analyst of the Federal Communications Commission, signed it and will undoubtedly step up as a man and admit his participation in a revolutionary movement aimed at the overthrow of our American form of government."

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U.S. SHOULD BE BUSINESS UMPIRE ONLY, SARNOFF WARNS

"Where private enterprise is able and willing to meet the needs of society, it should not be the function of the Government to create industrial enterprises or to finance them, or to run them; or to employ labor, or to operate our vast agricultural system. The Government's function should be that of an umpire to see that each segment of society plays its part in accordance with the rules and fulfills its obligations to the community as a whole. In performing that task the Government would do a great deal to assure stability to our economic life", David Sarnoff declared, addressing the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

The new idea of a vested interest on the part of labor, and the newer and more dangerous idea of a vested interest on the part of government bureaucracy, must give way, Mr. Sarnoff said, along with the old idea of a vested interest on the part of business. He warned that neither Government, business nor labor can have a vested interest that runs against the common welfare of society.

"American business is doing its share in mobilizing this great country's resources for the war", continued Mr. Sarnoff. "It will do its share in helping to create and maintain a prosperous world-wide peace. Free enterprise, under a free Government, will have the responsibility as well as the opportunity of giving to the problems of employment, prosperity and security, the same brains, the same vision and the same concentration, which it has given to the problems of industrial science and production.

"The achievements of science in communication and aviation have wiped out geographical barriers, and have made the world a neighborhood in which no one's welfare can be separate from his neighbor's. When this war to save civilization is ended, there can be no peace for us as a nation unless there is peace in the world as a whole."

Mr. Sarnoff said that the great hope for American prosperity and security in the post-war period, depends upon Government cooperation with industry, labor and agriculture.

"While I realize the important place which Government must have in the picture of American industry", said Mr. Sarnoff, "I pleas for an American Charter for American business. If big business is a crime, business men are entitled to know it. What is declared lawful at one time should not at another be upset by the caprice of bureaucracy. Laws should be changed by legislation, not by bureaucratic fiat."

Pointing to the vital importance of science in global warfare, Mr. Sarnoff said that the degree of success in applying wartime developments to a new world in peacetime, will be controlled by social and economic forces over which science has no control.

"The achievements of science and industry hold out for us the promise of a great post-war prosperity", said Mr. Sarnoff, "but only if the individual enterprise of our citizens makes it a prosperity for all our people. Peace for only a segment of the globe and prosperity for only a section of our people will not be enough. Our constant efforts must be to make them universal. Neither industry alone nor labor alone nor agriculture alone can provide prosperity and security for all. But Government, which represents all of us, can, in cooperation with industry, labor and agriculture, help to make the entire nation prosperous and secure."

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ELMER DAVIS FINALLY DECIDES ON WEEKLY BROADCASTS

Elmer Davis, former ace CBS commentator, now head of the Office of War Information, has finally decided to go on the air once a week in a Government war broadcast. This type of broadcast is the thing that made Mr. Davis famous and there are many in Washington who still feel he made a mistake in ever leaving it.

Mr. Davis announced earlier in the week he would being these 15 minute broadcasts "as soon as arrangements with the radio networks, now under consideration, are worked out".

Mr. Davis said the idea of a regular broadcast by OWI "has been repeatedly suggested", and that he "now finds it possible to undertake a weekly roundup of war information", adding that he has received assurances from the broadcasting industry that the necessary time will be available.

Mr. Davis described the broadcasts as a survey of the week "intended to place the developments in perspective and try to give the people a clear understanding of what is being done and why."

News not previously made available generally will not be included, he added.

Hearing that Mr. Davis would broadcast again, a columnist addressed this question to him:

"Now that you're going back on the radio for Government sponsored talks, who's going to censor your remarks or is it possible for the remarks of the chief censor of Government talk to be censored?"

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TRADE NOTES

Thomas C. McCray, Assistant General Manager of Programs of WTIC, Hartford, has been granted a leave of absence to serve under J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Radio. Mr. Cray's new duties will include censoring short-wave material for export.

Albert Halloway Reiber of Evanston, Ill., Vice President of the Teletype Corporation of Chicago, an affiliate of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with which he had been connected for many years, died Monday at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., according to word received in New York. His age was 49.

James Kane, recently Western Division Publicity Director with headquarters at WBBM, Chicago, has returned to New York to serve as an assistant of George Crandall, Director of Publicity. Mr. Kane began his new duties about February 1st. Shepard Chartoc, formerly of the Tom Fizdale organization replaced him in the Chicago offices. Mr. Kane joined CBS almost nine years ago and was Night Editor in CBS' publicity department and then was put in charge of publicity for some of Columbia's top commercial accounts. In November, 1939, Mr. Kane was appointed to the Chicago post.

Intercommunicating telephone sets and systems are expressly made subject to the terms of General Conservation Order by the Director General for Operations. Manufacture of new telephone sets was stopped in November, 1942, except for special types designed for combat use. Although the order was intended to apply to all types of telephone sets and has been so interpreted, a question has been raised as to whether or not intercommunicating telephone equipment of special design was affected by the order. This point is clarified by the new order. The effect will be to establish uniform procedures in respect to all types of sets manufactured for the domestic market.

Although nothing officially has been heard from it, a total of $3,560 mostly in pennies is reported to have been received to date by Mrs. Dennis Mullane of Staten Island, N. Y., who made the golden mistake on the Truth or Consequences NBC program in New York last week. As a result of that single broadcast, she is reported to have received 236,000 pieces of mail.

WOR's sales in the final week of January sent the WOR business volume for the quarter ending January 31, 1943, up 20% over the corresponding period last year. Four new accounts and four renewals were signed during the week of January 25th.

The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., has applied for a construction permit for new International Broadcast Station to be operated on 6060, 7230, 9570, 11870, 15290, 17760, 21610 kilocycles, power 50 kilowatts. Hours: share with WBOS and KWID on 6060, 9570, 11870; and share with KWID on 7230, 15290, 17760, 21610 kilocycles.

An order to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of household furniture has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission against S. & M. Grand Rapids Furniture Factories, Inc., 123 Ferry St., Newark, N. J., also trading as S. & M. Grand Rapids Furniture Co., of Newark, New Jersey, and as Grand Rapids Showrooms. Findings of the Commission are that the respondent corporation, which is a retail distributor, has represented in newspaper and radio advertisements and on signs, tags and labels that the furniture it sells is manufactured by it and is made in Grand Rapids, Mich., when actually it has never owned nor operated a factory and at least 90 percent of its stock is made in places other than Grand Rapids.

James Mahoney, for the past five years associated with Crossley, Inc., has joined the Mutual Broadcasting System's Sales Promotion Department as Chief Statistician.

Five-minute Coast-to-coast network broadcast by Errol Flynn, "thanking the American people for their tolerance" has been proposed by Warner Bros. in the event the actor is freed of current criminal charges against him on the Coast, Variety reports.

Suggestion was made a week ago by Charles Einfeld Warner, vp in charge of advertising and publicity, to the J. Walter Thompson agency. The agency expressed the view that time for such a program could probably not be bought, and nothing further has been heard of the matter. As explained by Einfeld, the plan would call for Flynn to reiterate his plea of innocence of the statutory charges and to call the case a demonstration of American democratic methods."

Criminal charges growing out of the late Dr. John R. Brinkley's hospital business in Little Rock, Arkansas, according to an Associated Press dispatch, were settled in United States District Court when his widow and a former chief assistant paid fines of $5,000 each and with four other persons were placed on probation for three years for using the mails to defraud.

Dr. H. Dwight Osborne, who operated the hospital established by the gland specialist and medical broadcaster, after Dr. Brinkley moved to Del Rio, Tex., pleaded guilty to the mail fraud charge. Mrs. Brinkley, Dr. J. H. Davis, Dr. O. B. Chandler, Dr. A. Lewis Kline and Chief Nurse Vera Wederbrook pleaded nolo contendere (no defense).

The court dismissed a second mail fraud indictment against the group and perjury indictments against Drs. Davis, Chandler, Kline and Miss Wederbrook.

Formation of a Speakers' Bureau, to coordinate all public-speaking activities of NBC staff members, was recently announced by Frank E. Mullen, Vice President and General Manager. Albert E. Dale, NBC Director of the Department of Information, will head the Bureau with Anita Barnard as supervisor of operations.

The Speakers' Bureau will handle all routine requests for NBC speakers from outside organizations and groups in the Eastern Division. In addition, the Bureau will give special attention to requests of national organizations who wish to have NBC representatives on convention programs and at other business gatherings where the story of broadcasting or of NBC operations will be of interest.

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TO BROADCAST VETERAN WIRELESS CEREMONIES

Ceremonies at the 18th annual dinner of the Veteran Wireless Operators' Association, at which communications officers of the various armed forces are to be honored, will be broadcast by NBC, Thursday, February 11 at 11:15 P.M. from the Hotel Astor.

Plaques are to be awarded to Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer, U.S. Army; Col. A. W. Marriner, Communications Chief of the Army Air Forces; Capt. E. M. Webster, Chief Communications officer of the Coast Guard; and Capt. Carl F. Holden, Director of Naval Communications. A special medal also will be awarded to Gen. Follett Bradley, Commanding General of the First Air Force, Mitchell Field. William J. McGonigle, President of the V.W.O.A., will present the awards.

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CBS AND BBC TO PRESENT EXCHANGE SERIES

The Columbia Broadcasting System and the British Broadcasting Corporation launch an exchange series of thirteen programs titled "Transatlantic Call: People to People" on Sunday, February 7, (WABC-CBS, 12:00 to 12:30 Noon, EWT).

The new series is designed to bring the two great nations closer together and to tell the people of each country how their friends and allies are living, working and fighting.

Ronald Colman, star of many Hollywood screen epics, acts as narrator on the American programs. Bob Trout, Columbia's correspondent in London, takes over the narrating job on the British broadcasts.

The programs will be alternated weekly and presented simply and directly in order to provide a maximum of understanding to both audiences. They will mirror life as it is in various sections of both countries, trying to show the American and the Englishman exactly what the other fellow is like.

"People With Jobs" is the title of the first program, which will come from England. It originates in industrial North England and like all programs of the series from Great Britain is an actual on-the-scene broadcast.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1502

February 9, 1943.

CONGRESSIONAL ORDEAL AHEAD FOR ALLEGED FCC REDS

Although the amendment is subject to reconsideration before the appropriation bill itself is finally passed, the House voting last week 163 to 111 to forbid the Treasury's further employment of William Pickens, a colored specialist in securities promotion, and alleged communist, foreshadows what Goodwin B. Watson, Chief Broadcast Analyst and Frederick L. Schuman, Chief Political Analysts, both of the Federal Communications Commission and both charged with Communistic beliefs will be up against when their cases come up for consideration. Also Messrs. Watson and Schuman are assured of the scrutiny of the new committee of five members just established by President Roosevelt to handle complaints of subversive activity by Federal employees. This Committee, the purpose of which is believed to be on the Hill to checkmate Representative Dies, has, however, failed to satisfy the demands of Congress for a housecleaning.

"What we need is fewer investigations and more action on investigations already made", commented Representative Hendrids (D.), of Florida. "Congress expects to press this fight until real action is taken and we are not going to accept a whitewash by any Board."

Chairman Dies (D.), of Texas of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, expressed the view that instead of a committee of departmental officials which the President appointed, the public would have "more confidence" in a Board composed of representatives of the American Legion, the C.I.O. and A.F.L. and business groups.

The President's committee, set up, within the Justice Department, consists of Herbert Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of Interior; Rudolph M. Evans, Member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors; Francis C. Brown, Solicitor of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and John Q. Cannon, Jr., Legal Adviser to the Civil Service Commission.

The House last year tried to get rid of Dr. Watson by cutting off his salary but failed. However, this year he will face a different Congress - one with blood in its eye for the Administration and the New Deal - and it will not be surprising if after the fight is over, both Watson and Schuman one way or another will find themselves separated from their Government jobs. There is sure to be a stormy session when the names of these two come up in connection with the Independent Offices Bill, which includes their salaries and others of the FCC.

Adding his approval to the amendment to hold up the pay of Pickens in the Treasury bill and others against whom Dies has made charges as the various appropriations bills are reported, which carry

their salaries, Representative Hendricks declared:

"I am going to vote for this amendment. My leaders, my chairman, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum), said we had a way to get at this. We had an instance of that last year in the case of one, Goodwin Watson, whose name was brought before us and whose case was acted upon in this House. We kicked him out of the Communications Commission, we thought, but he is still in the Communications Commission. That is all that happened."

Except, Representative Hendricks might have added, that since then Dr. Watson has secured a substantial raise in pay.

Arguing for a previous amendment which would have included the other 38 charged by Representative Dies, as well as Pickens, Representative Hendricks said:

"When the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Dies) made his report to this House the other day and submitted the very names that I am giving you today every Member of this House rose to his feet and cheered, showing their confidence in the Dies committee.

"Today, when I submit those names for you to take action, what do I find? Not only my chairman but the leaders on both sides saying, 'This is not the way to do it'. Every time we have attempted to do something about these people who we are convinced are Communists, somebody has said, 'There is another way to do it.' As long as I have been here, I have not seen that other way to do it. I have been asked by Members on both sides to withdraw this amendment and to submit one name. I am going to submit the one name if this amendment is not adopted, but I am going down fighting on this amendment. I am not going to withdraw it. As far as I am concerned, I am going to let the Members of this House take the responsibility."

Representative Dies contended that in some cases such persons had been ousted from one agency only to be employed by another.

To meet this situation, which Hendricks called "hedge-hopping", the House wrote into a Treasury Appropriation Bill a stipulation that the department should not use any of its funds to hire persons whose pay might be withheld in subsequent legislation dealing with other departments.

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NEW HIGH POWER CANADIAN SW STATION PROPOSED

A high-power, short-wave transmitter station is proposed at Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada, according to the Commerce Department. The estimated cost, including installation, purchase of land, and housing, is $800,000.

The station is to consist of two 50-kilowatt short-wave transmitters, with three directional antennas and associated apparatus.

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SUPER WAR CABINET WOULD CONTROL COMMUNICATIONS

Under the one wing of the proposed setup of the super War Cabinet, which the President is expected to create, would be the Board of War Communications and the Federal Communications Commission. Also the Office of War Information, the Office of Censorship and the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. According to the latest reports, the members of the new Cabinet would be Bernard Baruch, Price Administrator James Byrnes, Donald Nelson, Harry Hopkins and Admiral William D. Leahy, Jr.

The main reason given for the creation of the new War Board is to take some of the responsibility off the President's shoulders. Behind the scenes it is reported that pressure is being exerted to have President Roosevelt depend less on Admiral Leahy. The arguments set forth against the Admiral are that he is too old, too reactionary, and ultimately would prove a liability to the President in the 1944 elections.

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TUBE REPLACEMENTS FOR CIVILIAN RADIO SETS SOON

The WPB Radio and Radar Division has, for some time, been working on a program to provide for the manufacture of radio tubes for civilian use. It is being developed in coordination with the military program.

"This is now nearing completion", Robert P. Almy, Manager of Sylvania distributor sales, writes in the Sylvania News. "It is expected that a list of slightly over one hundred most important types will be released for production, which will provide replacements for approximately 90% of the essential radio receivers in the country.

"The theme of letters being received daily from the trade by all tube manufacturers runs: 'What's the story on radio tubes - I've got sets on my floor all repaired and ready for delivery, except that I can't deliver because they require such and such tubes - I don't have any, my regular jobber doesn't have them, I've tried elsewhere with the same answer - Don't you realize that I'm being forced out of business - I can't even find substitute types - What am I going to do - Why doesn't Washington do something - etc.'

"We firmly believe that everyone who has to do with the radio tube industry, including the WPB, the OWI, and the military authorities, now recognizes that radio sets should be kept in operation and that replacement parts and tubes are a necessary civilian requirement, second only to military needs.

"What the Government needs and asks of us is what we must deliver. The manner in which we have 'delivered' is typified by the

Army-Navy "E" Flag which we proudly fly. On the other hand, if we can do the job for the military which is needed and expected of us and still manufacture a reasonable quantity of tubes for essential civilian requirements, we want to do it and you can depend on us to provide as many civilian tubes as conditions will permit.

"Most everyone knows that, under priority regulations in effect since October 3, 1942, we have not been permitted to deliver radio tubes except on a priority rating of A-3 or higher. Jobbers are limited in the amount of inventory that they may carry and the tubes and types they may order. To obtain tubes for civilian use, they must file applications with the WPB for preference ratings before they can place orders with manufacturers. At first this caused some little confusion and delay; however, at the present time the system is working out very well."

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PHILCO WINS ADVERTISING AWARD

The radio awards at the annual Advertising Awards dinner in New York last week were:

1. An advertiser, agency, broadcast facility, or individual, who by contemporary service has added to the knowledge or technique of radio advertising - Medal award: Archibald M. Crossley.

2. An advertiers, agency, broadcast facility, or individual, for outstanding skill in commercial program production - Medal award: Young & Rubicam, Inc., for The March of Time program (Time, Inc.).

3. An advertiser, agency, broadcast facility, or individual, for excellence of commercial announcements - No award.

4. An advertiser or agency for a commercially sponsored program which contributes most to the advancement of radio advertising as a social force - Medal award: Sayre M. Ramsdell and Associates, Inc., for The Secret Weapon program (Philco Radio Radio and Television Corporation).

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OPA ISSUES NEW ADVERTISING RULES

New rules by the Office of Price Administration, which must be observed by producers who state the retail price of their own products in advertisements, were announced as follows:

1. When a national producer mentions the retail price of his product in newspaper, magazine and radio advertisements, he need not include a statement saying that the retail price mentioned in the advertisement cannot be charged by retailers whose individual

ceilings are below the price mentioned. But this rule has a qualification if the advertisement lists the names of the retailers selling the product at the advertised price.

In case the names of the retailers are listed in an advertisement giving the retail price, the producer sponsoring the advertisement is himself responsible for a violation if the retailer in selling at the advertised price exceeds his own maximum price, unless the advertisement itself contains a statement that the mentioned price cannot be charged by any named outlet whose ceiling is below the mentioned price. Of course, a retailer who sells above his ceiling is guilty of a violation even if he sold at a price mentioned in the producer's advertisement.

2. When a producer sends a retailer "copy" or "mats" which mention the retail price to be used in advertising the producer's products for sale in the retailer's store, the producer should notify the retailer that he can use the "copy" or "mat" with the mentioned retail price only if the mentioned price does not exceed the retailer's ceiling. Only if the manufacturer gives this notice to the retailer does he free himself of any responsibility in case the retailer violates his own ceiling by selling at the mentioned price.

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SCOPHONY TELEVISION CORPORATION FORMED IN NEW YORK

It was announced in New York Monday that the Scophony Corporation of America had been formed by General Precision Equipment Corporation, formerly General Theatres Equipment Corporation, and Television Productions, Inc., subsidiary of Paramount Pictures, in association with Scophony, Ltd., of London. It was said the new corporation controls the Western Hemisphere rights for the "supersonic" television system developed by the British company in fourteen years of research.

Large-screen television projection and easy adaptability to color presently will be available to Americans in homes, schools, churches, restaurants and motion-picture theatres, according to Arthur Levey, President of the new company.

The Scophony Corporation of America is an independent American company and its five directors are all American citizens, Mr. Levey said. In addition to Mr. Levey, the Board of Directors includes Joseph E. Swan, partner in E. F. Hutton & Co.; Franklin Field, Director of Piper Aircraft Company and Chief Operations Adviser of the Outpost Division of the OWI; Paul Raibourn, President of Television Productions, Inc., and Earle G. Hines, President of the General Precision Equipment Corporation.

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RECOGNITION PROPOSED FOR RADIO AND PRESS WAR HEROES

A proposal has been made by the Editor and Publisher that American radio and press correspondents, who risk their lives daily on the battlefronts, be decorated for historic acts performed in line of duty.

"What about some kind of recognition for the news and radio news folks who are taking all the risks of war in order to tell the war story to the world?" the Editor and Publisher asks. "We haven't any hard-set ideas on what should be the reward for heroic news duty well done or for wounds received in line of that duty. Probably no citation form or medal award could be made to apply to all cases - but we do believe that either the field commanders, the national government, or the organized newspaper business should have some ready mechanism for rewarding newspaper work that is performed at necessary risk of life.

"Who should make the awards: There is a question which should have plenty of thought. Offhand, it would seem that the Government has enough on its hands in fighting the war without having to worry about providing chest ribbons and medals for reporters and radio broadcasters.

"We suggest that a joint newspaper-radio board be set up to consider citations of their people by the military and naval authorities. Such a board might, conceivably, recommend to the President that such and such an act appears worthy of a military decoration. It might judge that another act was worthy of a non-military award to be provided either by a Government bureau or by the newspaper or radio industries, jointly or separately."

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ASSERTS "PROFIT MOTIVE" HELD UP RADAR

In a study made for the American Council of Public Affairs, Dr. Lyman Chalkley, head economic analyst of the Board of Economic Warfare, was quoted as saying that the development of radar was held back before the war because there didn't seem to be any profit in it. Dr. Chalkley used radar as an example in his contention that the "profit economy" has not always been equal to the demands of war. The profit principle, he said, "has not always provided the things which nations have needed to combat influences and forces considered uncivilized and barbarous * * * and there did not appear to be any profitable major peacetime uses for radar. Therefore, it was not subjected to the intensive practical development given potentially profitable inventions. So, with the war, we had to start almost from scratch, meanwhile losing ships and planes and men because the profit motive had not guided up to the development of radar from the stage of laboratory curiosity to the manufacture of practical instruments."

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[illegible] CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS FOR RADIO AND TELEVISION [illegible]

A proposal has been made by the Radio and Television Industry [illegible] [illegible], the Government [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

"This would take some kind of proposal like the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

HOUSE "COURT" TO TRY ALLEGED REDS EMPLOYED BY U. S.

Paying no heed to the order of President Roosevelt appointing a five man Commission to investigate and determine the truth of charges made by Representative Martin Dies that the Government was honey-combed with radicals, the House on Monday virtually agreed to create its own five man Committee to investigate the subversive charges against the 38 Federal employees named by Mr. Dies, which include Dr. Goodwin Watson and Frederick L. Schuman of the Federal Communications Commission. Although the exact method has evidently not been determined, there seemed to be no doubt from the hullabaloo the House raised about the matter Monday - devoting practically all afternoon to it in the wildest session this season, that the membership favored "purging" the Government of any communistic or subversive employees. For a time the entire appropriation bill seemed to be placed in jeopardy, which almost caused a panic among the party leaders.

The explosion in the House was touched off by argument over an amendment adopted last Friday denying further Federal funds to William Pickens, a negro, a Treasury employee, because of accusations by the Dies Committee that he had been connected with Communist-Front organizations.

Representative Knutson, (R), of Minnesota, chided the House for its action on Mr. Pickens, "singling out this one poor colored man".

Representative Hendricks (D), of Florida, stating that "any man from the South doesn't call a colored man 'Mr.'"told the House he was unaware that Mr. Pickens was colored when the question of his affiliations first arose, offering as proof 'the fact that I referred to him as 'Mr.' Pickens":

"And as for all this talk about giving him his day in court", Mr. Hendricks shouted, "I want to talk to you gentlemen about courts."

Even if the individuals under discussion were "given their day in court", he said, that would not necessarily remove from them the stigma of being anti-American.

"We had a trial out on the Coast last week", he said. "Errol Flynn, the movie actor, had his day in court - and was acquitted.

"But would any of you good gentlemen in this House want your daughters to take a trip on his yacht with Mr. Errol Flynn?"

It was at this juncture that Chairman Clarence Cannon of the Appropriations Committee, ignoring the President's Committee, revealed plans for the special sub-committee of five members to give "a fair and impartial" trial to men and women in the Government service and that Dies has charged with being "crackpot bureaucrats with Communist sympathies."

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The new plan, Mr. Cannon explained, would give Congress an opportunity to take summary action "without delay" against the accused if the findings of the subcommittee justified it.

"The only way to reach these people now", he declared, "is through the long and tortuous procedure of curtailing appropriations for their services. We should not leave these people in the service any longer if they are guilty."

Every one of the accused, Mr. Cannon said, would be given an opportunity to present a defense.

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SMALL RADIO STATION REPORTS STILL NOT IN

Asked if there was anything new in the negotiations with the advertisers of small stations, Chairman James L. Fly said:

"No. We are getting up a little bit closer on the problem. That is all. It is basically the same. Incidentally there are some few, perhaps I should say a substantial number, of stations who have not got in their returns yet, and we are going to have to close the book probably this week because we don't want to delay consideration of the problem from the standpoint of the industry as a whole because of the failure of some small portion of the stations to get in the information. I do wish they would get their information in now."

"Is there any progress report which would indicate in any measure the success of the informational survey set up by the FCC on the equipment?" the Chairman was asked.

"I don't have any formal report, but my impression is that it is working quite successfully", he replied.

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NATIONAL GRANGE FAVORS CLEAR CHANNELS

As presented to Congress by Senator Capper of Kansas, the legislative program of the National Grange for 1943 carries the following with regard to radio broadcasting:

"Since the major proportion of the farm homes of the Nation depend upon service from 'clear channel' radio stations, we oppose any action to reduce the number of these stations in order to give more service to the large centers of population, which are already well supplied."

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DIATHERMY APPARATUS DISTRIBUTORS CITED

Misrepresentation of the provisions of an order issued by the Federal Communications Commission and unfair and deceptive acts in commerce are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against two distributors of home diathermy apparatus and two officials of the companies. The respondents are Home Diathermy Co., Inc., 1780 Broadway, New York, Home Diathermy Co., Inc., 15 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Arnold Steindler and Isadore Teitelbaum.

Both corporate respondents operate a factory at 1780 Broadway, New York, and the respondents Steindler and Teitelbaum are, respectively, president and secretary-treasurer of the corporate respondents. For several years they have been selling, distributing and servicing an electrical device designated "Home Diathermy" recommended by them for treatment of various ailments and diseases.

In May, 1942, the Federal Communications Commission issued an order directing all private or non-government owners of apparatus designed for generating radio frequency energy for therapeutic purposes to register such devices with the Federal Communications Commission. Forms sent to owners of devices contained application for registration, the numbers of each set and other descriptive matter.

The complaint charges that the respondents have disseminated deceptive and misleading statements and representations with respect to the requirements provided by the order, these representations being sent by letters to purchasers of their machines and made in oral statements by the respondents. Typical of such statements, the complaint charges, is a letter signed by E. Sherber, Home Diathermy Co, Inc., which reads in part: "We are at this time notifying you about an order that was issued by Federal Communications Commission * * due to the fact that enemy aliens in the United States are using Short Wave Diathermy to transmit illegal messages to the enemies of our country. Since it would be a very costly and lengthy procedure to track down each and every person * * who own diathermy units, the government has ordered that anyone owning a diathermy * * must fill out forms * *", calling for, among other things, exact frequency, exact kilocycles, power input and output, type and serial number of tubes, "In other words, a thorough calibration. To do this your unit must be brought to our factory. * * This new Federal Communications Commission ruling is very costly to us since we must take our mechanics from their usual work to spend a few hours on each unit * * We therefore feel that by us being willing to cooperate with you that you in appreciation would willingly defray part of the expense."

After fixing the total cost of this service and shipping charges at $10, the letter stated: "Since you are the owner of an apparatus and have been informed as to what the order calls for - that if said apparatus is not registered, it may be confiscated or you may be penalized $10,000. We have reported this to you and therefore the burden of responsibility is with you. * *"

The complaint charges that these statements and representations are false and misleading and deceptive; that it is not necessary that diathermy machines be calibrated or any servicing or adjustments made to permit full compliance with the requirements of the Federal Communications Commission; it is not necessary that machines be sent to the respondents' factory in New York or any other factory for the purpose of calibration and it never has been necessary for owners of diathermy machines to pay any money or compensation of any nature to the respondents or any other person as a prerequisite for compliance with the Federal Communications Commission order.

Twenty days are granted the respondents for answering the complaint.

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TRADE NOTES

Quarterly dividends on the outstanding shares of Radio Corporation of America $3.50 First Preferred stock and outstanding shares of "B" Preferred stock, were declared and announced by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America. The dividend on the First Preferred stock is 87½ per share, and the dividend on the "B" Preferred stock is $1.25 per share.

The Office of Censorship has consolidated regulations governing all international communications in a step which replaced with a single code the previously separate rules for postal, cable and telephone censorship. The new single set of regulations covers all press dispatches, periodicals, books, private and business letters, cablegrams, radiograms, telephone messages and other communications leaving the United States. It includes a list of topics which may not be mentioned in communications to foreign countries and which parallels the press code for voluntary censorship.

Industrial leaders and college officials from many sections of the country will meet in Washington Wednesday (February 10) to talk over ways of getting college-trained women into specialized war jobs as speedily as possible. The sessions have been arranged by Dr. Kathryn McHale, General Director of the American Association of University Women. Approximately 50 women's colleges and more than 20 important war production industries will be represented, including the Victor Division of the RCA, A. T. & T. and the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

A rule requiring owners of radio sets to turn in their old tubes when they buy new ones is being worked out by the WPB and will probably go into effect soon, the Sylvania News reports. The tube turn-in regulation is intended to control the number of tubes distributed. It also will permit the salvaging of tube bases which, in some cases, can be refabricated.

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DAYTIME SERIALS O.K., PHYSICIANS FIND

The virtues of radio daytime serials far outweigh their shortcomings, it was declared by an Advisory Committee of three well known physicians recently appointed by the National Broadcasting Company to study the morale qualities of network broadcasting.

A scientific evaluation of daytime serials demonstrates, the physicians reported, that they feature problems which are essentially the problems of ordinary American life. The tendency of daytime serials is towards solutions generally accepted as ethical in present society and hence, the committee found, their effects are helpful rather than harmful.

"They seem to fill a real demand for a public of considerable size and their shortcomings are heavily overweighed by their virtues", said the Committee in a preliminary report on the daytime serials.

The Committee was headed by Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association and a leader in the field of public health. The other members were Dr. Henry R. Viets, noted Boston neurologist and lecturer on Neurology at the Harvard Medical School, and Dr. Winfred Overholser, a well known psychiatrist and Professor of Psychiatry at George Washington University School of Medicine and Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, both in Washington, D. C. The Committee was under the supervision of Dr. James Rowland Angell, Public Service Counsellor of the National Broadcasting Company.

The Committee reported:

"The psychologic problems which are featured in the daytime serial dramas studied are essentially the problems of daily life: love, marriage, divorce, ambition, adoption, illness, parent-child adjustments, occasionally greed, envy, deceit, misappropriation of money, but altogether in no undue proporations. The listeners identify themselves and their own major and minor crises with the characters of these dramas. Since, however, the tendency of all the dramas studied is toward the solutions that are generally accepted as ethical in our social existence, the effects of the dramas tends towards helpfulness rather than harm."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1503

RADIO AND PRESS COOPERATION MAGNIFICENT, SAYS CENSOR

The highest praise was given to the way in which the broadcasters and newspapers have worked with the Office of Censorship by Byron Price, its Director. It was at a conference at which was issued the second revision of the voluntary codes of Wartime Practices for the American Press and Broadcasters. With Mr. Price was J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Broadcasting.

Someone had asked if there had been any instances of newspapers or stations not conforming to the censorship code.

"To the contrary", Director Price replied, "the newspapers and the broadcasters have been singularly cooperative. They have really been magnificent - there is no other word for it."

Mr. Price called particular attention to a direction inside the cover of the revised Code which underlines previously published advice to bring all doubtful press censorship instances to the Office of Censorship. The new note says:

"The Code of Wartime Practices is issued pursuant to instructions by the President, who commissioned the Office of Censorship to supervise domestic voluntary censorship.

"You are reminded that whenever anyone else, in any part of the country, makes a request which appears unreasonable or out of harmony with the Code, you are at liberty to appeal at once to the Office of Censorship.

"Much confusion would be avoided if such appeals were more frequent."

"I think the broadcasters and the editors would be surprised to know how many times we have stepped in to help them when some such person as a sheriff or other unauthorized official has taken it on himself to try to keep something off the air or out of the newspapers."

Nat R. Howard, Assistant Director of Censorship, followed Mr. Price in explaining principal additions to the newspaper code. Mr. Ryan told of changes which had been made in the radio code.

Explaining that there were 150 stations broadcasting in 29 languages, Mr. Ryan said that probably the most significant change affecting domestic broadcasters is the incorporation of new principles to guide foreign language station managers in their

voluntary censorship efforts. A new section is added for this purpose which reads:

"The Office of Censorship, by direction of the President, is charged with the responsibility of removing from the air all those engaged in foreign language broadcasting who, in the judgment of appointed authorities in the Office of censorship, endanger the war effort of the United Nations by their connections, direct or indirect, with the medium. Bases of judgment in exercising this function will be twofold: (1) current material written for broadcast or broadcast over American facilities; (2) past an/or present conduct of the individual, including evidence substantiating his sympathy with the regimes of our enemies. This function of the Office of Censorship is not intended to relieve in any measure the full responsibility resting with the management of the foreign language broadcasting station to employ only those whose loyalty he does not question. There extends to such broadcast management the additional responsibility to report to the Office of Censorship the names of any personnel in this field who might be suspected for any reason."

Another paragraph which Mr. Ryan called special attention to was with regard to presidential and diplomatic broadcasts:

"Information about the movements of the President of the United States (including advance notice of the place from which he will broadcast); information of official military or diplomatic missions of the United States or of any other nation opposing the Axis powers - routes, schedules, destination, within or without continental United States; movements of ranking Army or Naval officers and staffs on official missions; movements of other individuals or units on military or diplomatic missions. Premature disclosure of diplomatic negotiations or conversations."

Mr. Ryan pointed out that the Program Section of the Broadcasters' Code contains one new paragraph, dealing with simulated air raids and blackouts. It advises broadcasters not to employ their facilities during these simulated events in such a way that listeners would grow to depend on the radio for assistance in the event of an actual air raid. During an actual air raid, stations in the affected area will be off the air by order of the area defense command. The paragraph adds, however, "This is intended to place no proscription on the legitimate broadcast of descriptions and commentaries dealing with simulated air raids and blackouts after the events have been conducted."

In a foreword, notice is taken by the censors of "commentators and columnists". "All requests of the Code", it says, "apply to advertising matter, news letters, corporation and business reports, letters to the editor, personal and society news (which often discloses military or diplomatic movements or identity restricted herein), and commentators and columnists who deal both with news and circulated reports. The Code does not limit speculation or opinion. But use of any device of 'speculation' to disclose restricted information presents a hazard to voluntary censorship."

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RADIO AND ELECTRONIC PARTS SPECIFICATIONS SOUGHT

Under the guidance of the War Production Board, the Armed Services are working out a series of agreements to assure the use of single sets of specifications in the production of component parts for radio and electronic equipment for the Army and the Navy, the War Production Board has announced. The program, part of which has been completed, covers a long list of insulating materials and electronic components.

Use of the same specifications in the production of components for the Army and the Navy, WPB officials pointed out, will provide for the interchangeability of many replacement parts destroyed in battle.

On the production side, it was said, many impediments to swift manufacture will be eliminated. Where there are separate specifications by the Army and Navy, there must also be separate tests of the components. Under the present program, single agencies are chosen to try out these components for the Army and Navy.

Given different specification, the manufacturer must differentiate his production processes and must maintain separate stocks. The joint program unifies production methods in a given plant and allows the merging of previously segregated inventories.

At the request of the WPB and with the cooperation of the Army, the Navy, the Institute of Radio Engineers, prime and subcontractors, the American Standards Association organized the War Committee on Radio, headed by Sidney K. Wolf of the WPB Radio Division. The task of this committee, on which are represented the Armed Services, civilian Government agencies, industry, professional organizations and the ASA, is to decide what specific jobs are to be done and to assign responsibility for doing them.

The War Committee organized sub-committees to draft specifications on particular components and materials. Task groups were formed by the sub-committees to handle parts of the job. For example, the subcommittee on crystals and holders has task groups working separately on physical characteristics, specifications and testing, and reference test circuits.

Specifications have been completed on fixed mica-dielectric capacitors cutting down the number of types from 10,000 to 2,000. Agreement by the Armed Services on specifications for electrical indicating instruments have reduced the number of types from 90,000 to 2,100. These reductions in types will materially increase production, Mr. Wolf stated.

The sub-committee on insulating materials, through its task groups, will set specifications on radio insulators of ceramics, steatite, porcelain, glass, glass bonded mica and of filling and impregnating insulating materials, plastics, and plastic communications components.

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[illegible] ARMY AND NAVY SPECIFICATIONS BELOW

[illegible] the guidance of the War Production [illegible] are [illegible] carrying out a series of agreements to expand the [illegible] of specifications in the production of component [illegible] such electronic equipment for the Army and Navy, [illegible] production would be advanced. The program [illegible] [illegible] consumers, covers a long list of including [illegible] and [illegible] components.

The [illegible] of the same general nature in the [illegible] of [illegible] for the Army and the Navy [illegible] specifications [illegible], will [illegible] for [illegible] components [illegible] [illegible] in both.

In the production [illegible], it was [illegible], many [illegible] [illegible] will be eliminated. [illegible] specifications for the Army and Navy, there [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] under the general category, [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] components for the Army [illegible] Navy.

Given different conditions, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the specification procedure and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The joint program [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

At the request of the WPB and with the [illegible] of the Army, the Navy, the Institute of Radio Engineers, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], the American Standard Association, [illegible] the [illegible] Committee on Radio, [illegible] Stanley R. Wolf of the WPB Radio Division. The [illegible] of this committee, on which are represented the Army's [illegible], civilian [illegible] [illegible], industry, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the ASA, is to develop a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] responsibility for [illegible] [illegible].

The War Committee [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] specifications on particular components [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] by the sub-committee [illegible] [illegible] of the job. For example, the subcommittee on [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on [illegible], [illegible], specifications and testing, and reference [illegible].

Specifications have been completed on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible]. [illegible] by the Armed Services on [illegible] specifications [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the number of [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible]. These [illegible] in [illegible] will materially [illegible] [illegible], Mr. Wolf [illegible].

To [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible], through the [illegible], will [illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The sub-committee on fixed capacitors, which completed its work on mica types, is drafting specifications on ceramic, paper and electrolytic capacitors. The sub-committee on variable capacitors will work out specifications on variable receiver, variable transmitter and trimmer capacitors.

There is a sub-committee on dynamotors and similar power units. The sub-committee on fixed resistors has task groups at work on fixed composition, fixed wire wound and instrument type resistors. The sub-committee on variable resistors is drafting specifications on variable composition and variable wire-wound resistors.

Transformer specifications will cover power transformers, audio frequency transformers and radio frequency transformers. The sub-committee on tube-sockets is at work on receiving tube, transmitters and cathode ray tube sockets.

Work on connectors covers jacks and multicontact plugs and receptacles. Single cell batteries and multicell batteries are covered by the sub-committee on dry batteries. Another sub-committee covers vibrator power supplies.

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HOUSE HEATS GRIDIRON FOR WALTER WINCHELL

Apparently everything is set to go ahead next week with the House Naval Affairs Committee inquiry as to the exact status of Walter Winchell, the radio commentator, as a reserve officer in the Navy. It all came about through Mr. Winchell in a recent broadcast referring to citizens who voted to re-elect pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists to Congress as "damned fools".

At this writing, next Tuesday, February 16th, appears to be the day the hearings will start, but this has not been confirmed officially. Secretary Knox is to be the first. Mr. Winchell expects to be in Washington at that time and it seems likely that he may also be called upon to testify.

Secretary Knox had previously reported to the Committee that statements attributed to Mr. Winchell while on naval duty by Representative Hoffman, of Michigan, were "not considered as scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals".

The Knox report was filed by Chairman Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committee, who had referred to the Navy Department a series of questions propounded by Mr. Hoffman in a resolution introduced last Tuesday.

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[illegible] Sub-committee on [illegible] Radio [illegible] Radio Broadcasting, [illegible] Radio [illegible] Sub-committee [illegible] Radio [illegible] Sub-committee [illegible] Radio [illegible] Sub-committee

The resolution charged that the columnist and radio commentator, while an officer in the Navy, made contemptuous remarks about Congress and asked why he had not been punished under the United States code providing court-martial punishment for any one in the Navy guilty of "profane swearing, falsehood * * * or any other scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals."

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CONGRESS LIKELY TO BE DIVIDED OVER BLUE NET CURB

It seems likely that in the House Naval Affairs Committee investigation of Walter Winchell's broadcasts, and possibly later on the floor of the House and Senate, there may be spirited discussion of the tightening of censorship by Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network of the broadcasts of Mr. Winchell, and also Drew Pearson, another well-known commentator. There is likely to be quite a difference of opinion over it in Congress. Some will favor such censorship and others will be against it.

While not mentioning either Mr. Winchell or Mr. Pearson by name, Mr. Woods said that "several commentators have recently departed from their prepared scripts to discuss controversial issues in a biased and inflammatory manner." Mr. Woods added that such broadcasts "must be in good taste".

He explained that the National Association of Broadcasters' code forbade discussion of controversial subjects on commercial programs. In addition to this a memorandum directed the commentators not to make "derogatory or insulting remarks" about any member of Congress "or any other person holding any public office".

Walter Winchell now in Florida, was the first to be heard from saying:

"The only thing left is the newspaper. I hope the newspapers will fight harder for freedom which the radio has so meekly surrendered.

"The Blue Network has been very liberal and generous, and I can't squawk. They reminded me that there were certain rules that must be followed. They told me they knew I wanted to stay on the radio and they wanted to help me stay.

"However, the fact remains that certain people would like to stop Drew Pearson and me, and my fangs have been removed and my typewriter fingers rapped with the butt of a gun."

Mr. Pearson said that his only previous difference with the network occurred last Spring when he was not permitted "to break exclusively" the Edward J. Flynn paving block story.

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"Aside from this incident the Blue Network has been extremely broad-minded", said Pearson. "Hence my difficulties in understanding the sudden censorship of last Sunday whereby a commentator is not permitted to criticize a member of Congress or a group of Congress such as the Dies Committee or the silver bloc or a member of the President's Cabinet who may be delinquent on supplying the Nation with rubber.

"I feel sure that the Blue Network will eventually agree that free and fair criticism is essential in a democracy and will not again go so far as to bar the quotation of a Supreme Court decision criticizing an important aide in the Navy Department, as it did last Sunday."

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DAVIS SEEKS TIME TO PREPARE BROADCASTS

It may be several weeks before Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, goes on the air with his governmental news broadcasts.

"I'd like to have five or six days to get off to myself to prepare for these broadcasts", Mr. Davis told this writer. "I'm sure it will be some little time before I will be able to begin them."

Asked if the reports were true that undue pressure had been exerted on the networks to take these official broadcasts, Mr. Davis replied:

"Not at all. They were offered to the networks and by the networks to the stations, just like anything else. Both the networks and the stations could take them or leave them."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Davis didn't seem to know exactly what networks or the the number of stations that would put him on. It was said elsewhere that the quarter-hour weekly broadcasts had been scheduled for 10:45 P.M. Fridays by NBC, CBS and Blue and that Mutual would carry them by transcription at 4 P.M. Saturdays. Although Mr. Davis showed no signs of it, to this writer at least, it was reported that he was pretty badly tired out and that his doctor had advised him to take a rest.

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Baylor University, Corpus Christi, Texas, has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit for a new station on 1010 kilocycles, 50 kilowatts, unlimited time, employing directional antenna day and night.

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FCC EMPLOYEES INCLUDED IN HOUSE "RADICALS" PROBE

Dr. Goodwin B. Watson, Chief Broadcast Analyst, and Frederick L. Schuman, Chief Political Analyst, of the Federal Communications Commission will be among the 39 officials of alleged subversive personnel on the Government payroll to be investigated by the special subcommittee just appointed by the House. Representative Kerr, Democrat, of North Carolina, is the Chairman of the subcommittee. He is a former prosecuting attorney of Winnebago County, Wisconsin.

The other members are Representatives Gore, of Tennessee, and Anderson, of New Mexico, Democrats, and Powers of New Jersey, and Keefe, of Wisconsin, Republicans. Three of the members of the investigating subcommittee - Representatives Kerr, Gore and Keefe - are lawyers. Mr. Kerr was elected to Congress in 1923 to succeed the late Representative Kitchen. At that time he was serving on the Superior Court bench in North Carolina.

The House last Wednesday decided that after nearly five years in the dual role of investigator and jury the Dies Committee could no longer sit in judgment of the Americanism of Federal workers.

It voted to authorize the naming of a special subcommittee of its Appropriations Committee to hear charges of radicalism among Federal personnel brought by the Committee on Un-American Activities, headed by Representative Dies (D.), of Texas, who staunchly opposed the move.

In completing an about-face from its militant attitude against continuing "radical bureaucrats" on the Federal payroll whether they have been shown to be radical or not, the House a couple of hours later refused, by 131 votes, to uphold last Friday's action in removing from the Treasury Department rolls the name of William Pickens, Negro specialist in promoting the sale of war bonds.

Representative Colmer (D.), of Mississippi, taunted the Republicans on their "about-face" saying:

"A day or two ago the House said by its vote that this man Pickens, because of his subversive activities as disclosed by the Dies committee, should be stricken from his $5,600 job on the payroll of the Government. The country - or at least a substantial portion of the country - approved this action. But now it seems that some politicians with an ear to the ground heard that this man Pickens was a member of the Negro race.

"Instead of that wholehearted cooperation between the conservative groups, we find politics as usual.

"Who was it that the other day voted almost in a solid mass to take Pickens off the pay roll? Of course, it was the Republican side. But today we see an about-face since it has been

[illegible] PROGRESS [illegible] IN HOUSE 'FACTORS' [illegible]

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learned that Pickens is a Negro. Somebody is playing to the Negro vote."

In the words of another Member, privately expressed, "We voted this man Pickens off the pay roll on the theory that he was a Red. Then we found out that he was black and proceeded to place him back on the payroll. Evidently that makes us yellow."

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DENIES FCC ORDER BLOW TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Denying in the United States Supreme Court the argument of John T. Cahill, counsel for the National Broadcasting Company, that the Federal Communications Commission's restrictions on chain broadcasting were an unconstitutional infringement on free speech, Solicitor General Charles Fahy said further that the regulations served to encourage competition and prevent undue concentration of control of the radio industry.

"The regulations embody the principle of the Communications Act that radio facilities shall be used as fully and effectively as possible in the public interest", Mr. Fahy said.

Mr. Cahill told the court that the FCC "holds the power of absolute life or death over every radio station in the United States. * * * The licensing of instruments of free speech is supportable only insofar as it is necessary to protect clearly defined interests more important than freedom of speech itself."

Mr. Cahill contended the Commission had exceeded its authority in limiting contracts by which a radio station granted options to networks for broadcasting time. He said this was a regulation "of critical importance" and constituted a "death blow to Nation-wide network broadcasting."

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HOUSE FAVORS WESTERN UNION-POSTAL MERGER

The House on Wednesday passed by a standing vote of 201 to 56 the long-pending bill to permit a merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

Representative Rankin (D.), of Mississippi, charging the Government would be setting up a monopoly by a merger, tried to kill the bill by moving to strike out its enacting clause. This was shouted down.

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TRADE NOTES

The hours of broadcasting for WOR's FM Station W71NY are now from 1 to 7 P.M. Mondays through Saturdays. The old time was 3 to 9 P.M. the same days.

Manufacturers of new phonograph records may continue beyond May 1, 1943, to place and sell records in envelopes, albums or containers that do not bear a statement showing the established maximum price for the records, provided the packages are from stock printed prior to November 13, 1942, the Office of Price Administration said.

There is a report that James D. Shouse, Vice-President in charge of the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation has been offered the post of head of the Radio Division of the Office of War Information recently held by William D. Lewis, recently boosted upstairs as an Assistant OWI Director.

In the Independent Offices appropriation bill now before the House $5,590,314 is asked for special war activities of the Federal Communications Commission.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Wednesday declared a cash dividend of 30¢ per share on the present Class A and Class B stock of $2.50 par value. The dividend is payable on March 5, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 19, 1943.

Station KWSC, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington, has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit to change frequency from 1250 kilocycles to 1030 kilocycles, change power from 5 kilowatts to 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day, hours from Share with KTW to Unlimited and make changes in antenna and ground systems. Requests facilities of KOB.

Purity Products, Inc., 1060 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; The Journal of Living Publishing Corporation, 1819 Broadway, New York, and Victor H. Lindlahr have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from misrepresentation in advertising and selling a medicinal preparation known as "VBev".

VBev is distributed by Purity Products, Inc., and advertising concerning it is disseminated by Lindlahr in the publication "Journal of Living", which he edits and which is published by the respondent publishing corporation. The preparation also is advertised in newspapers and other periodicals and over the radio.

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TRADE NOTES

McCLINTOCK, MBS HEAD, OUTLINES 1943 EXPANSION PLAN

A six-point program for mutual network operations in 1943, which will "make Mutual second to none in serving the advertiser and the listener" was outlined by Miller McClintock, Mutual Broadcasting System President last Wednesday at a dinner tendered to the members of the press covering the radio industry.

The six points follow:

1. The largest budget in the network's eight-year history.
2. Regular program clinics attended by key originating stations.
3. Increased network service to member and affiliated stations in programming and promotion.
4. An enlarged research department.
5. New policies to make Mutual more than ever "the friendly network".
6. Equal sales emphasis on the major markets and the "small towns of America".

"It is going to be our policy to make Mutual a friendly network, easy to do business with", said Mr. McClintock. "We will see to it that our organization follows this principle harmonously and progressively."

The largest budget in the network's eight year history has gone into effect, Mr. McClintock stated, which emphasizes that the network stockholders are 100 percent behind these policies.

"The network expansion will touch all departments of the organization", he continued, "but will come in an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary way."

Heading the list will be notable and important improvements in network program structure, with the network more actively assisting its stations in preparing programs of the highest calibre, he said.

"The basic idea of station origination will continue", Mr. McClintock said, "but with more help in ideas and participation from network program officials."

Mr. McClintock announced that a meeting of key station program directors will be held sometime this month in New York to further examine network programming and setup new program ideas.

The cooperative structure of Mutual - that of a station-operated network will continue permanently - but with a tightening of coordination from top to bottom.

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[illegible] "Ham Radio" was going to have in mind, the [illegible] "Citizens" was outlined by Mr. Miller [illegible] Emergency System Problems Over Vanguard [illegible] [illegible] Amateur of the Year Award [illegible] Industry.

The six points follow:

1. The Lack of Equal in the Network's Clear-Cut [illegible].
2. Regular Program Slights Attended by Not Outstanding [illegible].
3. Increased Network Service to Member Amateurs [illegible] Communications and Technical.
4. No Solution Research Department.
5. The Addition to Make Amateur [illegible] [illegible].
6. Total Lack a Program on the Amateur Market and the "Small Fraction of Amateurs".

"I am going to do our policy to make Amateur [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be business with", said Mr. Mollenkopf. "We will [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TRAMMELL SAYS RADIO AND PRESS ARE NOT COMPETITORS

"Radio, like the press, has accepted its obligations and opportunity to play an important role in the war effort and during the post-war era", Niles Trammell, NBC President, declared in a recent address to station representatives during a meeting of the second War Clinic in Chicago. The Chicago conference, mid-stop in the Clinic's tour of the country, was attended by representatives of 42 NBC affiliates from 16 States.

"The totalitarian nations", Mr. Trammell added, "long ago recognized the power of radio to mold public opinion. In the United States, radio, like the press, does not seek to influence the thinking of the people but to inform the people. In this respect, the technique of the press and radio in this country, is at variance with that in the axis countries. We are satisfied that the people will think straight if we can give them the news, straight and unbiased.

"The press and radio are not competitors", Mr. Trammell declared. "Radio can never hope, nor does it want to surpass the press in the dissemination of the news. They complement each other in giving the nation the best news service in the world. They should work together as two great forces, ready if necessary, to defend the right of free speech."

Stanley Hubbard, Manager, KSTP, St. Paul, presided at the Chicago sessions.

The War Clinic moved to New Orleans for sessions on February 8 and 9, after which the group of executives traveled to Houston, Texas, for session on February 10 and 11.

The Clinic will hold its final meetings in Los Angeles, February 15 and 16.

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CROSLEY CORPORATION PAY TRIBUTE TO WOMEN WORKERS

"Let's Never Call Them the Weaker Sex Again!" says a page ad recently carried by the Crosley Corporation in the Washington Post and other newspapers.

"With us at Crosley, the employment of women is not new. In the making of Crosley Radios and in other peacetime products, we have had reason to know how competent and skillful women's hands and brains can be.

"But more than ever, since the total conversion to war in our eight plants has been achieved, we have reason to appreciate the part that women are playing.

"To them goes a great share of the credit for the speed and adaptability which is enabling Crosley to turn out a volume of production four times greater than our highest peacetime peak.

"Thanks to women, in no small measure, even that record of production will be raised to six times by Crosley before the middle of this year."

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[illegible] AND [illegible] CONSTITUTIONS

[illegible] Like the press, the economic life obliged [illegible] to play an important role in the war effort and [illegible] "[illegible]", Milton Tramell, MCO President, declared in a [illegible] address to mission representatives during a meeting of the [illegible] Mr. Tramell, [illegible] chairman of the [illegible] committee, [illegible] "[illegible] of the country, was [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

"[illegible] Mr. Tramell [illegible], "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1504

February 16, 1943.

NAB AND FCC DUCK AS CONGRESS GOES AFTER RADIO

With Congress aroused over the commentators and censorship, while at the same time whetting its axe for James L. Fly and the Federal Communications Commission, and threatening to revamp the whole radio structure, two groups which you might naturally think would be in the thick of the fight are conspicuous by their silence. The first is the FCC and the second is the National Association of Broadcasters.

Just who the real champions of radio will be will be seen at the Naval Affairs Committee hearing where Secretary Knox will probably be put on the grill this week regarding the status of Walter Winchell. Also at subsequent sessions of Congress where the subject of radio is sure to be discussed, and finally when the Committee, headed by Representative Cox of Georgia, gets the gridiron thoroughly heated up for the FCC. In the meantime, neither the FCC nor the NAB have let out a single peep.

Ordinarily if such a charge had been made against a commentator as calling certain people "damn fools", as was made against Walter Winchell, Mr. Fly and the FCC would have been ranting all over the place in righteous indignation just as they did in the Mae West case where about all they had on Mae was the inflection she used in saying something that was construed to be suggestive. However, Winchell let his foot slip and actually used profanity in direct violation of the Communications Act but has Mr. Fly been heard from? The reason for this is (a) he knows the Winchell situation is loaded politically and that the commentator unquestionably has the backing of the Administration, and the present Chairman of the FCC has never been known to go out of his way to offend the Administration (b) he knows that anything he might say would be pounced upon by Representative Cox and used against him when the FCC comes up for its Congressional frizzling next month. Mr. Fly knows that then he may have the fight of his life and therefore is not taking any chances on sticking his neck out now.

Westbrook Pegler, a few days ago, asked the newspapers to "fight harder for the freedom which the radio has so meekly surrendered". The National Association of Broadcasters, never known for its aggressive action or strong leadership, in addition to walking along silently carrying the white flag on censorship, has also evidently turned the other cheek to its old enemy, Mr. Fly.

Representative Cox on the Hill would welcome with open arms any assistance on Mr. Fly which the NAB could give him. It is predicted that Mr. Cox will make it plenty warm for the FCC Chairman without NAB's help but let it be predicted here if the broadcasters' association doesn't assist the fiery Georgia Congressman at this

time they, in turn, may find themselves just as thoroughly investigated and may do so anyway before the Congressional radio war is over.

In the meantime, silence is the order of the day with both the FCC and the NAB and will probably continue to be until the present Congressional outburst on radio blows over.

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NEW RADIO RULE SUCCESSFUL AT WHITE HOUSE DINNER

The new rule that there be no advance notice of the place from which the President will broadcast was successfully tried out in connection with Mr. Roosevelt's fighting speech made at the White House Correspondents' Association Dinner at the new Statler Hotel in Washington last Friday night. That the President would speak, of course, was announced in advance but it wasn't until people heard it over the air or read it in the paper the next morning that they knew where it was broadcast from.

Although an added starter, the President's speech overshadowed everything else. The dinner was arranged as a benefit for the National Infantile Paralysis Association and everybody, including the President, paid for his own meal, which was of the Army type, starting off with bean soup. There was no meat, butter, or coffee. Attendance was confined strictly to members and only such guests as the White House Association itself invited. However, an invitation was later extended to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which happened to be meeting at that time, finally resulting in about 700 persons attending.

The networks alternate in furnishing the talent for the affairs and this year the program was put on by Columbia. It was done under difficulties because of faulty installation of the new hotel's loud speaker system.

Beatrice Kay, of CBS' "Gay Nineties" got the biggest laugh of the evening in telling of three American soldiers in Africa on leave and not finding anything to do and in a strange town bought a bottle of whisky and went up to a hotel room. One of them happening to look out of the window onto the street, shouted to the others, "Stop drinking that stuff. It's terrible. I've only had two drinks of it but down there I see Roosevelt coming along in a jeep."

Among those present at the White House Dinner from the radio industry were:

Judge A. L. Ashby, Vice President and General Counsel, NBC; Carl L. Burkland, Manager of WJSV, Washington; Raymond Clapper, commentator; Martin Codel, publisher of Broadcasting Magazine; Gardner Cowles, Jr., Assistant Director, OWI; George Crandall, Director of Publicity, CBS, New York; Elmer Davis, Director of OWI,

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J. E. Doyle, WABC, New York; Earl Gammons, Vice-President, CBS; Earl Godwin, commentator; Richard Harkness, commentator; William Hillman, commentator; Lynne M. Lamm, NAB; Lewis W. B., Assistant Director, OWI; Ernest K. Lindley, commentator; Frank McIntosh, Radio Division, WPB, and Clayland Morgan, NBC, New York.

Also, Frank E. Mullen, Vice President and General Manager, NBC; Barnet Nover, commentator; Drew Pearson, commentator; Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Commander M. R. Runyan, formerly of CBS; J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Radio; Frank Stanton, Vice-President CBS; Oswald F. Schuette, RCA., and Fred Shawn, NBC.

Also, Carleton D. Smith, Manager WRC, Washington; Gen. A.D. Surles, in charge publicity, War Department; Sol Taishoff, Editor, Broadcasting Magazine; Davidson Taylor, Assistant Director of Broadcasting, CBS; Major Albert L. Warner, formerly CBS; Frank White, Vice-President CBS; Paul White, formerly NBC, and Capt. Kenneth Yourd, formerly CBS.

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NEW PETRILLO PLAN APPALLING, SAYS EDITORIAL

An editorial in the Washington Post captioned "Racketeering Refined" reads:

"The fertile brain of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, has conceived an ingenious plan for settlement of the controversy over musical recordings. He suggests that record manufacturers and juke-box operators should pay a fee to the musicians' union on each disc sold and each phonograph in operation. The receipts would go into a special fund to be used to reduce unemployment among musicians, foster musical appreciation and furnish 'free live music' to the public.

"Stripped ofhigh-sounding phrases, this plan is a proposal closely akin to the undercover blackmail that union racketeers have been known to levy on hapless employers using devices that increase the efficiency of labor. The chief difference is that Mr. Petrillo's proposal is in the open and is launched as a philanthropic enterprise worthy of public support. However, if Mr. Petrillo's union could extract fees from manufacturers who produce goods that compete with musicians' services, would it not be equally reasonable for the building trades unions to demand similar tribute from producers of fabricated housing materials? Indeed, what is to hinder any union from exacting payments from any industry that offers a threat to the stability of its members' jobs?

"The implications of the Petrillo plan viewed solely from this angle are appalling. But there are still other objections to consider. Why, for instance, should employers be forced to contribute to a union unemployment fund when they already contribute to a

Nation-wide system of compulsory unemployment insurance set up for the benefit of millions of union and nonunion workers? Multiple levies imposed by unions upon employers to create special unemployment funds would boost production costs and result in higher prices and living costs. In fact, there is no knowing how much the public would ultimately have to pay for protecting 'live music' against the assaults of the mechanical age if Mr. Petrillo's plan were approved and became a precedent (as it unquestionably would) for other unions to follow."

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DIES "JURY" TO BEGIN WORK THIS WEEK

The Appropriations subcommittee named as a "jury" for the Dies Committee to examine charges of subversion filed against eight Federal workers is expected to begin functioning this week. Among those who will be "tried" and whose records will be gone into will be Goodwin B. Watson, Chief Broadcast Analyst of the FCC, who receives $6,500, and Frederick L. Schuman, Chief Political Analyst of the FCC, who receives $5,500. It was reported that the subcommittee was seeking the services of William Bradley Umpstead, former member of the House from North Carolina as its attorney to conduct the hearings.

The subcommittee may also hear accusations of "radicalism" which may be brought against Government workers by members of Congress and others. The charges, it was emphasized, must be submitted in documentary form.

Subcommittee members denied, however, that there was any intention that the subcommittee would act as a kind of Congressional Board of Review of Civil Service appointments. The subcommittee's main purpose, it was said, will be to consider charges made by the committee headed by Representative Dies and to recommend to the House that it stop payment of salaries to those workers against whom it finds the charges to be supported.

While the subcommittee will give accused employees a chance to be heard in their own defense, which the Dies Committee in large measure failed to do, its hearings probably will be held behind closed doors. It was explained that, in a sense, the subcommittee will be sitting as an employer of workers who will appear before it, and, it was contended, meetings of this nature should be in private.

First charges to be considered by the committee will be those against William Pickens, Negro securities promotion specialist employed in the Treasury Department. Dies accused Pickens of having been a member of a "subversive" organization and the House voted to stop his pay, but changed its mind a few days later after political implications of this action filtered through Republican minds.

Next the subcommittee will investigate charges against seven employees whose salaries are paid from appropriations in the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill. The measure is scheduled for House consideration this week, and the bill will certainly be passed before the subcommittee has an opportunity to report.

It was observed, however, that the subcommittee was authorized to recommend that salaries be stopped by proposing amendments to any appropriation bill, so "if the Independent Offices bill get by us, those fellows have no assurance that they won't be touched."

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MRS. ROOSEVELT OPENS OWI RADIO PROGRAM FOR NEGROES

Mrs. Roosevelt and six colored and white leaders in education last Saturday night launched a new radio program, "My People", to tell of the part played in the war effort by the Nation's colored people. The first of the series, which is sponsored by the Office of War Information, was presented over Station WOL, in Washington.

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THINKS CONGRESS HAS DONE SWELL JOB ON MERGER BILL

In answer to a question as to whether the Federal Communications Commission was satisfied with the terms of the wire merger bill as passed by the House and Senate, James L. Fly, Chairman of the FCC, said:

"Well, yes, in general. I think that Congress has done a swell job on it. I think in terms of the ultimate results it will be very fine, and I am gratified that they have acted so expeditiously; that at last we see a way out of a very difficult situation, and I am hopeful that as the months go along we will be able to move toward a fixed and thorough-going and efficient well-integrated telegraph system."

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RADIO AND PRESS CREDITED WITH CENSORSHIP SUCCESS

Stating that "voluntary censorship has been brought to a degree of success never before approached in this country", Byron Price, Director of Censorship, praised the cooperation given him by the radio and the press.

"The credit for this success", Mr. Price declared on the American Forum of the Air, broadcast over the Mutual network last Sunday night, "and for the attendant implications of future freedom for press and radio, belongs to the publishers and broadcasters and to the loyal members of their staffs. It has been necessary for the Government merely to point the way."

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FEW WINCHELL COMPLAINTS; FLY SAYS POLICY UP TO BLUE

Asked if there had been many complaints regarding the Winchell Congressional "damn fool" broadcast, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, said there had been about a dozen a week or so ago.

"I haven't heard of any since", Mr. Fly added. "I don't think there was a great volume."

"Does the reported policy of the Blue Network that no commentator can criticize anyone in the Government - does that jibe entirely with all the FCC regulations for freedom of speech?" the Chairman was asked.

"I think primarily the problem of freedom of speech on the Blue Network is, I might say, wholly and exclusively one for the Blue Network management. We don't have any authority to censor, of course. We haven't any authority to approve or disapprove any statements made on the air, and I think, for that matter, it is just as well that we don't. Of course, in terms of general policy, I think freedom of speech underlies the whole theory of radio function. We haven't raised any kicks here about some rather severe things that have been said about the Commission. I don't intend to raise any kicks about them.

"You mean said over the air?" someone interjected.

"Yes, or for that matter said anywhere", Mr. Fly replied. "I think it's awfully important that we ourselves not be critical of criticism or try to draw any fine lines as to whether we think it is fair or unfair criticism. Woodrow Wilson had something to say about that general problem - it is more important that we have unfettered right of criticism than that we be assured of the fairness of all criticism. That doesn't mean that I approve of what Winchell or any of these people have said. In fact I haven't been called upon to approve or disapprove, and I am not complaining about anyone that raised a kick about it - that is part of free speech. I only mean to say that we ourselves are not inclined to step into controversy of that kind."

It was said at the Capitol this (Tuesday) morning that the House Naval Affairs hearing to question Secretary Knox further with regard to the status of Walter Winchell as a naval officer had been postponed but probably would be held soon.

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Low R. Maxon, head of the Maxon advertising firm of Detroit, will replace Robert W. Horton as Chief of the Information Division of the Office of Price Administration.

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BLUE EXPLAINS ONLY WANTED COMMENTATORS TO BE FAIR

Instead of being restricted further last Sunday night, Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson were given the green light with apparently the only admonition that they be fair in their comments. It was said that the whole thing was a misunderstanding arising over a memo from Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network supplementing certain rules previously laid down with regard to criticism of public officials following a broadcast by Walter Winchell in which he charged those who voted to return pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists to Congress as being "damn fools". Also, without mentioning his name, Mr. Woods questioned some things said by Mr. Pearson.

That both Winchell and Pearson had again been given a free hand by Mr. Woods, who it was said had no intention of acting as censor and whose only desire was fair play, was evident from the remarks of the two commentators on the air Sunday night.

Mr. Pearson said:

"Tomorrow the House Naval Affairs Committee meets to hear the kicks of certain Congressmen who don't like what Walter Winchell has been saying about them. But at that meeting Winchell will have the support of his superiors in the Navy.

"Also, I am happy to report that Winchell will continue to have the same right of fair criticism of the Blue Network that he has had for years. And which I have tonight.

"One reason Winchell has the support of high Washington officials is this: Long before we entered the war, Winchell was the first man to point his finger at the German-American Bund and keep on pointing. Others claimed the Bund was merely a sporting club. But Winchell kept on pointing at the Bund and at the Jap agent, Ralph Townsend, and others. And today they are all behind the bars or sent back to Germany."

Mr. Winchell referred to Patrick Henry as a champion of free speech. He wound up by saying: "No dictator can come into power in a country where there is free speech. My right to speak freely before this microphone is important to me but it is much more important to the people."

Mr. Winchell said that the misunderstanding with the Blue Network had been ended and that it had been agreed that criticism of a public official was a constitutional right.

The memorandum which Mr. Woods explained was an interpretation of the existing Blue Network rules, follows:

"No remarks shall be made which are derogatory of any member of either House of Congress, member of the President's Cabinet or any other person holding any public office.

"No derogatory or insulting remarks about either House of Congress or any groups of members in either House or any Federal agency or employee thereof.

"No remarks which might impute guilt to individuals or organizations not already outlawed by the Government."

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FCC CHAIRMAN BOOSTS SMALL STATION ADVERTISING

At his press conference yesterday (Monday) afternoon, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, was asked if it were not possible to get sufficient advertisers to use the small stations if there were plans for subsidies. In replying, Mr. Fly said:

"The first suggestion that came here was to subsidize - the RFC loans. I definitely discouraged that because that would bring the Government in with material interest in the stations and possibly lay the ground for the charge that the Government was acquiring some influence over the stations thereby; and (2) a shot in the arm to the station that would leave the station saddled with a fixed obligation to burden it in the future. Then the next suggestion was the Government itself paying for time, and that had innumerable practical difficulties plus some of the difficulties of the principles that were involved in the rejection of the idea of the RFC loan. However, I have been all through that and it is my inclination to pass the results along entirely different lines and wind up the matter through purely private transactions, and I think it is particularly likely with restrictions that are actual or potential in the field of news print and outdoor advertising, and all that sort of thing.

"The advertisers may come to appreciate the value of advertising on the small and remote stations. After all, you have intensity of listening there in terms of the number of people who listen in proportion to the total number, also a more intensive quality of listening and less advertising to compete with. The upshot of the whole thing is that it's pay dirt for the advertiser as no other comparable audience would be. Many of these communities have no other substantial means for mass communication."

"Is there anything to indicate that the recent disclosures of the WALB hearing might bring action against a certain gentleman on the Hill whose activities have been discussed?" the FCC Chairman was asked.

"I haven't had anything to say about that to anybody, and I would not want to say anything about it", was the reply.

Q. Is there anything on the 1942 financial situation yet?

A. Yes. We are a little closer to the ultimate results there, though there was a sizable number of stations that failed to get in the returns on this little series of questions. Before we really can get full grasp of the problem, we will have to get the regular annual reports and give them a thorough going over. The results, I think, are, so far, roughly about what we expected. 1942, due to the various stimulae in most of the communities, and due further to the fact that the restrictions had not had their full impact during the major portion of the year, was on the whole a pretty good year. We are fearful that '43 and '44 are likely to be much worse, for very obvious reasons. As you probably know, a handful of the stations have folded up; six or eight of them have surrendered their licensees, and there have been other possibilities of surrendering licenses, but the number that have lost money recently and have been pushed into the red due to the present conditions is to date not a startling number. I think it is, however, obviously a very significant problem and something that we must do whatever we can do to alleviate.

Q. You said that six or eight of these small stations have folded up - how long a period would that include?

A. Within a couple of months.

Q. Isn't that an unusually large number?

A. Yes, that is a little larger than normal.

Q. Does the Commission have any policy on this matter? Is there any penalty ever leveled against these stations which might fold up under somewhat questionable circumstances?

A. No, there is no penalty.

Q. Can they get a license after the war?

A. I am not sure about that. The Commission hasn't arrived at any conclusion on the suspension of licenses, but I would assume where there is a voluntary surrender of a license there would be no form of penalty. By that I don't mean to say that the Commission is indicating any thought of encouragement of suspensions or the surrender of licenses. I don't think any of us would want that to happen. It just happens that these stations that are concerned here are in many cases those that are most vital to the public.

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SUPREME COURT VERDICT GIVES PETRILLO NEW CONFIDENCE

The Supreme Court upholding James C. Petrillo and the American Federation of Musicians in their ban on recording of music for radio and juke boxes has given the music leader a new confidence. This decision prevents the AFM from being enjoined under the anti-trust laws.

Furthermore, it is another blow to the man Mr. Petrillo described as "his old enemy", Thurman Arnold, "trust busting" Assistant Attorney General, who was the prime mover in Petrillo's prosecution. Mr. Arnold had declared that not only did the ban make Mr. Petrillo a dictator over the musicians in preventing them from making recordings but it imperilled the very existence of small broadcasting stations which depended upon records.

It was another victory for Mr. Petrillo when Thurman Arnold was virtually forced out of the Justice Department and "kicked upstairs" into the U. S. District Court of Appeals, the nomination for which is now pending in the Senate.

The Petrillo case came up for discussion at the Federal Communications Commission Monday when Chairman James L. Fly when asked if he had any comment to make on the music head's proposal for royalties in settling the fight over record making said:

"I don't think I am prepared, and I am not sure that I am competent to pass upon the merits of the Petrillo proposal. I haven't studied it nor do I understand all its implications. On the other hand, I think it is a practical matter and that industry ought to be careful, in any potentiality, to be practical in settling the whole difficulty, and I should be very reluctant to say that it should not be given serious consideration. It is conceivable that something could be worked out of it, or in any event that a good faith attempt to settle the matter around the table will lead to some form of arriving at a satisfactory settlement. I don't know just what the conditions of unemployment in the musical industry is. I am wondering, however, if it isn't a lesser problem now than it has been in the past. And I am also wondering if the problem may not be greater in post-war days than it is now. It seems to me that it would be, as a matter of general wisdom of the thing rather than as a point over which, of course, I have any official concern. It would be interesting to know how the unemployment is now and what plans might be made for future unemployment. In a great many industries, of course, the problem of wages, earnings, and unemployment is much easier than it has been in the past and perhaps may be in the future."

In a per curiam opinion, a citing of legal authorities, the Supreme Court Monday sustained the action of the Federal District Court in Chicago, Oct. 12, in dismissing a petition by the Government for an injunction under the Sherman anti-trust laws.

Judge John P. Barnes held in the Chicago decision that the issue was based on a labor dispute and therefore could not be considered to come under the anti-trust laws. He dismissed the complaint on the grounds that the Norris-La Guardia Act prohibited the issuance of an injunction where a labor dispute was involved.

The Supreme Court, without discussion or argument, cited several cases in which this act had applied.

In the meantime, conferences over Mr. Petrillo's settlement proposals are being held in New York, attended by the officials of ten recording and transcription companies. Radio thus far has not been mentioned, Mr. Petrillo saying: "We have no fight with radio. Any trouble there has been stirred up by the National Association of Broadcasters."

Mr. Petrillo's proposal for settlement of the controversy over recordings was described as a new type of union demand under which the employee would not receive a wage increase, but the employer would pay a fixed amount directly to the union itself.

Mr. Petrillo said that the money received from the record manufacturers and "juke-box" operators, in the form of a fee on each disk sold and on each phonograph in operation, would go into a special fund administered by the union's national headquarters and would be spent as follows:

"For the purpose of reducing unemployment which has been created in the main by the use of mechanical devices, and for fostering and maintaining musical talent and culture and musical appreciation, and for furnishing free, live music to the public by means of symphony orchestras, bands and other musical combinations."

While the plan would improve the economic position of the musicians as a group, Mr. Petrillo said that he had been advised by his lawyers that it did not conflict with the wage stabilization act as administered by the War Labor Board.

"It is no wage increase", Mr. Petrillo said. "We discussed it with our attorneys, and they say we're all right. There's no precedent for it. This is something absolutely new."

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Earle McGill, Director of Columbia's network's "Report to the Nation" and other CBS programs, was elected President of the Radio Directors' Guild at a meeting in New York City last week. Robert Lewis Shayon, another CBS director, was elected Treasurer.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1505

FCC ALMOST ELIMINATED IN FIRST MAJOR NEW DEAL ATTACK

A sample of what may be in store for the Federal Communications Commission, soon to be investigated by two governmental agencies, was shown Wednesday when only the personal intervention of Speaker Sam Rayburn prevented the House from leaving the Commission high and dry by cutting off next year's appropriations. Even the intervention of Speaker Rayburn - his first in the new Congress - would probably not have saved the Commission had he not been backed by Representative E. E. Cox, of Georgia, the FCC's most bitter enemy and Chairman of the committee which will soon investigate the Commission.

The split over the FCC was the first major break the House has had with New Deal policies and the FCC had the misfortune to be one of the first governmental bureaus to face the storm of disapproval. A proposed to abolish the Commission had been made by Representative Case (R.), of South Dakora, by cutting off its funds after next June 30th.

Until Messrs. Rayburn and Cox stepped into the picture, it looked as if the amendment would be carried overwhelmingly but finally when a vote was taken, it was defeated by a standing vote of 162 to 87.

In the plea to his colleagues, Speaker Rayburn said:

"I think I have a right to speak on this amendment because I happened to be the chairman of the committee that reported the bill to set up the Communications Commission and was the author of the bill. Before that time there was chaos in communications throughout the length and breadth of the land. The telegraph and telephone business had hardly been touched by the agencies that were supposed to handle them, the Interstate Commission. The old Radio Commission was devoting a little time to broadcasting and to broadcasting only. It was thought at that time that all communications should come under the commission of the Government. This was done back in 1934.

"Now, if the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota should be brusned aside as sheer demagogy, that would be one thing. If the begging of the question by the gentleman from New York that if the investigating committee reported between now and first of July were convincing, that would be another thing. I do not appeal to your prejudices or to your passions, and I do not accuse people of demagogy, but I do want to counsel with your reason, with your reason I repeat, with all the earnestness I can command. A great war is on, the world is aflame and the air is full of propaganda from every conceivable portion of the earth.

There is only one agency in the United States of America, let me say to you, that has any control whatsoever over the air of the United States. Do you by your vote at this time want to strike down that only agency?"

Explaining his stand, Representative Case said:

"The purpose in offering this amendment is to permit an intelligent appropriation to be made. How can we appropriate intelligently in this bill when there is pending for a detailed investigation of the activities of the Federal Communications Commission? Some of us believe we cannot so appropriate at this time. Consequently, we believe this appropriation should be deferred.

"This does not mean we expect the Federal Communications Commission to be abolished or its activities to be ended. I, for one, would be opposed to that, and so would the other Members of the House. We are acquainted with the work the Federal Communications Commission is doing. Most of it should be continued; possibly, some of it should not.* * *

"There are reasons for raising some question about this appropriation. We asked the Commission for its figures on the draft deferments it had asked for its employees and found that the Commission had asked for 442 deferments, receiving 391. It is true that the Federal Trade Commission has to have some highly trained technical men. It is probably true that those men in the service of the Federal Communications Commission can do just as effective work as they could if they were in uniform. However, until the select committee is satisfied that these deferments, for example, are justified, we ought not to make appropriations to carry on activities which we may not approve.

"Not only that, but there was evidence before the committee that the Commission was doing some work the Army and Navy have the personnel to do. We asked direct questions on that point about some of the inspections and some of the examinations the Federal Communications Commission was making.

"It was testified they were doing this at the request of the War and Navy Departments but upon pursuing the question, it was apparent that the Army and the Navy had the personnel to do these same things. If there is a shortage of manpower, why should we be deferring men to put them in the Federal Communications Commission in jobs that the Army and the Navy have personnel to do? Not only that, but there was some questioning of the promotions made in this agency during 1942. They totaled 1,800, at a total cost of $145,000. Doubtless some of them were necessary to hold personnel but they should be examined in detail. They should be gone into more fully, and the House has already provided for that. Then, why should be make this appropriation, based upon activities, some of which we may want to abandon after the committee has made its report?

"There is another reason. Three or four of the men who are on the list about which there has been a great deal of debate are some of the employees of the Federal Communications Commission. If we were to get into a debate upon the entire appropriation, I have been told those names would come up, and until they have been investigated either by the select committee or the special committee of the Committee on Appropriations which have been authorized to hear these people, we could not appropriate intelligently."

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SAYS FCC HOLDS RECORD FOR DRAFT DODGERS

In the debate over appropriations for the Federal Communications Commission in the House, Congressman E. E. Cox (D), of Georgia, its deadly foe, said:

"It is common gossip all over town that there is a higher percentage of draft dodgers as a result of the requests of the departments in the Communications Commission than in any other department of the Government. If the gentleman will indulge me further, I am very much surprised to note the success of Mr. Fly in obtaining this large appropriation carried in this item. Apparently he is the witness that appeared in behalf of the Commission, on whose testimony the committee bases its finding. The committee says that the Commission is divided, and that the division differing with Mr. Fly says that the essential work of the Commission can be carried on and carried on effectively with a large reduction in appropriations. To be exact, it is contended by those in the know that with $2,000,000 the work of the Commission can be carried on. Mr. Fly, who heads the Commission, has no knowledge of communications, other than experience that he obtained as a switchboard operator before he was placed in the chairmanship. At the present time we find the Army and the Navy subordinated to him, and if the committee had found it possible to have consulted the Army and the Navy, disclosures would have been made to it that Mr. Fly is a terrible handicap to them in his effort to dominate completely in foreign communications of the Army and the Navy.

"Others in the know have said to me that the larger part of the appropriations that are made for this Commission are wasted; that you may as well shovel the money out of the window as to expend it in the manner in which the Commission does. In view of the investigation that is going on, the item ought to be stricken from the bill altogether, and later the Congress will be able to make an appropriation that is proper."

Previous to this, Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts, who also loves the FCC not, said:

"The record also indicates a request by this agency for deferments from the draft to the number of 442. Of this number, there have been granted 391, in respect to which Chairman Fly

expresses the hope that the deferments may be for the duration. All of these deferments may, in fact, be justified. It may be stated, however, that neither the description of the positions held, nor the salaries paid, nor the fact that many of them joined the force after Pearl Harbor, lends force to this conclusion in the first instance.

"This agency (FCC) shows a tremendous number of promotions in the past year or so, 1,806, to be exact, at an increase of $145,100. Details were furnished the committee with reference to the Legal Division and the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. I may say in passing, however, that the number of promotions was not only enormous, but that in many instances the same individual has been given more than one promotion in the same year. Among other examples is one individual receiving $3,400 increase, or 105 percent, within a period of 8 months, another receiving $1,400, or a 75 percent increase, in 6 months, and another receiving $2,200, a 110-percent increase in 16 months. There are many other examples that I could cite."

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FLY ACCUSED OF FORCING ADMIRAL HOOPER OUT OF NAVY

During the Anti-New Deal demonstration against the Federal Communications Commission, Representative E. E. Cox (D.), of Georgia, again bitterly denouncing Chairman James L. Fly, charged him with being responsible for the retirement of Admir S. C. Hooper, the Navy's communications expert. Said Mr. Cox:

"I have no brother nor son - no kinsman - who holds a job with the Federal Communications Commission whose continuance in service is dependent upon my support. On the other hand, I have been maligned, blackmailed, and criminally misrepresented by this agency of the Government (FCC). * * *

"I am wondering if the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum), after the colloquy we had on the floor, communicated over the telephone with Mr. Fly with respect to this matter and if he knows that Mr. Fly appealed to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy for the statements which I think he holds. And I am wondering too if the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum) happens to know that this Uriah Heep of the Commission brought political pressure to bear upon the Secretary of the Navy and forced into retirement the man who knew more about communications than any other man connected with the Navy, Admiral Hooper? * * *

"I could say more; I could say much more if the proprieties of the moment made it permissible; but I will say this to you: That I am not the only Member of this House who has been criminally maligned and falsely represented by this Commission; there are others I could name, and I could name them now; and if challenged I might do so."

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NEW WAY PROPOSED TO BROADCAST CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS

In a letter addressed to Representative F. Edward Hebert of Louisiana, former Governor James A. Noe, himself a broadcaster, has suggested a new way for Congress to be put on the air. Governor Noe has sent copies ofhhis letter to the heads of the four broadcasting systems - NBC, CBS, Blue and MBS. It reads in part:

"We, the people, read the columnists and listen to the commentators to learn what is going on in Congress. Of course, I am sure these gentlemen are sincere in what they say, or write, but they give it to us only as they see it. I believe the people of the United States would themselves prefer to have it direct from Congress. That is why I am writing you this letter.

"I am the owner of a radio broadcast station in New Orleans. We are affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System. At that station, I donate time for any purpose that will be of interest to the people. I believe that the four leading broadcast systems - the National, the Blue Network, Mutual, and Columbia would all be glad to donate an hour each week - or whatever time would be needed - for a discussion by the Congressmen themselves which would tell the people just what is going on or has gone on in Congress for the preceding week, to be carried by all stations in the Nation who wish to afford their listeners this service.

"This broadcast time could be equally divided between the two major political parties who, in turn, could select the persons to represent them on the air in discussing what has occurred in Congress. This time could be scheduled at the same hour each week so that everyone in the Nation would know when the discussion was to take place. I believe that it would carry the largest listening audience in the United States because now, of all times, we want the facts from Congress as to what is taking place.

"Let the Democrats in the Senate, select a Senator from their ranks each week, and the Republicans select a Senator from their side; and let the Democrats in the House select a Representative from their ranks each week, and the Republicans select a Representative from their side. In this manner, each party could make its own selection as to who would carry the broadcast to the people each week. Representatives of the minority parties should be heard at various intervals."

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Says Drew Pearson: "When the War Department shows newsmen a radar instrument at Fort Monmouth, officials imposed secrecy, even forbidding mention of the word. Same day Time published a full account of the device."

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SAYS PETRILLO RULE MUST SATISFY ADMINISTRATION

About the same time the Government was granted the right in Chicago to attempt to force James C. Petrillo and his American Federation of Musicians to end their ban on making recordings for radio stations and juke boxes, the New York Times came out with an unusually caustic editorial captioned "Why Mr. Petrillo Rules", one of the several editorials which the Times has had on the subject. It read:

"James Caesar Petrillo has the power to force practically every musician in the country to join his union. He has the power to tell these musicians when and how and whether or not they can make recordings. He has the private arbitrary power to tell the American people what music they can and cannot hear. This has just been confirmed by a decision of the highest court in the land. The Administration must be perfectly satisfied with this condition of affairs, as it has never proposed any revision in the law to change it. Congress must acquiesce in this arrangement, because it has never passed, nor is it now considering any law to end it."

Federal Judge John P. Barnes last Thursday in Chicago filed a memorandum opinion stating he would hear the Government's case on its merits and directing Mr. Petrillo and other AFM officials to answer the Government's petition for an injunction against them within 20 days.

"This complaint raises issues neither raised nor ruled upon in the earlier suit", Judge Barnes said.

A previous editorial in the New York Times concludes:

"Mr. Petrillo, in short, can lay down the law to the phonograph companies, the recording companies, the radio companies, and to the members of his own union; but nobody can lay down the law to Mr. Petrillo. The Supreme Court emphasized this fact by affirming the Chicago Federal Court ruling that the Government could not prosecute the American Federation of Musicians under the anti-trust laws because it will not permit new records to be made for juke box and radio reproduction.

"As long as Congress acquiesces in the Supreme Court's decision that labor unions enjoy sweeping immunity from the anti-trust acts and from the Federal anti-racketeering act; as long as Congress forces employers to recognize and deal with unions, but does nothing whatever to compel these unions to conduct their affairs democratically or responsibly; as long as Congress retains a law which forces an individual to join a union, whether he wants to or not, because his source of livelihood would otherwise be cut off by boycott of himself or his employer, or by other means - as long as Congress tolerates all this, we shall continue to have private dictators like Petrollo; and they will continue to find further means for enriching their treasuries and extending their powers."

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EACH SIDE CLAIMS VICTORY IN WINCHELL CASE

Both sides claimed to be the winners in Secretary Knox putting out of service Walter Winchell, radio commentator and newspaper columnist and a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve. Mr. Knox said "Winchell is placed on the inactive list and I have no intention of reclling him to active duty."

Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee said: "I regard the action of Secretary Knox the wise and proper thing to do. This closes our hearings and so far as we are concerned settles the whole Winchell matter."

Nevertheless despite the fact that the Naval Affairs Committee has now washed its hands of Mr. Winchell, there is every reason that the commentator will continue to be a target in Congress and will also bob up in the forthcoming investigations of the Federal Communications Commission although the latter body has no powers of censorship.

Mr. Winchell added to the confusion of the situation by saying that he was on the inactive status before the Knox order, and as for his future, he would continue "fight against the undercover menace no longer strangled by gold braid". He said that those who had tried to force him off the air-waves had failed.

Mr. Winchell further told an interviewer that as a result of the criticism he had offered his resignation from the Navy last Tuesday but that "a spokesman for the Government" whom he was not at liberty to identify, had refused to accept it.

Representative Hoffman, on hearing that Mr. Winchell was inactive status, commented in a statement that "every fighting man and officer in the Navy should rejoice at the action". He called it a "boon to naval morale", adding that "no longer will the Navy wince at the spectacle of a Broadway gossiper sporting a Lieutenant Commander's stripes while he snoops about night clubs in search of sexy tidbits".

Commenting on the case, Walter Trahan wrote in the Washington Times-Herald:

"The action, announced by Knox, did not strip Winchell from his uniform. That was taken from him last April, as the result of widespread criticism of his wearing a fighting uniform on his gossip collecting rounds of Broadway night clubs and for his radio broadcasts.

"Last Night Winchell was boasting in a public place here that he has a letter of commendation from Knox which he is going to publish in a few days.

"Winchell exposed the two and a half stripes of gold braid on his uniform sleeves to nothing more tarnishing than scotch and

soda. He confined his fighting to what Representative Hoffman called abusive language over the ether waves.

"Nor did the return to the inactive status take anything out of the Winchell pockets. His pay checks were taken from him at the same time that he was ordered not to wear his uniform, according to the Navy Department, although his name was continued on the active rolls.

"Several House committee members were reported to be ready to recommend Winchell's dismissal from the service for conduct unbecoming to an officer. These committee members were prepared to strike out the words 'and gentleman' from the time-honored naval phrase 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman' in a denunciation of Winchell.

"Knox's move in returning Winchell to inactive status was regarded as his only contribution to naval strategy. It was seen as saving the gossiper, who is known as a friend of President Roosevelt, from possible court-martial."

Prior to Secretary Knox's order, Representative Hoffman took a final swat at Mr. Winchell on the floor of the House when he said:

"In his latest broadcast the keyhole peeper gave us two pieces of news which he seemed to think of great importance to the Nation. He said that two women, and he named them, were about to experience the 'blessed event'. I hope that the Army and Navy, particularly the Navy in which he serves takes notice of the valuable contribution to the war effort of this individual.

"What he forgot was to advise the people of this annual report of the Federal Trade Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942. I read from page 42 of this report a few days ago. On page 62 of the same report I find this statement:

> "'Jergens-Woodbury Sales Corporation, Cincinnati, sixth circuit (Cincinnati), misrepresentation of germicidal properties of cold cream and soap.'

"That is notice of a case which was then pending in the court at Cincinnati, Ohio.

"He forgot to tell the people about that."

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The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., recently applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit for new International Broadcast Station to be operated on 6060, 7230, 9570, 11870, 15290, 17760, 21610 kilocycles, power 50 kilowatts. Hours: share with WBOS and KWID on 6060, 9570, 11870; and share with KWID on 7230, 15290, 17760, 21610 kilocycles.

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FCC O.K.'S FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' CONTRACTS WAIVER

The Federal Communications Commission has approved a resolution adopted by the Boards of Directors of Radio Corporation of America and R.C.A. Communications, Inc., authorizing the waiver of all preferential provisions in its contracts with foreign correspondents.

R.C.A. Communications was authorized to send the following notice to each foreign correspondent with which it operats a direct radiotelegraph circuit under a contract that all unrouted traffic destined to the United States be transmitted over the RCAC circuit:

> "At the request of the Board of War Communications and the Federal Communications Commission of our Government, we desire to advise you that we hereby waive all provisions in the traffic agreement or understanding we have with you which might prevent the establishment and unrestricted operation of such other circuits between you and other United States companies as you may wish to establish, including any provision which might require the transmission of all unrouted traffic over your circuit with R.C.A. Communications, Inc."

The Commission is advising all other telegraph carrier licensees in the international field that similar action should be taken by them.

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CONFEREES REACH ACCORD IN WIRE MERGER

Senate and House conferees have agreed on terms of a bill to permit the merger of Postal Telegraph Co. with Western Union.

The principal point of contention, job security for affected employees has been adjusted.

Senior employees, employed before March 1, 1941, may not be discharged, except for cause, for four years from the date of approval of the merger. Junior employees, hired since March 1, 1941, may either be retained for the same period of time after the merger as they served before, or they may be dismissed with one month's severance pay for each year employed.

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TRADE NOTES

The Commission en banc last Tuesday amended Section 1.366 of its Rules of Practice and Procedure, regarding Special Service authorizations, so as to limit the provisions thereof to standard broadcast stations, international broadcast stations, and point-to-point stations only in connection with the furnishing of facilities for an international broadcast service.

The General Electric Radio, Television and Electronics Department will henceforth be known as the Electronics Department, according to an announcement by Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice President in charge of the Department.

Master Laboratories, Inc., Omaha, Nebr., compounding and selling hog and poultry medicinal preparations recommended for use in the prevention of and treatment for various hog and poultry diseases and ailments, are charged in complain issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation. The complaint charges that in advertisements in newspapers, and periodicals, by radio continuities and other media, the respondent falsely represented same.

Henry P. Kasner, a radio engineer with the Radio Corporation of America for more than thirty years, died last week after a brief illness. Mr. Kasner was 53 years old.

General Electric has announced a new voltage stabilizer which provides a constant output of 115 volts from circuits varying between 95 and 130 volts. The new stabilizer can be applied wherever close voltage regulation is requisite to good operation - in radio transmitters, electronic-tube apparatus, motion-picture sound equipment and projectors, telephone apparatus, X-Ray machines, photo-cell equipment and in the calibration of meters, instruments and relays.

Twenty-one banks, including Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company and the First National Bank of Chicago, have agreed to make a 30 million dollar credit available to Philco corporation, Philadelphia, officials of the radio manufacturing company have announced. The loan, for three years, is 80 percent guaranteed by the War Department under the Reserve Board's regulation V and was arranged to provide additional working capital to finance the company's large production of electronic equipment for the Army and Navy, Larry E. Gubb, Chairman, and James T. Buckley, President, said. The company, with plants in Chicago, Philadelphia, Trenton, N.J., and Sandusky, O., completed its conversion to war work several months ago, the officials said.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

The formation was done last Tuesday (Mar. 1, 1947) of the Bureau of Practice and Procedure, regarding to which Service Associations, so as to limit the provisions to work standard [illegible] and international procedure in radio, to [illegible] which deals only in connection with the formation [illegible] for an international procedure setting.

The General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. [illegible] will [illegible] the Electronic Laboratory [illegible] to [illegible] of Dr. [illegible] "[illegible] Problem in Design of the Tyratron".

[illegible] Laboratory, Inc., [illegible] and [illegible] quality [illegible] for [illegible] of the [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MUTUAL PROGRAM DIRECTORS WILL ATTEND 1943 CLINIC

Plans to expand and develop program schedules of the Mutual Broadcasting System, with special emphasis placed on programming that will aid the war effort, will highlight the first program clinic conferences of the network to start Monday (February 22). The meetings will be attended by program officials from twelve key Mutual network member and affiliated stations, representatives of the Office of Censorship and the Office of War Information, and Mutual network executives.

Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual network, will open the sessions presenting to the clinic an overall program operation plan.

The clinic, presided over by Adolph Opfinger, Network Program Manager, will resume on Thursday (February 25) so that station program officials can attend BMI industry music meetings on February 23 and 24.

Eugene Carr will represent the Office of Censorship and Merritt Barnum and Jack Van Nostrand will represent the O.W.I.

Mutual station program heads last met with network officials in Cleveland last September, there reconstructed a daytime program pattern of news commentary on the hour every hour merged with light music fare and war effort features.

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MARITIME "M" AWARDED TO RADIOMARINE CORPORATION

The Maritime "M" Pennant, the Victory Fleet Flag, and Maritime Merit Badges for all employees have been awarded to the Radiomarine Corporation of America, Charles J. Pannill, President, was notified this week in a telegram from Admiral H. L. Vickery, USN (Ret.), Commissioner of the United States Maritime Commission. Radiomarine, which produces marine radio communications equipment, received the Army-Navy "E" flag last December.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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RMA SEES "VICTORY" PARTS SAVING PUBLIC SETS

How the public's receiving sets, which are fast falling by the wayside, are to be maintained by "Victory" tubes and parts, and also how other troublesome war production problems may be solved, were questions with which the Executive Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association wrestled with at its recent meeting in New York.

The industry program for maintenance, with replacement tubes and parts, of radio receivers in public use was discussed at length by the Committee, and further cooperation with broadcasters, radio distributors and other agencies, including WPB, was projected in connection with the WPB program, scheduled soon, for production of "Victory" tubes and parts. During the meeting at New York, a conference was held with President George D. Barbey and a Committee of the National Electronics Distributors' Association for further cooperation on the industry's radio maintenance projects. Progress reports on RMA action in connection with the replacement components program were made, respectively, by Chairman Balcom of the Tube Division and Chairman Sparrow of the Parts Division.

In the military production field, the Executive Committee authorized extension, with a substantially increased budget, of standardization work by the Association's Engineering Department, headed by Director W. R. G. Baker, of General Electric. The WPB Radio and Radar Division requested RMA to proceed with a project for standardization, including reduction in commercial types, of broadcast transmitting, therapeutic and similar types of tubes ranging in number between 210 and 250. In addition, the Engineering Department is going ahead, in cooperation with the Army and Navy, with standardization of military transmitting and receiving apparatus.

In connection with future commercial development of electronics apparatus, the Executive Committee arranged for a survey of opinion from the RMA membership as to whether or not the name of the Association should be changed to provide for its specific inclusion. The survey will be made by the Organization and By-Laws Committee, of which Leslie F. Muter, of Chicago, is Chairman, and recommendations will be made to the RMA Board of Directors at its next meeting, scheduled in April, for possible future action by the entire membership.

Further RMA action in the electronics and transmitting apparatus fields also was taken by the Association's Transmitting Division, of which G. W. Henyan, of Schenectady, is Chairman.

In extension of membership services, a change in the quarterly index of the radio patent bulletin service was authorized by the Executive Committee. An improved, simplified index of radio patents will hereafter be provided. Extension of the RMA weekly programs of foreign broadcasting stations, furnished to many daily newspapers, also was arranged by the addition of programs of a large number of new Latin American stations now heard regularly in this country.

Membership in RMA continues to increase, and among the newly elected members, including several electronics manufacturers, whose applications were approved by the RMA Executive Committee at New York, are the following:

The Benwood Linze Co., of St. Louis, Mo.; Boonton Radio Corporation, of Boonton, N. J.; Eitel-McCullough, Inc.,of San Bruno, Calif.; Haydu Brothers of Plainfield, N.J.; Sperti, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Templetone Radio Company of Mystic, Conn.

The manufacturers were advised that employers generally are deferring action, pending issuance of further interpretations and regulations by the War Manpower Commission, in connection with the Executive Order of February 9 establishing a minimum workweek of 48 hours on March 31 in 32 labor shortage areas. In the 32 specified areas, employers are asked not to release workers before March 31, but those on less than a 48-hour basis are requested to stop recruiting additional workers until a 48-hour week is established.

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SCRAPPING OF ABANDONED AERIALS URGED

Salvage of abandoned radio aerials was suggested last week to the District Salvage Committee by "ham" operator Robert Topham, of amateur station W3HBK, 27-year-old invalid, of 1337 Meridan Place, Northwest, in Washington, D. C., who pointed out that "most modern radios receive just as well without antennae".

Although unable to estimate the quantity of copper and steel which could thus be salvaged, Stuart McGee, Assistant Executive Secretary, said that "thousands of feet" of wire are all over the city, and would constitute a valuable addition to the scrap drive.

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Vice Admiral Raymon Fenard, head of French Military Mission (Giraud) in the United States, spoke last week on shortwave broadcasts to France and French Empire, under auspices of the Office of War Information.

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HOUSE DIES "CRACKPOT" PROBE MAY BEGIN TODAY

It was indicated that the special House investigating committee hearings to go into charges by Representative Dies (D), of Texas, that there are "crackpot bureaucrats" in the Government service with Communistic sympathies, may begin as early as today (February 23).

Chairman Kerr (D), of North Carolina, said the Committee had not decided whether its proceedings would be open. A majority of the five members are reported to be strongly in favor of a secret investigation.

Chairman Kerr said the first witness would be William Pickens, colored, official of the Treasury, whose name was among 39 listed by Mr. Dies, head of the Un-American Investigating Committee, as having been connected with alleged Communistic front organizations. He will be followed by seven other Government officials - three of whom are with the Federal Communications Commission - whose salaries are provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill passed by the House several days ago.

Vain efforts were made by the Committee in advance of the investigation to get legal assistance. The position of committee counsel was offered former Representative Umstead of North Carolina. He turned it down, however, on the ground that his law practice in Durham demanded all his attention.

Chairman Kerr said the Committee would proceed with the inquiry, however. Voluminous data from the files of the Dies Committee and the Federal Bureau of Investigation already are in its possession.

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FCC RULES AGAINST POWER INCREASE

The Federal Communications Commission announces adoption of its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions, proposing to deny without prejudice the application of Kanawah Valley Broadcasting Co. (WGKV), Charleston, W. Va., for construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment and increase power from 100 to 250 watts.

The Commission also announces adoption of its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions, proposing to deny without prejudice the application of Paducah Broadcasting Co., Inc. (WSON), Henderson, Ky., for modification of construction permit to increase power from 250 watts to 500 watts, daytime only, using the frequency 860 kilocycles, and for authority to make changes in transmitting equipment.

In reaching decision in the above cases, the Commission based its conclusions upon the policy announced in a Memorandum Opinion in April, 1942, which specifically refers to the use and not to the acquisition of materials.

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N.Y. STORES MUST PAY GENERAL RATE FOR RADIO MENTION

The recent ruling by New York newspapers that retail copy which mentions a radio program must pay the general advertising rate has virtually eliminated this practice, Editor & Publisher stated this week. In a few cases separate small copy is now used at the national rate to advertise radio programs formerly mentioned in store advertising.

The uniform ruling adopted by the metropolitan dailies reads: "Radio Program advertising does not properly come under the classification of Retail advertising and, therefore, does not qualify for the Retail rate. Advertising of a radio program, regardless of sponsorship or by whomsoever offered, is acceptable at the General advertising rate. Such advertising may be part of an advertisement - either institutional in nature or offering goods or services for sale - if the entire advertisement is paid for at the General Advertising rate".

The ruling, which became effective January 1, applied to radio programs the established practice of charging the national rate when retail copy did not comply with the precept that retail rates are based on the use of such advertising for the sale of merchandise at retail. Previously, when store advertising mentioned resorts, steamships and travel, or featured a theatre play in which the store's gowns were worn, it was not permitted to run at the retail rate.

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MACKAY WILL SET UP ALGERIA RADIO CIRCUIT

The Federal Communications Commission has granted special temporary authority to Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. to operate a radiotelegraph circuit between the United States and Algeria, for a period of three months, conditioned in the following manner:

"(1) Since the rates to be applied to the proposed direct service are the same as the rates formerly in effect for indirect service between the same points, such rates appear to be prima facie unreasonable. The Commission at this time does not desire to delay the institution of the proposed direct service pending a determination of the question of the justness and reasonableness of the applicable rates and accordingly, such question will be subject to separate inquiry or upon application for renewal of this authorization; (2) further, that a broadcast control channel be provided daily from 1200 to 1400 GMT, and from 2130 to 2330 GMT, for facilitating transmission of program material from Algeria to the United States." The Commission further authorized the use of A3 emission for this contact control circuit.

At the same time, the Commission denied the applications of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and Press Wireless, Inc., requesting authority to establish a direct radiotelegraph circuit between the same points as above.

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FOREIGN WIRE AND RADIO MERGER TO FOLLOW WU-POSTAL

With the Western Union-Postal merger bill awaiting the President's signature, the necessity is evidently now seen for a revision of the international end in a merger of the cable and radio systems. Asked about this, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said:

"Yes, the international merger has become more obviously necessary every day, and I think everyone will come to the conclusion ere long that it is essential. To take a single example, look at the tremendous embarrassment to us to be forced to pick out one company to go to Algeria. That was not an easy thing to do, and now we have an application for Dakar. I am wondering what will happen to all the Government's facilities as soon as the war is over. We will have quite an array of Government facilities after the war - not that the Commission has anything to do with that. What are we going to do with these?

"There are many conditions that are piling up that really point to the conclusion that a lot of us around here have been pointing to for many a day - that is the necessity of having a comprehensive integrated single commercial system of international communications.

"You know, also, this new statute provides for the divestment of the international facilities by domestic carriers - that is something which we expect to take place fairly promptly. In the first place, we want a domestic carrier that does not have any difficult relations in the domestic field and difficult problems with international carriers that may be in competition with the combined companies, and that it seems to me is a very good reason why we have got to get all these international companies together. From almost any practical angle the thing won't work except upon the basis of a single integrated system - especially in dealing with foreign monopolies."

Discussing the Western Union-Postal merger, Mr. Fly said:

"I think we will make some progress on that matter and I imagine that we will have rather expeditious consideration of the proposed transition by the private companies. I haven't talked with them together recently but I have talked to the heads of each of the companies and I imagine that the proposed merger will move along quite expeditiously."

"It will probably mean that the telegraph service will be worse than it has been, if possible", a newspaperman ventured.

"No", Mr. Fly replied, "I think we will have better telegraph service when we get an integration of the properties so as to use them to their optimum capacities. You see the great difficulty in having parallel lines under different management is that you can't use vacant capacities as they may occur, but where the telegraph is

is under a single management you can fall back on whatever facilities and personnel you have that can be adapted to the particular need. To a less degree, of course, to a substantially less degree but to a certain extent, you have the principle there of dealing with different resources for power. In certain areas you may have excessive rainfall and in other areas you may have a drought, so if you have the common pool it will continually flow to where it is needed most, and it will be more nearly adequate than entirely separate systems. I think, to a certain degree, you have that with the telegraph properties and personnel."

"How long do you think it will be until they are thoroughly integrated?" was asked.

"I would guess it would take a year to accomplish complete physical integration. I don't think for a moment that integration will come with the close of the financial and business transactions", was the answer. "Of course it will take time and effort."

"Have you made any special staff arrangements to handle the merger - within the Commission?" the Chairman was asked.

"Well, we have a number of studies that have been going on quietly; however, there has been no formal organization - that is, interdepartmental groups - to consider the merger. No, we haven't formalized it to that extent. The different departments have been giving some attention to the underlying problems. It may well be that we will get a more definitive organization going. I will look into that shortly and see what's what", he replied.

"There will have to be hearings on each phase of it, won't there, or will that come in with the entire plan?"

"I don't think so", Mr. Fly concluded. "I had not contemplated that they would submit partial plans for formal approval. I imagine that they will present the works. With the public hearings, and the different people who are interested - it will be a pretty substantial proceeding, and I should be reluctant to think that we would have to hold a series of different discussions on each phase of it. I don't know what the permutations will be."

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War industries will get greater protection and law enforcement will be speeded up in eleven Connecticut cities and towns which will soon have new two-way FM police radio systems developed by General Electric electronics engineers. The communities getting the new communications equipment are Bridgeport, Darien, Trumbull, Groton, Westport, Bristol, New London, Fairfield, Plymouth, and Meriden. Stratford's FM installation is already completed.

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SAYS SMALL STATIONS ESSENTIAL THOUGH WOBBLY

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission again took up the cudgel for the small stations which are now shaky financially. Told that there seems to be an idea among some advertisers that the financial plight of the small stations is not particularly a war problem - that they have been in financial straits for some time, Mr. Fly said:

"In the first place, I don't think that is quite accurate and in the second place, so what? Let's assume they have been in a bad way for a long time, but, too, let's assume they are very essential to the nation and the people in time of war."

"Well, is it the advertisers' responsibility to keep up the station?" he was asked.

"I haven't suggested that it is the responsibility of the advertiser or any business concern of his at all in the premise. It is not a question of fault or dereliction. It is a question of recognizing certain circumstances which may very well enlist the sympathetic attention of all of us who are promoting that very essential public service", Mr. Fly replied.

"You have gone along a little further with these financial statements - will we get a press notice through the regular channels?"

"Yes", Mr. Fly concluded, "eventually I will give you very specific figures. As you know, though, the material has come in from week to week more recently in driblets and I am rather convinced that before we get out any definite statement we will consider the regular annual reports. They will be in very shortly now and they will give us a very comprehensive coverage of the whole problem, and I think that the financial figures which we make up will be based on the regular financial annual reports of the stations."

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G.O.P. ACCUSES WHITE HOUSE OF COMMANDEERING RADIO TIME

That the White House commandeered radio time for talks by President Roosevelt for Washington and Lincoln's Birthday addresses is charged by the Republican National Committee in a statement which claimed that many Republican speakers who had been scheduled for weeks ahead were "forced off the air" when the Lincoln Day address by President Roosevelt was announced two days before the anniversary.

It added:

"The possibility that the White House, in announcing this speech, was thinking in political terms was indicated by the fact that the same announcement by Secretary Stephen Early stated that

the President 'at the invitation of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, would address by radio the $100-a-plate diners of the party on George Washington's birthday.

The Republican statement continued that "all radio time is again being commandeered as though it were an official presidential speech'.

"Thus", it continued, "those who agree or disagree with the politics of the President are being compelled either to listen to the address or turn off their radios."

The statement concluded:

"On February 12, therefore, the White House boldly interfered with the dissemination of opposition doctrine by radio and in the press. Ten days later, on Washington's birthday, it takes the next step toward breaking down two-party government by commandeering all radio stations to participate in a fund-raising party for its political party."

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WPB REPORTS RADIO PRODUCTION INCREASED 13 TIMES

An annual saving of two million tons of critical metals, and untold tonnage of other essential materials, are being made through restrictions and curtailments of production of hundreds of civilian household articles, the Consumers Durable Goods Division of the War Production Board reported recently in reviewing conservation actions within its own administration up to the first of this year.

This mention is made of radio:

"The cutoff date for the manufacture of radio sets was April 22, 1942, although a number of appeals were granted which continued civilian production several weeks longer. Production of standardized parts, including tubes, has been continued. Savings include a majority of critical materials, principally, steel, copper, zinc, aluminum, and nickel. In 1941 there were 55 companies in the home radio industry, employing 30,000 persons and doing an annual business of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars. All existing plants are converted to production of radio and communication equipment or other war products for the armed forces, with production of military radios alone well above a billion dollar annual leve. By the close of last year this industry's war production had increased 13 times compared to the first of that year."

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SEES ONLY CONGRESS STOPPING PETRILLO

The newspapers keep hammering away at Petrillo. This editorial is from the Washington Star:

"It is coincidental that a final effort by the Government to employ the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to deal with labor restraints should be nullified by the Supreme Court as Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold prepares to give up the direction of the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department to go on the Court of Appeals.

"Undeterred by continued rebuffs in labor cases by the Supreme Court, Mr. Arnold engaged James Caesar Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, in what amounted to a last-ditch action, seeking to end the ban applied by the union leader on the production of musical recordings by union musicians. Denied an injunction by a Federal District Court in Chicago, which was guided by earlier decisions of the Supreme Court in similar proceedings, Mr. Arnold once more appealed to the high tribunal - with the usual result. In a few sentences, the court affirmed the judgment of District Court on the ground that the issue involved a labor dispute, and that under the circumstances issuance of an injunction was forbidden by the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

"The Justice Department has another injunction suit pending against the musicians' union, but even though a slightly different approach is being taken, the outcome hardly can be said to be in doubt. The repeatedly expressed philosophy of the Supreme Court is that activities designed to advance the economic interests of labor are beyond the reach of existing law, and the tribunal has set exceedingly liberal standards for such activities. The disposition of the Petrillo case simply demonstrates once more that a change can come only through act of Congress."

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FCC CONGRESSIONAL PROBE GETS NATIONAL SPOTLIGHT

In an article captioned "Washington Fights", Life (February 22) showing how Congress is turning on the Administration and of clashes between various personalities, has this to say of the fight over radio between Representative Cox (D.), of Georgia and Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission:

"Representative Eugene Cox of Georgia last month was appointed Chairman of a five-man Congressional Committee to investigate the Federal Communications Commission and its Chairman, James Lawrence Fly. Fly and the FCC, meanwhile, have been investigating Cox on the grounds that he received a fee for representing an Albany, Ga.,radio station while a member of Congress. Cox has charged Fly with the use of 'high-handed methods', and damned FCC as 'Gestapo...Reds...the nastiest nest of rats to be found in the entire country.' Fly, who has been trying to break up alleged monopoly of radio by huge networks, hopes eventually to establish Government control of all communications. Cox opposes such control, and his committee will hold hearings to determine if such FCC actions are 'according to law and in the public interest.'"

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TRADE NOTES

The Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit for a new 200 KW International Broadcast Station with the frequencies of 6080, 9590 and 11710, 15250, 17800 and 21650, A3 emission.

The Army-Navy "E" has been awarded to Colonial Radio Company in Buffalo and the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation at Marion, Indiana.

Radio production and sales continued to decline in Canada during the third quarter of 1942, according to the Dominion's Bureau of Statistics. The greatest drop was in production, only 16,255 sets being manufactured in the third quarter of 1942, compared with 114,470 during the corresponding months of 1941.

"Post-War Horizons", the address by David Sarnoff of the Radio Corporation of America before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has now been reprinted in pamphlet form.

Judge Aron Steuer last week granted a motion to dismiss the action brought by Denton & Haskins Corporation and Gem Music Corporation to obtain a declaratory judgment against the American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers (ASCAP). The plaintiffs in the action sought to define whether ASCAP would retain their public performing rights in their catalogs after December 31, 1950, when their contract with the Society expires. The motion for dismissal was argued last week by Louis D. Frohlich of ASCAP's general counsel, Schwartz and Frohlich.

War workers' production ideas saved 1,250,000 man-hours in General Electric plants during 1942, according to a statement by the Company, announcing that a record $158,943 was paid last year for 16,204 suggestions adopted of 53,945 submitted.

The Columbia Broadcasting System announced last week the affiliation of Station WWNY, Watertown, N. Y., beginning approximately March 1. WWNY broadcasts on a frequency of 790 kilocycles with 1,000 watts power, full time.

After only five broadcasts, the NBC-Red Cross program, "That They Might Live" tops all previous potential audience records for an NBC sustaining series, with 125 stations accepting the show.

Television Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (W6XYZ) has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for modification of a construction permit for extension of completion date to 9/15/43.

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FURTHER RADIO CHASSIS PRICE REGULATIONS IN PROSPECT

Further OPA price regulations covering sale of civilian set chassis and also of assembly of chassis with cabinets, also conversion of automobile sets to home receivers, especially by radio jobbers, are in prospect. A price formula covering the sale of chassis by manufacturers, and a price ceiling regulation covering the assembly of chassis with cabinets, and also the conversion of automobile receivers, are under consideration, according to OPA officials.

A preliminary step toward these objectives was a recent letter sent to set manufacturers and to a large number of radio distributors by Alfred Auerbach, OPA Price Executive of the Consumers Durable Goods Branch. This letter called for a report on all sales of chassis, including dates, quantities, prices, stock numbers, etc. It was pointed out that chassis sales are subject to the OPA Parts Schedule No. 84. OPA interprets "parts" to include chassis, and manufacturers who have not previously and customarily sold chassis must receive prior approval from OPA of their chassis prices.

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NEW G.E. HOME TELEVISION MOVIE NOW AVAILABLE

The wonders of home entertainment made possible through the medium of television are presented in General Electric's new television movie, "Sightseeing at Home", which has just been released. The movie was made at General Electric's Television Studio, WRGB, at Schenectady, New York.

The movie traces the steps which a picture takes from the time it leaves the television camera in the studio until it is shown on the screen of the receiver set. Thirty complete pictures are televised every second in the form of single electric impulses, and every second 4,000,000 impulses reach the receiver set. How these impulses strike the screen in single file, but in such rapid succession that they flash on as a single picture, is shown by means of animated diagrams. The method of planning settings and programs is shown, together with the method of directing actual television broadcasts.

"Sightseeing at Home" is available to schools, colleges, churches, service men's clubs and other organizations, at no cost other than transportation charges. The film may be obtained from General Electric film distribution centers in major cities or by writing to the Visual Instruction Section, Schenectady, N. Y.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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CONGRESS IS AFTER THE COMMENTATORS

When Representative F. Edward Hebert (which he tells us in the Congressional Directory is pronounced "A-Bear"), a Democrat of New Orleans, blew up and wrote Ray Clapper, radio and newspaper commentator a 7,000 word letter, he tipped his hand on what was really in the minds of many Congressmen with regard to radio. They want to muzzle the commentators.

It was this letter from Representative Hebert to Mr. Clapper that brought the suggestion to the networks from former Governor James A. Noe, of Louisiana, owner of a station himself of a plan for members of Congress to broadcast their own reports. A certain amount of time would be equally divided between the two political parties who, in turn, could select the Representatives or Senators to appear on the air.

Indicative of the radio storm about to burst, the House put over with a whoop the resolution of Representative Cox (D), of Georgia to investigate the Federal Communications Commission and its Chairman. Also there was enthusiastic approval of the 7-man probe of bureaucratic activities by Representative Smith (D), of Virginia, which includes the Communications Commission.

If Representative Sparkman (D), of Alabama, could get his resolution to the floor of the House (and he still expects to do it) to investigate the entire broadcasting industry, it would probably likewise be carried. The most significant demonstration was when only the personal intervention of Speaker Rayburn, and the FCC's enemy, Mr. Cox, prevented the House from abolishing the Commission entirely by cutting off its appropriation.

There seems to be a feeling that all of this anti-radio sentiment might lead up to the people that Congress would really like to investigate - the commentators. Exterminate is a better word for it.

Evidence of this was the way they got behind the resolution of Representative Hoffman (R), of Michigan, to build a fire under Walter Winchell. It promised to be such a hot fire that Chairman Vinson and Secretary Knox quickly decided to put Walter in mothballs for the duration. It is doubtful, however, if the incident is ended. This writer believes Mr. Winchell will continue to be a Congressional target.

The commentators have gotten under the skin of certain Representatives and Senators who are now trying to do to them what FDR and the Administration tried to do to the newspapers after the last election. And in the suit against the Associated Press.

Since a broadcasting station operates under a Government franchise, certain members ofCongress seem to have a feeling if they whack down on New Dealer Fly, and perhaps the broadcasting industry hard enough, the commentators may be gagged. If not, they believe a way may be found to take away their station licenses.

The letter which Representative Hebert, himself a newspaperman, former city editor of the New Orleans States, wrote required 2½ pages of agate type in the Congressional Record, and was addressed to Mr. Clapper and "all radio commentators and columnists who will cover the present Congress". Mr. Hebert said that Ray Clapper had an article in the Cosmopolitan Magazine which, the gentleman from Louisiana said, was so unfair that he had written to its editor in the hope the latter would give both sides of the question. The editor didn't publish the letter. It reads, in part, as follows:

"Members of Congress are at a distinct disadvantage in presenting their views and opinions to their constituency and to the American public. They are literally in the hands of the newspaper reporter and the radio commentator. The newspaper reporter, through the newspapers of the country, has a potential field of millions of readers. The radio commentator, in my opinion, has an even greater field, because, since the advent of the radio, millions of men and women depend on the radio newscast and the expressions of individual commentators for their main source of news and information.

"Members ofCongress, on the contrary, have a limited audience which, in comparison to the field covered by the newspapers and the radio, is most insignificant. A Member of Congress, for the better part, addresses sparsely filled galleries and has only the limited circulation of the Congressional Record for complete quotes.

"A newspaper reporter or radio news commentator holds the life-and-death decision over what he will report to the Nation concerning Congress. His judgment is final. His interpretation of what is news is what reaches the general public. His opinion of the value of what a Member of Congress says on the floor is what the American public receives and not, in all too many cases, of what a Member of Congress actually says or does, or what, in the final analysis, is really the important thing. The reporter is constantly on the alert for the punch lines which will make the headlines."

"If honesty, sincerity of purpose, and devotion to country is asked of every citizen, certainly it is not asking too much of the press and radio of America in these trying times to exhibit the same honesty, the same sincerity of purpose, and the same devotion to country as demanded and expected of every other individual."

"The future of America lies not only in what the Congress individually will do, or what the press and radio individually will do, but in what Congress, press and radio will do together."

"Well could the press and radio alike raise their hands and take the oath of the courtroom witness to give the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help them God."

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ADVOCATED PAID RADIO TIME FOR CONGRESS

In an editorial captioned: "Congress Needs Public Relations Bureau", the Times-Herald of Norristown, Pa., says:

"One of the most important musts for Congress is to buy time over nation-wide radio hook-ups every week. This time could be allotted as between the two parties and different members more or less as is now done with memberships and chairmanships of the many Senate and House Committees. Speakers for different Congressional points of view could be selected and allotted time by party caucuses. The programs and the speeches themselves could be and should be professionally prepared with the aid of experts - experts both on the subject under discussion and in the technique of writing and radio presentation.

"As it is now, neither the Press nor the Radio is to blame if the Executive has all the advantage over Congress in the matter of access to the public mind. Propaganda by the Executive is professional in quality. The pronouncements of too many Congressmen on public issues are, quite simply, inadequate.

"The point is that we now have a professional executive and an amateur Congress."

Leading up to this the editorial reads:

"Congress can discuss intelligently and oppose effectively before the bar of public opinion the policies and proposals of the President only if Congress has technical facilities roughly comparable to those commanded by the President. It is obviously out of the question to place at the exclusive service of Congress a corps of experts in all fields of government activity equally numerous and well equipped as those at the command of the Executive. But if Congress appropriated in the fiscal year 1942 some $27 million for public relations services for the Executive, it could surely authorize at least $10 million in this war year for presenting fairly and adequately to the American people the discussions and views on public issues of their elected representatives. * * *

"Lacking proper technical resources for examining public policies and proposals of the Executive and for publicizing criticism and opposite views, many members of Congress are forced to confine themselves to such criticism as their meager facilities allow them to make. The results, naturally, are bad for Congressional prestige and more helpful than harmful to the Executive.

"Criticisms by Congressmen of the Administration which are inadequately or unfairly presented by the Press or Radio to the public or which are promptly smothered with contradictions or distortions by the Administration's public relations experts are bound to hurt the critics in the long run far more than the Administration. The public, it must be recognized, does not, in any significant number, read the Congressional Record. It gets only such ideas of Congressional debates and speeches as the Press and Radio reports are meant to convey.

"In the give and take of Congressional debate these days, the Congressional spokesmen or leg-men of the White House always take the floor of Congress or the air waves of the nation with carefully prepared proposals, drafts of legislation, statements of policy and propaganda while the opposition usually has to extemporize on the basis of inadequate knowledge and with the aid of wholly inexpert technicians in the arts of propaganda, the Press and the Radio.

"Whenever the President wants to address the Nation he has at his service a series of nation-wide hook-ups. Such addresses and the slightest utterance of the President or any one of his myriad Executive agents are featured in every newspaper from coast to coast. Congressmen, as individuals, and the two Houses of the National Legislature, as the highest institutions of representative government in the country, have no such practical access to the public mind.

"Quite a few Congressmen are experts in certain fields of public administration such as foreign affairs, military and naval affairs, taxation and fiscal policy and the various branches of the now growing governmental control of American life. And many Congressmen are experts with the written or spoken word. But most of them are rank amateurs in modern propaganda. The professional politician of pre-New Deal days is now almost extinct. The professional politician of today knows how, in the words of the celebrated phrase of a famous New Dealer, 'to spend and spend and elect and elect.' The professional politician of today is an expert in spending and propaganda. To their credit, Congressmen, by and large, are experts in neither. They sign the checks. But they also vote the tax bills. They get the blame for the taxes. The President gets credit for the spending."

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DAKAR RADIO SERVICE APPROVED

R.C.A. Communications, Inc., received a special three-month authorization this week from the Federal Communications Commission to communicate directly with Dakar, French West Africa. The Company will use stations at Rocky Point, N. Y., New Brunswick and Tuckerton, N.J., and Marion, Mass., for point-to-point service with the French colonial administration in Dakar.

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MORE RCA WORKERS CITED FOR VALUABLE WAR SUGGESTIONS

Eighty suggestions from war workers which have proven valuable in saving man-hours and critical materials, or in otherwise improving or increasing production, were described in detail by War Production Drive Headquarters. Brief biographical sketches of award winners accompanied the suggestions, representing 33 labor-management committees in 19 different States.

These included employees of the Radio Corporation of America as follows:

The second woman ever to win a Certificate of Individual Production Merit, Miss Gragnaniello, is a member of a methods group at the Harrison plant of the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America. Formerly a mounter on tubes, she has advanced from a mount leader to a methods group. Her suggestion is an improvement in the method of mounting power tubes by the design of a jig and the rearrangement of the operations. This idea has enabled 1,000 assemblies to be done in 40 operator hours rather than in the former 83.

Another employee of the RCA Victor Harrison Division, Joseph Dolinsky, suggested a change in certain piercing operations in the manufacture of radio equipment. Formerly one hole was pierced at 650 per hour and two others at 275 per hour. A new die enables all the above operations to be done at once at a rate of 560 per hour, accounting for a labor saving of 2600 man-hours annually. Dolinsky, who has had a great deal of machine shop experience, is a foreman at the Harrison plant.

A supervisor of production control expeditors at the Indianapolis plant of the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America, Woodrow Williams suggested that a die be made for the stamping of characters on control panels and amplifier bases instead of engraving them as had been the practice. The new method does the work in from 1/5 to 1/40 of the previous time, amounting to a total saving of 5,000 man-hours per year. Williams, who is 28 years old, came to RCA in 1937 as a machine operator and has served as a material expeditor and a supervisor.

Joseph Lob, a working group leader at the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America, Camden plant, devised a method of checking gears with a two-wire system. His suggestion replaces tedious handling of wires, micrometers, etc., greatly increasing accuracy and cuts inspection time by two-thirds. Lob, 53 years old, has been a tool maker and a machinist.

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N. Y. REJECTION MAY TOSS PETRILLO BACK TO SENATE

The rejection by the record and transcription companies of the settlement proposals of James C. Petrillo and the American Federation of Musicians and the observation of these companies that they could not accept "such startling new kind of social philosophy without the approval of Congress" is seen as the cue for Senator D. Worth Clark (D), of Idaho, and his subcommittee to again get busy.

Senator Clark had Mr. Petrillo on the grill for two whole days and then let him off in the hope that the music president and the record and manufacturers might get together someway. In the meantime, the Senate hearings were recessed but now there it is believed they will be resumed. Although no date has yet been set, there is little doubt but that Senator Clark will again step into the picture. This may not be a good break for Petrillo, whose sailing, facing an anti-Labor Congress, may not be smooth.

Those who joined in rejecting Mr. Petrillo's proposal in New York earlier in the week were RCA Victor, Columbia Recording Corporation, Decca Records, Inc.; Associated Music Publishers, Inc.; Empire Broadcasting Corporation, Lang-Worth Feature Programs, Inc.; Muzak Corporation, the National Broadcasting Company's recording division, Standard Radio, World Broadcasting System and Soundies Distributing Corporation.

These companies contended that there was "wholesale unemployment" among musicians and denounced as "dangerous and destructive" his proposal that they pay a fee on each disk sold to finance a union-controlled fund to aid needy members.

"Certainly membership in a union should not entitle a member to special privileges from an industry which does not employ him but happens to employ some of his fellow-members", the companies wrote in a joint letter to Mr. Petrillo.

The letter maintained that 80 percent of all records sold were for use in private homes and that their manufacture had boosted the employment of musicians.

"Thus, under your proposal, 80 percent ofyour tax would ultimately fall squarely on the public which buys records for home use and is in no way responsible for whatever unemployment you may claim exists", the companies told Mr. Petrillo.

The letter said that the Government "has provided taxes for unemployment relief" and that "a second tax for a new private system aimed at the same relief seems wholly unjustified."

The recording companies noted that while Mr. Petrillo complained about unemployment, he waited for seven months before presenting any proposals. This strategy in itself, the letter said, contributed to the unemployment of his members.

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FCC ADOPTS NEW FM AND TELEVISION POLICIES

Because of extreme shortages in material, equipment and skilled personnel, and in order to sustain the interest in television and high frequency (FM) broadcasting, the Federal Communications Commission on Tuesday adopted the following policies:

FM BROADCASTING STATIONS - The Commission will not dismiss or deny any FM applications which cannot qualify under the provisions of the Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942 (freeze order), for construction permits or for modification of construction permits requesting extension of the periods of construction. Instead, the Commission will take no action at this time upon such applications but will retain them in the pending file. Applicants for construction permits whose applications were surrendered or dismissed pursuant to the Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, may request reinstatement of their applications.

The policy adopted is in addition to the policy announced August 4, 1942, which provided for the issuance of licenses for high frequency (FM) broadcast stations during the war provided construction had reached a point where substantial service could be rendered.

TELEVISION - Holders of construction permits for television stations, experimental and commercial, may obtain licenses during the war to operate existing facilities on either an experimental or commercial basis, provided construction has reached a point where the station is capable of rendering a substantial service. Licenses issued under this policy will be subject to the condition that construction will be completed in accordance with the Rules, Regulations and Standards of the Federal Communications Commission as soon as the necessary materials and engineering personnel become available.

The Commission also decided to continue its policy of not dismissing or denying television applications which cannot qualify under the provisions of the Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942. Instead, no action will be taken at this time upon such applications and they will be held in the pending file. Applicants for construction permits for television stations whose construction permits have been surrendered or dismissed pursuant to the freeze order may request reinstatement of their applications.

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"Mikes Don't Bite" is a new back-stage in radio book of humor written by Helen Sioussant, Director of Radio Talks for Columbia Broadcasting System. Miss Sioussant has seen and heard all of the celebrities broadcast and in that connection has had some amusing experiences. The price of the book is $2.50.

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CITED FOR BRASS SAVING

For a design that saves 166,000,000 pounds of brass on the present procurement of booster bodies used in the firing mechanisms of 75-mm. and 105 mm. shells, Charles H. Godschall, Manager of the Metal Division of Philco Corporation, and Lieut. Col. D. L. Woodberry, Army ordnance, have been officially cited by the Ordnance Department of the United States Army for making "a marked contribution to the vital war production program to conserve critical materials and machines".

Savings of critical materials in the production of booster bodies resulting from the new Philco design, according to the company, would be the equivalent of a column of brass 24 feet square as high as the Washington Monument.

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BELIEVES RADIO INCREASES DESIRE TO SEE ARTISTS

That radio helps rather than hurts the box-office is the contention of Ray C. B. Brown, music critic of the Washington Post, who writes:

"Providing a substitute for her regular Sunday radio engagement, Gladys Swarthout made a personal appearance in Washington Sunday to the evident delight of a large and cordial audience in Constitution Hall. Those who once forecast that free hearing of an artist on the air waves would seriously deplete box-office receipts have had to eat their words. It would seem that radio has, if anything, increased the natural curiosity to see the musical artist at work, and that nothing can satisfactorily take the place of the direct contact between artist and public. One doubts that television, when perfected, will have the slightest effect in decreasing attendance at recitals."

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TURNING THE SEARCHLIGHT ON THE BUREAUCRATS

Representative Howard W. Smith, Virginia Democrat, is getting his committee organized to investigate the "unauthorized activities of the Federal Bureaus". This will probably include the Federal Communications Commission but is not to be confused with the probe of the Committee headed by Representative Cox (D.), of Georgia. Mr. Smith's Committee may investigate all of the Government bureaus; Mr. Cox only the FCC.

Explaining the forthcoming investigation, Representative Smith says:

"The duties of Congress consist not only of passing laws, but, also, of seeing that those laws are administered by the executive agencies in accordance with the intent of Congress.

"In time of war it inevitably becomes necessary for the Congress to grant extraordinary and unusual power to executive agencies. Therefore, the Congress must assume the corresponding duty of preventing any abuse of arbitrary use of those powers, and of affording the people protection from such unwarranted action. The committee will seek to discharge this duty as it receives complaints of such unauthorized activities.

"It is not the purpose of the committee to interfere in any way with the most vigorous prosecution of the war, but rather to forward the war effort by preventing deliberate misinterpretation of the acts of Congress against undue harassment. With this object in view, the Committee will not hesitate to investigate or expose the activities of any Federal agencies that persist in exceeding the powers granted them by Congress. Executive agencies can, and should, perform all of their necessary functions within the framework of the authority granted them by the Constitution or the Congress. Those who cannot or will not confine their functions to the authority granted should seek other fields of endeavor."

According to one well-informed writer, while nothing in the resolution permits the office of the Chief Executive to be inquired into, it is, of course, within the scope of the inquiry to determine the legality of various Executive Orders, many of which are signed by the President in routine fashion, but which at bottom are the work of bureaucrats who administer these same Executive Orders imposing penalties not contemplated either by the statutes or the Constitution.

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N.Y. SCHOOL BOARD ACCREDITS NBC AIR UNIVERSITY

In a move of far-reaching significance in the fields of education and radio broadcasting, the New York City Board of Superintendents of the public schools system has approved as professional improvement courses for teachers two programs presented by NBC's Inter-American University of the Air. The announcement was made by Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC public service counselor.

This action makes NBC's Inter-American University of the Air programs, "Lands of the Free" and "Music of the New World", vital parts of the official professional training program available to the 35,000 teachers in New York City Public Schools. Heretofore, the Board has accepted only courses offered by colleges or other traditional educational institutions, or courses prepared by the Board itself.

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TRADE NOTES

"Electronics Manpower Advisory Committee" has been organized to prepare recommendations to the War Manpower Commission and other Government agencies on manpower problems in electronics industry.

Norman Corwin, writer, director and producer of Columbia network's "Transatlantic Call: People to People" turns the radio spotlight upon the Nation's Capital at war on next Sunday's (Feb.28) broadcast from America to England, under the title "Washington, D.C." (WABC-CBS, 12:00 to 12:30 Noon).

W47NY, Muzak Radio Broadcasting Station, Inc., New York City, has been granted a modification of construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission, for new FM station to extend completion date to Feb. 4, 1943; also granted license for FM broadcast station to use 44,700 kc, with service area of 8500 sq. miles, subject to condition that licensee will take steps to comply fully with the Rules and Regulations, and Standards of the Commission when materials and personnel become available or when required by the Commission to do so.

Emmet N. Madden, formerly connected with the General Motors Corporation, has joined the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America as Manager of overseas subsidiary and affiliated company operations, it has been announced by J. D. Cook, Managing Director of RCA's International Department. Mr. Madden will make his headquarters at Camden, N.J. The appointment is in line with RCA's current post-war planning activities looking to the reopening of world markets, Mr. Cook stated.

President Roosevelt is to speak over the Columbia Broadcasting System and three other major networks on Sunday Feb. 28 at 4:15 P.M. EWT. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Admiral Chester Nimitz have accepted invitations to speak on the program with the President, provided their duties do not interfere.

The Federal Communications Commission expects to get its annual report out by March 1st. The deadline is March 15th.

A station-wide contest was held to name the transcriptions, and the name "Veritone" was selected by the judges as the most suitable one to describe the method used by the WOR studios in the making of their transcriptions for broadcasting. The prize winning name was suggested by Dudley Ruby of the WOR Artist's Bureau.

W51C, Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill., has been granted an extension of time within which to submit field intensity measurements required by Sec. 3.229 of the Rules, by the FCC.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, First Lady of China, speaks over the Columbia network when she addresses a mass meeting in her honor at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Tuesday, March 2, 10 P.M.EWT.

With transmitter tubes high on the list of broadcast equipment no longer available, the three longevity records made by WOR with Western Electric tubes during 1942 came at an opportune time. The most recent of these lifetime accomplishments was set by a tube installed in WOR's 50,000 watt transmitter almost three years ago. A few months ago - 19,557 hours later - this tube was finally retired. It had been in service nearly 20 times its lifetime guarantee of 1,000 hours, and closely approached the 20,691 hour span established by a similar W.E. tube in the same WOR transmitter on June 15. The latter is a record for this type of tube. A third tube completed the outstanding wartime stint of 18,386 hours during the year.

Miss Elinor Inman, formerly an assistant to Davidson Taylor, Assistant Director of Broadcasts, has been named Broadcast Director of CBS Religious Programs.

Small alnico magnets, supplied by General Electric, enable Army instructors to prepare panel code messages 200 times faster than formerly and are speeding classroom training of flying cadets, according to high-ranking officers of the Army Air Forces Advanced Flying School at Brooks Field, Texas.

Fernandez Aldana, former radio and newspaperman in Spain and Mexico, has joined the CBS Shortwave Publicity Department, Edmund Chester, Director of Broadcasting to Foreign Countries has announced.

Suggestions which save 17,000 man-hours a year earned $710 in awards for Robert J. Spring of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, a radio transmitter inspector whose father was once cabinetmaker for the late Dr. C. P. Steinmetz. Mr. Spring devoted his evenings for weeks to studying under his home microscope the effect of acids on metals. He developed a burnishing process which cut the finishing time of small tuning set disks from 2½ minutes to 5 seconds per disk. A later suggestion enables an operator to finish 5000 tiny transmitter plates an hour instead of the previous rate of one per minute.

In a reorganization of the CBS Shortwave News Department effective February 15, Lawrence Haas, most recently Latin American editor of the United Press, joined CBS in the newly created executive position of CBS Shortwave News Director.

In cooperation with the Saturday Evening Post, NBC's Inter-American University of the Air is presenting four noted speakers during its "Lands of the Free" broadcasts to discuss the Four Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter.

The first was Mrs. Roosevelt last Sunday on "Freedom of Speech"; Norman Rockwell on "Freedom of Worship" on Feb. 28; Stephen Vincent Benet "Freedom from Want" on March 7th and Archibald MacLeish "Freedom from Fear", on March 7.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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March 2,1943

BAN ON MANUFACTURE OF HOME RADIO TUBES LIFTED

Resumption of the manufacture of radio tubes for home receivers has been ordered by the War Production Board. Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of Foreign and Domestic Broadcasting, said that the firms cooperating in the project, which calls for 11,000,000 tubes by July 1, are: RCA, Harrison, N.J.; Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporia, Pa.; Hytron Corp., Salem, Mass.; National Union Radio Corp., Newark, N.J.; Raytheon Production Corp., Newton, Mass.; Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corp., Owensboro, Ky.; Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Newark, N.J.

The factories, beginning production immediately, expect to get into full stride by July on a goal of 45,000,000 tubes a year.

Manufacture of home receiver tubes was stopped last year to allow plants to fill the large demands of the armed services. Efforts have been made since the manufacturing freeze order to determine the number of tubes available, but it was said the Government was no more successful in getting an inventory than it was in getting an inventory of the large broadcast tubes used in transmitting stations. The nearest thing it learned was that 87,700,000 tubes were manufactured last year for all purposes. Of this number it was estimated that approximately 35,000,000 were for replacements. The normal manufacture of home receiver tubes for a year, according to Mr. McIntosh, is 135,000,000 tubes.

The number of tubes authorized to be manufactured, it is figured, is sufficient to keep only one home receiver in each household in operating condition. Just how this will be policed is being studied by the Board at this time, but it is hoped that a form of rationing can be prevented, and that there will be full cooperation on the part of the public.

Furthermore, the resumption order does not provide for the manufacture of all types of tubes which were on the market for home receivers prior to the war. But the 114 essential types which have been authorized, it was said, will take care of about 90 percent of the home receivers. So-called "luxury" tubes, such as the miniatures used in the small, camera-type sets and in the all-wave sets, will not be included in the new authorization, it was said. Therefore, these types of tubes will be "out" for the duration.

The tubes now being manufactured will not bear a maker's name but will be of pre-war quality and meet the specifications of the American Standards Association.

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[illegible] MANUFACTURE OF [illegible] RADIO TUBES [illegible]

[illegible] of the manufacture of radio tubes [illegible] [illegible] been created by the War Production Board. [illegible] [illegible], Chief of Jobs, and Production Engineering, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the problem, which calls for 12,000,000 [illegible] by this [illegible]: RCA, Harrison, N.J.; Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporia, Va.; Tubes Corp., Salem, Mass.; National Union, [illegible], Newark, N.J.; Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Warren, Mass.; Lamp Tube & Lamp Corp., Owensboro, Ky.; Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Irvington, N.J.

The industry, beginning production [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] will reach its duty on a goal of 40,000,000 tubes a year.

[illegible] of some receiving tubes was started last year to allow [illegible] to fill the large demand of the armed services. [illegible] [illegible] to shift the manufacture of receiving tubes to [illegible] or of tubes unavailable, but it was felt the Navy [illegible] [illegible] in providing an inventory that is [illegible] [illegible] of the large broadcast band [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The required tubes for 12 receivers was over 27,000,000, [illegible] [illegible] last year for all purposes. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 20,000,000 was for replacement. The normal requirements of home receiver tubes for a year, according to [illegible], is 150,000,000 tubes.

[illegible] of tubes anticipated to be manufactured, it is [illegible] to expect only one more relaxation in the conservation [illegible] in the production. Just how this will be [illegible] is being studied by the Board at this time, but it is hoped that a form of [illegible] can be prevented, and that there will be full consideration [illegible] the quality.

[illegible], the conservation order does not apply to [illegible] [illegible] of tubes which may be [illegible] for some [illegible] in the war. But the 114 essential types which have been [illegible], it was said, will take care of about 90 percent of the home receivers. So-called "factory" tubes, made up for the [illegible] [illegible] in the all-time sale, will [illegible] in the war activities, it was said. Therefore, [illegible] tubes will be "set" for the duration.

The tubes now being manufactured will not be a market [illegible] but will be of one-war quality and not the specifications of the Radio Electronics Association.

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ELMER DAVIS NOT TO BROADCAST SPOT NEWS

When Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, made it known that he was going back on the air, he emphasized the fact that he would follow these three rules:

1. The broadcasts will not carry news which has not already been available to the press and radio.

2. The broadcasts will be factual and will attempt to summarize and clarify important war developments in order to promote clear understanding of the nation's wartime problems.

3. Every effort will be made to make each broadcast responsive to the questions uppermost in the minds of the public.

The series will begin Friday evening, March 12th, will be fifteen minutes beginning at 10:45 P.M., EWT, over NBC, CBS and Blue. Mutual will put on the talk by transcription Saturdays at 4 P.M.

Explaining why the former CBS ace commentator had decided to return to the microphone, an OWI press release said:

"Mr. Davis stated that he receives many letters each week from people who write that they want someone in the government to sum up each week what is being done and why - and how it affects each individual. Recently a group of important radio station operators informed the Office of War Information that people in their communities were eager to get a clarification of important issues of the war such as Mr. Davis might make."

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SAY ONLY RADIO COULD LINK ALL OUR FRONTS

In connection with the report last week that the gross income of the Radio Corporation of America amounted to $197,024,056 in 1942, as compared to $158,695,722 in 1941, Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board, and David Sarnoff, President, said in a joint report to stockholders that while most of the uses of radio in wartime are military secrets, the importance of radio is emphasized by the fact that the armed forces of the United States are stationed at more than sixty places on the international battlefronts. Only by radio can all these outposts be coordinated quickly in communication. In addition, radio has the global assignment of maintaining contact with the battle forces of the Navy on the high seas. Radio travels with the convoy carrying supplies, and with the airplane in combat, as well as in land transport and reconnaissance.

The report continues:

"The war calls for everything radio can muster to outwit and outspeed the enemy. Only by superior equipment, scientifically efficient, mechanically rugged and built to operate under all conditions of weather on land, on sea and in the air, can radio fulfill its great responsibilities to the fighting forces. Only when victory is won, and the full story of radio's vital part in the war is released, will the world learn how American ingenuity in radio electronics was a powerful factor in overcoming the enemy on the land, in the skies and on the oceans.

"The airplane and fast-moving mechanized units have greatly multiplied the demands upon radio, for it is the only means of communication which can keep pace with them no matter how fast, or where they go. When the enemy is out-radioed, it may be as decisive as if he were outmanoeuvred and out-fought.

"Substantially all RCA facilities and manpower in research, engineering, manufacturing, communications and administrative work, have been devoted entirely to the war effort. Under the impetus of war, new inventions and wartime adaptations of older radio-electronic apparatus are being rushed into service. New devices, which in peacetime might require years to find their way into practical usefulness, are harnessed in wartime within a short span of months."

The report contains much evidence that radio research and engineering no longer are confined solely to communications. The radio tube has become a master key in opening new fields for scientific exploration. As the heart of the science of electronics, the radio tube is expanding the services of radio and the usefulness of its products in science, industry and the arts.

Radiothermics is one of the new fields which reveals great promise, according to the report. Application of radio-frequency heating to speed and improve industrial processes, reduce costs and produce better products, is rapidly coming to the fore.

Radio broadcasting is referred to in the report as "the voice of the nation at war". It is affording the Government and the armed services a direct and simultaneous contact with the people and with other nations, which was not available during the first World War. It rallies the Nation, releases vital information, aids civilian morale and unites the American people in the single purpose of winning the war.

During 1942, new direct radio circuits were established by R.C.A. Communications between the United States and Iran, New Zealand, Bermuda, New Caledonia, and Kunming, China. Additionally, direct service with Iceland was resumed after a suspension of more than a year.

In addition to the radiophoto circuits in operation between New York and London, Buenos Aires and Moscow, RCA in 1942 opened new radiophoto circuits between the United States and

Melbourne, Australia; Cairo, Egypt; and from Hawaii. A large number of photographs from war sectors is being handled over these circuits, the volume in 1942 being nearly thirty percent greater than in 1941.

Throughout 1942 the Radiomarine Corporation of America devoted its entire facilities to the design, development and production of radio war-equipment for use at sea. Large quantities of all types of marine radio instruments were produced for the armed forces. For the Liberty ship program a compact radio unit was designed, capable of being installed within a few hours. It comprised a complete radio-telegraph station, including automatic alarms. Lifeboat transmitters and receivers also were produced.

During 1942 RCA Institutes had the largest registration of students in its history, with its radio courses devoted to training of enlisted personnel as well as civilians studying to become operators and technicians.

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NEW OWI RADIO CHIEF BEGINS MARCH 15

Donald D. Stauffer, new OWI Radio Bureau head, will take over March 15th. Mr. Stauffer succeeds William B. Lewis, former CBS Vice-President, recently boosted upstairs to be Associate Director of OWI.

Mr. Stauffer has made quite a reputation for himself. Entering radio in March, 1931, with BBDO, he was in charge of the "March of Time" series. He joined Young & Rubicam in March, 1933, where he became a Vice-President in charge of radio operations. In March, 1939, he joined A & S. Lyons, New York talent agency, as a partner, remaining until he joined Ruthrauff & Ryan in May, 1942, where he is now Vice-President in Charge of Radio.

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HONOR ROLL OF RADIO WAR REPORTERS

Mutual's overseas correspondent Frank J. Cuhel, who was not rescued from the ill-fated Yankee Clipper that crashed and exploded February 22, brings to seven the number of radio war correspondents who have been either killed, captured or are missing since Pearl Harbor.

The roll of honor of radio newsmen who have been casualties from the various networks as compiled by Lester Gottlieb of WOR follows:

Killed: Don Bell (NBC); Ed Beaudry (CBS)
Captured: Bert Silen (NBC; Ed Ward, Eric Davis (CBS); Royal Arch Gunnison (MBS)
Missing: Frank J. Cuhel (MBS)

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Germany, Australia, Italy, Egypt, and Iran (Persia). A large number of photographs from war centers in Europe included very interesting, the volume in 1942 being nearly thirty percent greater than in 1941.

Throughout 1942 the Radiomarine Corporation of America devoted its entire facilities to the design, development and production of radio communication equipment for use at sea. Large quantities of all types of marine radio instruments were produced for the Armed Forces. The Library also prepared a concept of the design, capacity of radio installations within a few hours. It produced a complete radio-telegraph station, including receiving, sending and transmitting and receiving sets for two persons.

During 1942 the Institute was up larger an administration study in its history, with its staff doubled and its training of related personnel as well as civilians engaged in broadcast and radio technicians.

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NEW CBS RADIO "LIFE PLANING PROGRAM" IS

Lieut. Jr. G. Stanford, new CBS Radio director, will talk over N.Y. Lieut. Mr. Stanford succeeds William S. Lively, former CBS vice-president, recently honored upon his retirement after 27 CBS.

Mr. Stanford is a native quite a reputation for himself, during radio in March, 1923. with NBC. He was in charge of the "Hour of Time" series. He joined Young & Rubicam in March, 1929, serving as Vice-President in charge of radio department, in March, 1933. He joined A & S, Inc., New York talent agency, as president, remaining until he joined Rockefeller Center in May, 1934, when he is now Vice-President in charge of Radio.

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NORTH ROLL OF RADIO WAR INFORMERS

Radio's overseas correspondent Frank J. Gould, who was not reached from his Hilton Hotel Vienna listening post, and expected Friday, 22, bringing to seven the number of radio war correspondents who have been slaughtered, captured or are missing since Pearl Harbor.

The roll of honor of radio reporters who have been killed in the war, including reporters on assignment by Lowell Thomas, CBS follows:

Killed: Don Hall (NBC); Ed Bowdry (CBS)
Captured: Mark Sykes (NBC); Ed Ward, Dale Davis (CBS); Boyd Anderson (NBC)
Missing: Frank J. Gould (NBC)

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FCC HEAD ASKED MANY QUESTIONS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

Quite a few questions were asked of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission at his regular weekly press conference yesterday (Monday). They were:

Q. Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if there is anything new or newsworthy in the Commission's investigation of personnel of foreign language stations.

Chairman Fly: I don't think we are planning to do anything spectacular; just do an orderly and persistent job there.

Q. Is there any change in your methods of investigating?

Mr. Fly: No, none that I know of.

Q. What's been the general experience of these things? Just how many doubtful cases in these foreign language stations - when I say doubtful I mean as to loyalty- ?

A. That's a rather serious question you are asking. I don't think that's the sort of thing we ought to kick around and make any public noise about. We are investigating the operation of the stations from the standpoint of national security, and we are not out to do a job on any station nor to question the loyalty of any individuals. I really think it requires an orderly job and the less noise we make about it the better.

Q. Let me put it this way - I understand there is a hearing to be held in the case of one station - would it be true that there is nothing to warrant the ordering of a hearing?

A. Well, you just have to form your own judgment on that. I don't think you can fit it into an arbitrary pigeonhole; the facts will vary from station to station and from case to case. In most cases there is no reason to question the conduct of the stations, and in others there may be, etc., with the various gradations. Unfortunately, they cannot be put in ready-made pigeonholes.

Q. Have you any round figures on these leased wire reductions?

A. I have some guesses here. For example, on the telegraph company leased wires, the users will save another million dollars, and by the way, as heretofore in connection with the telephone rate reductions, a substantial portion of that benefit will go to the press. As I recall, the press got something like one and one-halfmillion from the reductions of the A. T. & T. rates, and I guess they will get a very substantial portion of this million dollars of the reductions in telegraph leased wire services. I might say that it was not an accident that these reductions have been made. We have long since come to the conclusion that the press services are a very essential wartime service. There is a great national public interest in the

THE HEAD ASKED MANY QUESTIONS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

Then a few questions were asked of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission at his regular weekly press conference yesterday (January). They were:

Q. Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if there is any law or regulation which prohibits a newspaper or magazine from owning a television station.

Chairman Fly: I don't think we are planning to do anything about that, but we do strongly urge vertical integration.

Q. Is that by choice in your opinion or interpretation?

Mr. Fly: Oh, some that I know of.

Q. There are too many examples of them longer than I care to mention here in these foreign language broadcasts - which I may mention I seem to be loyally.

A. That's a rather serious question you are asking. I don't think anyone is in a position to give a yes or no answer. We are investigating the operation of the multiple ownership rules. We are interrelating the operation of the stations from the standpoints of national security, and we are not in a position to give an opinion nor to question the legality of any action taken.

Q. Let me ask it this way - I understand you are in a position to say that the intent of the ownership rule - would it be more that more people would be encouraged to develop new stations?

A. Well, you just have to form your own judgments on that. I think you can "if" it into an arbitrary proposition and say that it will stop from station to station and from case to case. In some cases there is a reason to question the quality of the service, and in other cases there may be, etc. With the various questions. Unfortunately, one cannot be put in a very-black situation.

Q. Have you any broad figures on these lease-back arrangements?

A. I have some general data. For example, on the television broadcasting side, the users will have another million dollars, and by the way, we hesitate in connection with the telephone and the other, a substantial portion of that benefit will go to the users. As I recall, the phones not actually like one and one-half million from the subscribers of the A. T. & T. Period, and I guess they will get a very substantial portion of this million dollars of the revenues in telephone lease-back arrangements. I don't say that it was not an equitable but there are questions in a lot of ways. We have long since come to the conclusion that the broadcasts are a very essential varying service. There is a great national public interest in the

free and easy flow of information and publication and distribution of that information by the papers and the press services, so we have done what we could under the circumstances to make that a more economic operation. I hope it helps.

Q. Speaking of the press, what's the status of the newspaper-owned broadcast stations hearing? Die you ever make a report on that? I haven't followed it up.

A. That was not completed. As a matter of fact, it's not a very pressing question at this time in view of the fact that there can't be any construction anyway.

Q. Are the applications still being help up?

A. Most of the applications are controlled by the rules forbidding construction, so most of them have been dismissed without prejudice along with the hundreds of other applications for new facilities. In other words, the question tends to be a bit academic right now.

By the way, we decided not to decide the X and RX messages case the other day. That's the Telegraph Order No. 12, having to do with the X and RX messages, which are used largely by the various commodity exchanges, produce exchange, sugar exchange, cotton exchange, cotton shipper exchange, and grain exchange, etc. The Commission was not entirely satisfied with the status of the problem, as perhaps may have been indicated somewhat at the argument, but we didn't think this was a good time to rock the boat, so we deferred consideration of the matter until January 1, 1944.

Q. Have you made any attempt to tie in the small stations, which we have been discussing at various times, with this rather extensive food advertising campaign, which is being projected by the OWI, the one dealing with consumer education.

A. I don't know. I think it's conceivable that something may be worked out, but I wouldn't know.

Q. Is there anything from the Board of War Communications that can be released?

A. We mentioned the telegraph priorities at one time, didn't we? It may be that the press may have some interest in the priority they can get under one of them when the message has to do with some essential war purpose or the news relates to the public safety. Off hand, I don't know of any. There may be something that we can talk about, but I don't have it before me.

Q. Is there anything further on the financial status of small stations? Are those reports complete?

[illegible] is a very flow of information and publication [illegible] tion of that information by the papers and the paper critics, as to a [illegible] we could under the circumstances in [illegible] that's some economic operation. I hope it helps.

Q. Speaking of the press, what's the status of the [illegible] and [illegible] activities [illegible]? Do you ever make a report on that? I haven't [illegible] it.

A. It's a [illegible] completed. As a matter of fact, it's not a very [illegible] question. I did think in view of the [illegible] [illegible] in any consumption survey.

Q. Are the applications still being [illegible]?

A. Yes, the applications are controlled by the [illegible] [illegible] operations. As most of you have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the number of applications for new facilities. In other words, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Q. [illegible] Section 301 to [illegible] the X [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. That's the Telecopy Order No. 19, [illegible] [illegible] X [illegible] FM [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] various [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] of the [illegible], so [illegible] may [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A. Yes, I think there is something a little further. We are making some progress. Nothing specific nor concrete, however. I don't think we will have anything definite on that whole picture until we get those reports in that I told you about last week. Perhaps during this month of March, though

Q. Have you been getting many more requests for suspension of licenses, or fold-ups?

A. I think a couple have come in. One man came to see me the other day about how to fold up without getting too badly snarled up. I don't know how many have come in, but I know that that one came in here a few days ago.

Q. If they are getting ready to fold up, they couldn't afford a very long train trip?

"This one happens not to be very far away", Mr. Fly concluded.

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WINCHELL SAYS HE HAS ATTACKED FEW CONGRESSMEN

Replying to charges made by Representative Clare Hoffman, of Michigan, and others, Walter Winchell in a recent Blue Net broadcast said:

"Your reporter would like to straighten out a few misrepresentations. I have criticized and attacked about a half a dozen legislators who then use congressional immunity to charge that I have smeared the entire Congress. Ladies, and gentlemen - I have attacked those who defend convicted seditionists. I have attacked those who have smeared our Commander-in-chief. I have attacked those who voted against defense measures, and I have attacked those who have thrown mud at our Allies.

"I consider those attacks and criticisms a part of my duty as a citizen and a newspaperman. I have praised many, many more Congressmen than I haven't, and I have never stopped defending the Congress as an institution. There are 531 Congressmen. I have criticized about 6. Anyone who thinks that that represents a smear of Congress as a whole, has no idea of fair play or arithmetic."

Representative Hoffman inserted an article in the Congressional Record last week written by Westbrook Pegler about Mr. Winchell, saying: "Mr. Pegler, known for his accuracy and truthfulness, expresses an opinion of an unreliable gossip-peddling White House spokesman." The Pegler article follows:

"There is something mysterious and sinister in the case of Walter Winchell, a notorious professional scandalmonger, who holds a reserve commission as a lieutenant commander in the Navy but has now been placed on the inactive list and set on the beach, so to speak,

but apparently only under pressure from the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. This man seems not to have the slightest appreciation of the distinction between gossip and information. This makes him a dangerous man in the role of informant or investigator for naval intelligence or any other similar service.

"Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told the Naval Affairs Committee that he had no intention to call Winchell back to active duty. That would put a satisfactory end to an episode which has been detrimental to the prestige of the officers' stripes in the Navy if Knox's promise had not been followed by mysterious insinuations from Winchell himself, that he will continue to function in his own peculiar way. This would seem to mean that he will be sending reports on individuals, a considerable proportion of them unfounded, to naval intelligence and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with whcih he has been more or less intimate by way of a personal friendship with J. Edgar Hoover.

"Editors and reputable writers have a feeling that to discuss Winchell is to advertise him and inflate a vanity which often has expressed itself in overflowing tributes to himself. The newspaper business has been responsible for him and the degradation of journalistic ethics which has occurred in his time, for he has been used widely in papers which would not think of permitting any local reporter to publish comparable intimacies about local people and which would fire any local reporter who had a similar record.

"But he becomes news and is no more to be ignored than any other unpleasant topic when it appears that, notwithstanding his relegation to the inactive list, he will continue to investigate what he calls the 'undercover menace' and, presumably, to pass on tips to the Navy. For this suggests that the real operatives, or detectives of theIntelligence Service, will be set to snooping into the lives of innocent victims.

"Mr. Knox's position in this case is not clear. As an editor and publisher he has expressed a low professional opinion of Winchell's trustworthiness as a reporter and of his ethics. Knox has said that he would not have him on his paper, the Chicago Daily News, but nevertheless, he has used Winchell for official, noncombatant duties, the nature of which has not been disclosed but which, from Winchell's own remarks, would appear to have consisted of confidential investigation. Inasmuch as he would not trust this man's word about individuals in print it is inconsistent that he trust him as an informant or investigator for the Navy, if Winchell is telling the truth about his Navy duties.

"It is not speculation to observe that Winchell, since he took up patrioteering, has become an outlet for propaganda against opponents of the New Deal Party, which officials of the Government would prefer not to utter themselves.

"Harold Ross, editor of the New Yorker magazine, demonstrated disqualification of Winchell for any rank in any armed service in a series of articles which cited chapter and verse and rated

[illegible] Naval Affairs [illegible] of Representatives. This man seems not to know the difference between the distribution between general and [illegible]. This man is a dangerous man in the role of informant or investigator for naval intelligence or any other military service.

"Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told the Naval Affairs Committee, that he had no intention to call Tindall back to active duty. This would be satisfactory and in keeping with [illegible] to the practice of the officers' corps in the Navy in Navy's service and not been followed by questions inadvertence from Tindall himself, [illegible] to [illegible] in the [illegible]. This would seem to mean that [illegible] Tindall's on individuals, a questionable proposition, at best [illegible], to avail intelligence and to the Federal Government. [illegible] tion, this should be done or less [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with J. Edgar Hoover.

"Politics and [illegible] this is [illegible] to [illegible] Tindall is to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

him mathematically. Within 1 year there appeared in print and were heard on the air three separate insinuations that Mr. and Mrs. Ross were having domestic troubles, all of them lies by a man whom the Navy, nevertheless, for some reason, has willingly or perforce, employed on mysterious duties with the rank of lieutenant commander.

"Mr. and Mrs. Ross are still happily married and have never been separated.

"This essay is no part of any feud, unless it can be said that a broom has a feud with dirt."

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WEATHER CAUSES ECUADOR SET DEPRECIATION

Radio receiving sets imported by Ecuador between January 1, 1938, and October 1, 1942, totaled 16,469. In addition, a small number of sets were assembled locally from imported parts and materials. Radios depreciate rapidly in Ecuador, especially in the coastal regions, and the total number of sets now in operating condition is probably about 16,000.

It is estimated that approximately 12,750 of the sets are combined long- and short-wave, and approximately 3,250 are limited to long-wave reception. Until a relatively short time ago, the number of first-class long-wave broadcasting stations in Ecuador was very small, and the few in operation did not retransmit foreign programs for local audiences. This reduced public interest in long-wave sets.

The average number of listeners per radio set is believed to be at least six in the cities and probably more in rural districts. Many neighborhood grocery stores and saloons in the cities provide radio entertainment for their customers. In several small towns, the municipal councils have installed radios for the benefit of the townspeople and these probably are heard by a thousand listeners at a time.

Ecuador's imports of radio receiving sets, by years, since 1937 were as follows: 1938, 1,390; 1939, 3,612; 1940, 4,705; 1941, 4,461; and in the first 9 months of 1942, 2,301.

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The National Broadcasting Company has allocated desk space on the main floor of its Radio City headquarters, for three government agencies - the U. S. Civil Service Commission, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) and the American Women's Voluntary Services (AWVS).

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[illegible] professionally. Within [illegible] years [illegible] composed in order [illegible] [illegible] on the airplane against Indonesian [illegible], [illegible]. Four were having domestic troubles, all of them live by a man-made law, nevertheless, for some reason, has difficulty or problems, employees on expatriate [illegible] with the rank of lieutenant commander.

"Mr. and Mrs. Rose are still probably married and have never been divorced.

"This essay is no part of my job, and, unless it can be [illegible] from her [illegible] [illegible]."

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WEATHER CONDITIONS [illegible] DEPARTMENT

While overflying [illegible] by Pondoro [illegible] January 2 [illegible], [illegible] 1968, [illegible]. In addition, a small number of [illegible] assembled [illegible] from [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] Pondoro [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and the total number of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about 15,000.

It is estimated that approximately 1/3 of the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible], and approximately 1/3 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Until [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TRADE NOTES

K. C. DeWalt and A. C. Gable have been named designing engineer and administrative assistant, respectively, in the Tube Division of the General Electric Electronics Department, at Schenectady, N.Y. Mr. DeWalt, born in Vinton, Iowa, upon graduation from the University of Iowa, entered the General Electric Company. Mr. Gable was born in Macon, Ga. and after graduation from Georgia School of Technology also went direct to the General Electric Co.

Leon Levine, CBS Assistant Director of Education, goes to Toronto, Canada, March 10 at the invitation of officials of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. for a series of conferences on "School of the Air of the Americas" programs to be carried by Canada in 1943.

"Chimes", a new house-organ for NBC's New York employees, made its appearance last week. Subsequent issues will appear on the 15th of each month.

WPTZ, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., license to cover construction permit as modified which authorized new commercial television broadcast station, in part, has been applied for to the FCC. Also W3XPA, (Portable-Mobile, area of Philadelphia,Pa. license to cover construction permit for new Television Relay Broadcast Station to be used with WPTZ, and W3XPC, license to cover construction permit for new Television Relay broadcast station to be used with WPTZ.

Since early in November, when the first women were added to NBC's Guest Relations staff to replace young men who were entering the armed services at a rapidly increasing rate, the personnel shift has continued until almost 25% of the staff are now women. Because of the success of the wartime venture, it is probable that the proportion will continue to increase.

The revised edition of CBS's recommended pronunciation of tongue-twisting war words has just come off the press. The book is to be presented to all CBS announcers in New York and a copy sent to the Network's affiliate stations including those in Canada as well as to the BBC. The book is prepared by W. Cabell Greet, CBS speech consultant and Associate Professor at Barnard College, Columbia University.

Volume 2 in NBC's comprehensive report on the results of its all-county survey of radio listeners was released this past week. Like Vol. 1 on night-time listening, which was published just before the new year, the second report carries the title "A Tale of 412 Cities", but its facts and figures pertain to the daytime preferences of listeners.

At his press conferences Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, frequently turns the tables on his interviewers with the question: "What's the news, gentlemen?"

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FRAME NOTES

F. J. O'Neil and A. G. Noble have been named assistant to Jerry Lichtenstein assistant, respectively, in the Tele Division of the General Electric Electronics Department, as announced by M. C. Ryan, G.E. Noble in Utica, Ione, was formerly from the University of Iowa, entered the General Electric Company, O'Neil was born in Akron, O., and after graduation from Morris Harvey College also went direct to the General Electric.

Dave Levine, GE's assistant Director of Education, spoke to Terrell, Texas, March 10 at the invitation of officials of the Terrell Kiwanis Club. The theme of conference on "Sound of the Air of the Emerald" promises to be carried by Frank in Lyle.

"A ... a new Buyer-Seller Lot MGM's New York Studios, made its debut last week. Successful test seems will depend on the idea of [illegible].

WPTZ, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Phil Philadelphia, Pa., filed to erect construction permit or modified main antenna for commercial television broadcast station, in part, and have applied for the part. Also WTZA (Portable-Mobile, area of Philadelphia). It may be over construction permit for new television relay broadcast station to be used with WPTZ. Also WXEZ, license to cover construction permit for new television relay transmitter station to be used with WPTZ.

Since early in November, when the first "news" were added to MGM's News publication staff to replace young men who were entering the armed forces, it has been at a reality theatrical time, the personnel audit was published until almost 75% of the staff are now women. Because of the expansion of the weekly version, it is probable that the organization will continue to increase.

The revised edition of GE's recently introduced presentation of television-listing wax records has just come out the market. The book is to be presented to all GE accounters in Xmas. Look for a copy soon to the Director's critical evaluation technique in "Sound" as well as to the GE. The book is prepared by E. [illegible], GE physics consultant and Associate Professor at Syracuse College, Columbia University.

Volume 2 in MGM's comprehensive report on the results of life-city survey of media listeners was released to the post week. Like Vol. I on 4-hour listening, which was published just before the new year, the second report covers the title "A Tale of Six Cities", and lay terms and figure's series in the advertiser conference of listeners.

Radio press conference: Chairman Owen L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, frequently turns the tables on the interviewers with the question: "What's on your mind?"

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CURTIS SIGNS LONG TERM CONTRACTS WITH N.Y. STATIONS

The Curtis Publishing Company, for many years a frequent advertiser in magazines and newspapers, has signed its first long term contract with Columbia's key metropolitan station, WABC. Also Curtis has signed a year's contract with WEAF for participation spots on three daily programs.

The first extensive use of New York stations by the Curtis Company was during the recent newspaper strike in New York. At that time, the client bought numerous news shows daily and participated in other programs.

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PRODUCTION MAN'S INVENTION SAVES THREE HOURS A DAY

Arthur Whiteside, WOR Production Manager, used to spend three hours a day making up the production schedule for the following day's broadcasting operations. This schedule would list the names of the announcers and producers, the name of the show, the rehearsal time, actual time of broadcast, and whether or not the program was on the Mutual network.

But that's all changed now. For the past six months, Arthur has been devoting all his spare time, and evenings as well, to the building of a time-saving gadget. The operation was conducted in secrecy, and no one was allowed to see the invention until it was completed. But now after drilling 29,750 holes in 7 wooden boards, india-inking each one of the boards to make thousands of squares, and making 2100 pegs out of 1/8 dowels to fit in the holes, the unveiling has taken place and the world can benefit by Arthur's ingenuity.

The seven boards represent the seven days of the week. The top of the boards contain the names of all WOR's producers, directors and announcers, and the hours of the day run down the sides of the boards. The pegs are of different colors: Red for rehearsal, Yellow for produce or direct, Blue for announce, White for spot announcements, and Green for network shows. Get it?

Now a simple maneuvering of pegs tells the production story at a glance.

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DURIS BLOCK LONG TERM CONTRACTS WITH N.Y. STATIONS

The Duris Publishing Company, for many years a frequent conveyancer in newspapers and magazines, has signed its first long term contract with Columbia's New Independent station, WABC. Duris has signed a 10 year contract with WEAF for merchandising books on home daily programs.

The first extensive use of New York radio by the Duris Company was during the recent newspaper strike in New York. At that time, the client bought numerous news items dealing particularly with a series programme.

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PRODUCTION MAN'S IMPORTUNE SAVES WEEK'S WORK A DAY

Albert Whitesides, WOR production manager, was in a hurry last week; he was making up the production schedule for the coming week of the commercial productions. This schedule took the following shapes: 4 announcers and announcers, the dates of the following programs: National Line, National Line, the dates of the shows, the programs and on the Liberal Network.

But that's all changed now. For the first six months, to the contrary, of a three-year time, the programs are well planned in advance, and no use is allowed to go to the production unless it was completed. But now after drilling 29,000 holes in 7 wooden boards, lacing-lacing work done of the boards to make the stupendous of squares, and making 4000 odd out of 1/8 boards to make stupendous of the marvellous are taken place and the world can commit by Atlantic Ocean.

The seven boards represent the seven days of the week. The top of the boards contain the names of all Mutual Announcers, directors and announcers, and the hours of the day run down the sides of the boards. The pegs are of different colors: red for short announcements, and green for network shows. Yellow for production; blue for commercial. Yellow for short announcements, and green for network shows. Red for [illegible]

Now a simple commercial or news tells the production story at a glance.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, Inc.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED
MAR
FRANK E. MULLER

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SENATORS AGAIN MOVE TO REVISE COMMUNICATIONS ACT

On behalf of Senator Wheeler (D), of Montana, and himself, Senator White (R), of Maine, reintroduced a bill (S. 814) to amend the Communications Act. Senator White explained that it had its source in S. 1268, a bill introduced by Senator Wheeler in a previous Congress; in S. 1806 and S. 1520, introduced in previous sessions by himself; in recommendations made to the Federal Communications Bar Association by a committee thereof; in court decisions; and in recommendations found in the Report of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure.

Senator White said:

"This measure should not be regarded as a general revision of our Communications Act of 1934, but the changes in the organization of the Federal Communications Commission, in its procedure, in the sections of present law with respect to appeals to the courts, in the efforts made to assure equality of right and opportunity among those who utilize radio for public discussion, in the attempt to further provide against censorship and in the authorization of declaratory judgments, make this bill of supreme importance and justify its study and approval in substantially its present form by the present Congress."

There followed a lengthy explanation of the bill which covered 2½ pages of the Congressional Record of March 2nd. The second and third sections of the bill basically change the administrative set-up and functions of the Commission. They can be summarized as the separation of the Commission of seven members into two statutory divisions of three members each and a clarification of the status and functions of the Chairman of the Commission.

Under this plan the whole Commission would have power and authority to adopt and promulgate any rule or regulation of general application required or authorized by the act, including procedural rules and regulations for the Commission and each division. The whole Commission would have plenary authority over amateur services, emergency services, the qualification and licensing of operators, the selection and control of personnel, the assignment of bands of frequencies to the various radio services and many other subjects and services as at present. But the present judicial and quasi-judicial functions of the Commission would be vested in the proposed divisions insofar as those functions relate to the most important and controversial subjects within the present jurisdiction of the Commission.

Jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases arising under the act or regulations, relating to broadcast, television, facsimile, and kindred communications intended for public reception is vested in the Division of Public Communications. Similar jurisdiction with respect to common carriers and communications intended for a designated addressee is vested in the Division of Private Communications. This plan not only recognizes the basic and fundamental differences between the two types of communications involved and the nature of the questions presented by each, but it also provides a method for obtaining proper consideration of those cases by persons who will be able to devote their time and attention to the questions committed to them without undue interruption or interference occasioned by the demands of basically different problems.

Under the plan proposed, the status of the Chairman would be that of an executive officer and coordinator participating fully in all matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission except the determination and decision of contested matters which are made the exclusive business of the divisions. Experience has amply demonstrated that the Chairman cannot be expected to devote the time and attention necessary to the proper handling and disposition of these matters and also efficiently to discharge the many other duties which are unavoidably his under the act. As to these other duties, an attempt has also been made to clarify the status of the Chairman and to make him, and him only, the official spokesman and representative of the Commission in certain important respects.'

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WINCHELL IS AGAIN CONGRESSIONAL TARGET

Once more the name of Walter Winchell bobbed up in Congressional debate. Once more he was attacked by his old enemy, Representative Clare Hoffman (R), of Michigan, and once more was the radio commentator vigorously defended by Administration Congressmen - this time Representatives McGranery (D), of Philadelphia, and Warren G. Magnuson (D), of Washington. Mr. Winchell's name was injected into a heated debate the House was having over the Supreme Court decision exonerating George Sylvester Vierick, the alleged Nazi propagandist.

"Now that my good friend the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Hoffman) has closed his argument, I am wondering my my mind what he said, and what he has been talking about", Representative McGranery declared. "He started off by telling us that every man, the most humble man, is entitled to a fair trial in any court under our laws, and then he winds up, 'Kick Winchell out, kick Winchell out'. After all, let him do something, choose one or the other and as between Viereck and Winchell, give me a hundred thousand Winchells."

Jurisdiction is [illegible] and information all [illegible] under the act or regulations, relating to broadcasts, television, [illegible], and kindred communications intended for public reception is taken in the Division of Public Communications. Similar jurisdiction with respect to domestic carriers and communications intended for a domestic audience is vested in the Division of Private Communications. This plan not only recognizes the basic and [illegible] differences between the two types of communications traffic and the nature of the operations performed by [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] obtaining proper [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] by persons [illegible] will be able to [illegible] and attention to [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] information or [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] the plan proposed, the [illegible] of the Commission would be [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Following the introduction of Mr. Winchell's complete record as a Naval Reserve Officer (covering 2½ columns of agate type in the Congressional Record of March 2), Representative Magnuson told Representative Hoffman if there was anything in Winchell's record for which he deserved dismissal he was sure the Navy Department would be glad to entertain the charge.

"All right", Mr. Hoffman retorted. "While he was in the Navy on active duty he said that 'Hitler is losing on the ground in Russia, in the air over Germany, and on the sands of Africa. He seems to win only in Congress.'

"There is a law on the statute books which provides that if a man in the Army made that kind of a statement he would be fired; he would be court-martialed. The Navy does not happen to have that one, but it has others."

"What has he got on Knox? What has he got on somebody high in the administration? Why are they keeping that rattlesnake there? What is he doing for the commander in chief of the Navy that he continues in the service? Does the stink he creates cover up something worse; is that it?"

Mr. Magnuson said Mr. Winchell die not war a uniform when he broadcast, to which Hoffman replied:

"I have a picture and I will show it to you, where he stands up there writing 'Oceans of love' to this actress that he was signing for. He had a Navy uniform on."

Mr. Magnuson. "That is not the broadcast the gentleman speaks about. As I understand, he made a broadcast whole on Navy relief."

Mr. Hoffman. "Is it right for an officer in uniform to run around to night clubs and that kind of places? Does the gentleman know of any decent, respectable Navy man who wants him in there now?"

Mr. Magnuson. "He is on inactive duty now."

Mr. Hoffman. "Does the gentleman know of any decent, respectable Navy man who wants him in the Navy now. Oh, you do not? You ask any man in uniform."

Representative Hoffman continued:

"Here I quote a paragraph from the record of Winchell, the lieutenant commander, the fighting lieutenant commander:

"'June 27, 1941: Winchell letter to BuNav, via Com3, requesting deferred status as he believes he can best serve interests of Navy by remaining in an inactive status.'

"In the Navy - in uniform - but asking on June 27, 1941, to be deferred - never yet, so far as we know has he smelled powder, unless it was from the powder puff of a scented lady."

Following the introduction of Mr. Bidwell's remarks [illegible] a Naval Reserve officer (wearing [illegible] ribbons) [illegible] in the Congressional Record of March [illegible]. Correspondence between [illegible] Representative Hoffman if there was anything in Mr. Bidwell's remarks [illegible] be discussed [illegible] we will make the Navy Department [illegible] to explain the [illegible].

"Mr. Speaker", Rep. Hoffman commented, "I want to say in [illegible] I [illegible] on [illegible] in [illegible] in [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] Navy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"I should think Knox would not want him. If I understand the press reports right, and if they are accurate, Knox said that he would not have him as a reporter because he could not rely on his word, but he leaves him in the Navy to put out broadcasts throughout the country on Sunday nights.

"To show you just how low, just how dirty, just how nasty this man is, who, shall we say, takes refuge under the White House porch or under the coat-tails of Knox, to show you what he will do, to show you what he is, let me read from Winchell's column on February 3, 1934. Listen to this. He is speaking of Joan of Arc:

"'The fact is, according to an authority of Joan, too much sex appeal forced her to discard her dresses for male apparel, and too much sex appeal forced her to fasten them down with plenty of buttons.'

"Now, I ask you, in view of the fact he wrote that about one whom many of us regard as a saint, and that he still is a Reserve officer in the Navy, is there anything so low, is there anything so dirty that someone in this administration will not tolerate it? Why do they not get him out of the Reserves?

"I have no criticism of Winchell as a columnist, as a radio announcer; I mean here from the floor I have not. Let him say what he will, but get out of the Navy, get out of the United States service. Then if he wants to go on, let him go on on his own responsibility, paid by the Jergens Co. for his nasty, dirty work."

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SUBCONTRACTORS SOUGHT FOR MILITARY RADIO CONDENSERS

Producers of variable condensers used in military radio are seeking sub-contractors who possess cylindrical grinding and worm grinding machine tools and close tolerance screw machines, the War Production Board reports.

This was brought out at a recent meeting of the Industrial Advisory Committee on variable condensers conducted by Elmer Crane, Chief of the Components Section, Radio Division, WPB. The Regional Field Section of the Division was requested to search for concerns qualified to handle sub-contracts.

The manufacturers urged that more definite determination be made of the requirements of the Services for variable condensers. It was contended that plant schedules are upset repeatedly by sporadic floods of urgent orders.

The industry will request that variable condenser specifications be changed from the present requirement for silver plating to cadmium plating. Under the salt spray tests of the Armed Services, it was contended, silver turns to silver chloride, whereas cadmium plating remains intact. It will be request that cadmium plate be made standard.

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"I doubt that Mr. Knox did not want him. If I understand the whole picture right, and if they are sincerely, Knox said he would not have him as a roughter because he could not rely on his word, but he leaved him in the Navy to get out from behind the country on Sunday night.

"We have got just a few low, that are alive, but now really the man is, too, still to say, where going under the "Tilt-Over" system of answer the questionnaire of Knox, so some you want to kill so, so now are what he is, but so read from "Hopefully" column in Saturday's line. Listen to this. It is speaking of Tom Dewey:

"Tom Dewey is, according to an authority of doubt, too much an [illegible] could not be elected for dinners for only [illegible] and he was called forced now to listen this down with [illegible] of [illegible]."

"Now, I ask you, in view of the [illegible] that [illegible] be [illegible] as a point, and that he still is [illegible] officer in the Navy, is there anything so low, so [illegible] nothing, so dirty that someone in this administration will not [illegible] it? Or is they not are in our of the [illegible]?

"I have or criticism of Winchell as a columnist, as a [illegible] man, I mean [illegible] from the [illegible] I have not. Let him say what he will, but [illegible] the Navy, at [illegible] of the United States [illegible]. Then if it [illegible] to go on, let him go on on his own responsibility, said by the [illegible], for all [illegible], [illegible]."

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SUBCONTRACTING SOUGHT FOR MILITARY RADIO CONTRACTS

Producers of variable condensers used in military radio receiving equipment are being [illegible] additional [illegible] and war [illegible] equipment tools and other [illegible] [illegible], the War Production Board [illegible].

This was brought out in a recent meeting of the Industrial Advisory Committee on variable condensers conducted by Elmer Crane, Chief of the Components Section, Radio Division, WPB. The Industrial Advisory Section of the Division was formed to serve for producing conditions in radio sub-contracts.

The manufacturers stated that more definite information in regard to the requirements of the services for variable condensers, the two varieties that which accounts are used [illegible] by [illegible] and Tuned or Straight [illegible].

The industry will request that variable condenser specifications be changed from the present requirement for silver plating to [illegible] plating. Discussions with army users of the Armed Services, [illegible] contracts, silver [illegible] to silver [illegible], [illegible] condition [illegible]. It will be requested that [illegible] plate be [illegible] [illegible].

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VICTORY PARTS EXPECTED TO RESTORE CIVILIAN SETS

Owners of radios, regardless of their make and vintage, will be able to keep their sets in repair when the Victory Line of replacement parts goes into production, Frank H. McIntosh, Assistant Director of the Radio Division of the War Production Board, in charge of foreign and domestic radio said Wednesday. Manufacturers have started to schedule production.

The Victory Line substitutes a few types of each receiving set component for the great number produced in peace time. For example, 350 types of electrolytic condenser were reduced to nine. In addition to such condensers, the Victory Line includes fixed paper-dielectric condensers, volume controls, power and audio transformers and chokes.

Mr. McIntosh pointed out that the smaller number of replacement parts will greatly step up production. Dealers will experience an even turnover of their entire stock. The great multiplicity of designs in the past forced them to hold inventories of many slow lines.

Mr. McIntosh also said the possibility of resumption of production of radio tubes, virtually suspended last June, had been discussed at a recent meeting with manufacturers. With production for civilian use at a minimum, replacement tubes are now supplied to owners of home sets from existing stocks.

Under the proposal now being considered by the WPB, the number of types of tube would be reduced from 700 to 114. The types proposed for production would be adequate substitutes for the others, Mr. McIntosh said. Dealers are amply supplied with the few excluded from production and without substitutes.

At the same time the above statement of Mr. McIntosh was given out in Washington, it was made known, according to the New York Times that the American Standards' Association had just completed the first of a series of standards for "war model" replacement parts designed to keep home radio sets operating in spite of wartime shortages.

The Standards Association Committee on replacement parts for civilian radio composed of independent experts in the radio industry, Dr. O. H. Caldwell, editor of Radio Today, is Chairman and John Borst, Chief Engineer of the John F. Rider organization, Vice Chairman, reconciles the ofttimes diverging viewpoints of the various branches of the radio industry, while defining a severely limited line of replacement parts.

It shows a radical reduction from the thousands of different types of each item available in the pre-Pearl Harbor period. The A.S.A. list shows but nine paper condensers, nine electrolytic condensers, eleven values of volume controls, six power transformers, two chokes, two interstage audio transformers, one driver audio transformer and three output audio transformers.

VICKERY PAGES, PRINTED & BOUND, MIDDLE EAST

Lawrence Vickery, President of Vickery Press and Vickery, Inc., will be ready to move in the middle of January from the Vickery Plant to a new location in Beirut, Lebanon. Frank H. Vickery, President of the Board of Directors of the Vickery Corporation, Inc., in charge of printing and binding, radio sales training, and Vickery Press, is expected to accompany Vickery Publications.

The Vickery Plant manufactures a new type of book requiring not necessary for the special machinery processed in open sheets. The equipment, the degree of electrolytic conductance, is used to dive, in a fashion in open conductors, the Vickery Plant is a "free" [illegible] machinery, volume controls, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

The Lebanon publication that has [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The performance and design standards for condensers provide for tubular cardboard-encased units using a minimum of strategic materials. The required minimum performance characteristics have been chosen to be satisfactory from an electrical and service life standpoint so that there will be no need, it is hoped, for replacing the parts.

The standards provide for new "war model" part numbers and a special symbol consisting of a "V" with the Morse code three dots and a dash enclosed in a circle to appear on all parts made in accordance with them. Likewise it is expected that a manufacturer's identification symbol assigned by the WPB will appear on all parts so that responsibility for the quality of unbranded and private brand parts can be definitely ascribed to the original manufacturer.

A performance standard for power and audio transformers and reactors is expected to be available by mid-March, with performance standards for volume controls, resister-type line cords and plug-in ballast resisters, ready early in April. These will be incorporated in the government orders when issued, it is understood.

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SUPREME COURT NET RULING MAY COME ANYTIME NOW

The Supreme Court decision in the litigation over the Federal Communications Commission's chain-monopoly regulation may come as early as next Monday (March 8) in the opinion of some observers. If not then, very possibly in the weeks immediately following. That it may be as early as Monday is based on the fact that one of the cases reported on last Monday was argued just ahead of the radio case. On the other hand, it was said it might take the court longer if there are lengthy dissenting opinions to write as might be true in the monopoly case.

The fact that the Supreme Court is up with its work is another factor in the possibility of an early decision in the monopoly case. There was a time when the Court was way behind in its schedule but since the days of Chief Justice Hughes, things have been moving along much faster with the result that there are relatively few cases now pending.

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SENATE COMMITTEE MARKING TIME IN PETRILLO CASE

Senator Clark (D), of Idaho, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce sub-committee on the Petrillo matter said that his Committee was simply marking time awaiting to hear further from Mr. Petrillo. The Senator said that Petrillo had called a meeting of the Music Federation Executive Committee in Chicago for March 16th and he was hopeful something might come out of that.

With regard to the situation, Variety had the following story:

"Quarters close to the Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians declared last Tuesday that the outlook for a settlement of the recording controversy is not as dark as it is generally thought within the allied music industries. These quarters make the observation that the union and the recorders are going through the process of jockeying for tactical position, and from the same source comes the prediction that a second proposal from the union will follow the Executive Board's meeting in Chicago, March 16.

"The second proposal, it is predicted, will be far more workable and compliant with the strictures of the law than the one which was rejected by the recorders last week. AFM leaders are described as being in a mood for disposing of the 'canned music' problem with a modicum of victory, at least for the duration. They feel that the union has scored a success of huge implications in that the U.S. Supreme Court has confirmed its right to stop its members from participating in an industry where technological progress threatens progressive unemployment, and that if the recorders are amenable to granting a reasonable amount of concessions, the controversy can be quickly settled. James C. Petrillo, AFM president, would have scored on both the legal and the employer fronts and he could then make the gesture of backing down considerably from his original demands because of patriotic motives.

"It is reported that a member of the Federation's executive board is the author of the substitute settlement plan and the only way that the impasse could be prolonged for several more months would be for outside interests to prevail upon the recording industry to hold out for the status quo and thereby lend weight to the anti-labor sentiment that is being churned up by the press and within Congress."

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WINCHELL BROADCAST STARTS ROW OVER FDR, JR.

Walter Winchell was catapulted into Congressional debate a second time this week when Representative Lambertson (R), of Kansas, charged that while Mr. Winchell was praising Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. supposedly on the battlefield, that the latter was actually hitting the high spots in New York.

Said Mr. Lambertson:

"Walter Winchell over the radio last Sunday night dwelt on the magnificent soldiery of Franklin, Jr., in Africa, intimating that he had been there from the beginning except for a few days, when the facts are that he landed by plane here the 3d of December and stayed till sometime in January, going back in time to be photographed with his father.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"While Walter was talking Sunday night, Franklin, Jr., and his du Pont wife were doing the night clubs of New York. I quote from Dorothy Kilgallen's column of Saturday, February 27:

"'Lt. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. and his wife, the handsomest couple at Armado's.'

"Louis Sobol, in the New York Journal-American of February 20 says:

"'Navy Lt. F. D. Roosevelt, Jr. is back in town. "A few more trips", he observed, "and I'll catch up with mom and pop in mileage."'

"When Rommel startes west, so did Franklin, Jr., again. Yet the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McCormack) and the brilliant young knight from Tennessee (Mr. Gore) will probably insist that the Roosevelt boys have no preferential treatment."

"Can the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Hoffman) tell me why Lieutenant Colonel Elliott Roosevelt was the only man who was decorated in recognition of that particular exploit? (the African trip) Not even the pilot of the plane was decorated; yet they say there is no preferential treatment. Why was it that for 6 months the marines stayed in Guadalcanal, but Jimmy Roosevelt only stayed 6 days or thereabout? Did General Vandegrift send him home because he had too many men? Can the gentleman answer those questions? Whose other mother's sons could fare so well?"

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MACKAY OPENS ITS DIRECT RADIO CIRCUIT TO AFRICA

Having recently been granted a license by the Federal Communications Commission, the opening of a new radiotelegraph circuit between the United States and Algiers, North Africa - the first and only direct circuit of its kind - was announced Tuesday by Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, an affiliate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. This is the sixteenth additional international radiotelegraph circuit to be opened by Mackay Radio since the United States entered the war.

All classes of commercial telegraph messages will be handled, including personal messages and press messages. Expeditionary Force Messages - the special-rate radiogram service to men in our armed forces overseas will be available as soon as authorized by the Algerian authorities.

Messages between the United States and Algiers heretofore have been routed via Europe. This direct circuit between Mackay Radio's New York station and the Algerian Government station will speed up the handling of important messages by eliminating the necessity of utilizing alternate routes.

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"Uncle Walter was talking, Sunny might, Thursday, at a [illegible] on a fund-raiser being [illegible] Hilton of New York. I [illegible] Hilton's column of Saturday, January 19:

"Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., [illegible] the Broadcasters Club of Greater Miami.

"Louis Sobol, in the New York Journal-American of January [illegible] 1942:

"Navy lieut. F. D. Roosevelt, Jr., is back in town. [illegible] 'I'm [illegible]', he observed. 'But I'll [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]'."

"The personal interest was, of course, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from 'Reasoners' (Mr. Roosevelt) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from Thursday (Mr. Hoover) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."

"[illegible] Pendleton from Houston (Mr. Hoover) [illegible] [illegible] Lieut. John Tilton Roosevelt was the only [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WOODS SAYS U.S. BUSINESS WAR COOPERATION UNSURPASSED

Radio programs devoted exclusively to the war effort, and presented in cooperation with various agencies of the Army, Navy and other governmental agencies over the BLUE network from January 1 this year through February 15 totalled more than 270 network hours, a comprehensive survey shows.

In announcing the results of the survey, Mark Woods, President of the BLUE Net work, pointed out that American business organizations, through the sponsorship of broadcasts carrying war effort messages, are cooperating with the Government in a manner never before attempted.

"Results of this survey, while impressive, present only a part of the picture", Mr. Woods said. The BLUE is only one of the four major networks, and in addition there are hundreds of small stations not affiliated with any network. All of these networks, and all of these stations, are doing an equally timely and important job."

"It is only fair to point out", Mr. Woods continued, "that under the American system of broadcasting in which there is no license fee on receiving sets nor a tax on listening, that it is American business organizations, through the medium of advertising, that make this vast contribution possible."

Mr. Woods emphasized two points.

Much of the fine talent, providing entertainment, relaxation and information through the medium of broadcasting, is arranged for and paid for by American firms which, because their plants are converted to war production, have no products to sell the public. In addition, it is revenue derived from this commercially sponsored time (on the Blue Network it is approximately 22 percent of total time) that makes possible the presentation of war effort programs on sustaining time.

"The Fred Allens, Jack Bennys, and Ed 'Archie' Gardners", Mr. Woods pointed out, "are the result of thinking, programming and expenditures by commercial clients. The network and the station is the medium through which these morale builders are presented to a war working public. Never before, in any war, has private industry been given such an opportunity to do its share in a nation at war.

"No broadcaster and no group of broadcasters, on their own initiative could afford to take over this highly important phase of war activity. When programs such as 'The Victory Parade of Spotlight Bands' travels hundreds of thousands of miles to entertain soldiers, sailors, marines or war workers in the war plants, it is the result of planning and expenditures by private business. American broadcasting can be proud of the fact that it can cooperate in this great campaign carried on at its own expense and on its own initiative by American business."

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[illegible]

[illegible]

TRADE NOTES

Directors of Decca Records, Inc., in New York established a new regular quarterly dividend rate of 25 cents per share on the company's capital stock. The new rate for the first quarter will be paid on March 30 to stockholders of record March 16.

Elizabeth Bemis, who daily analyzes world news for CBS listeners is the first woman news broadcaster to be added to Columbia's news staff. For two years she served as top news reporter at Columbia's affiliate, KLZ, in Denver, and later joined the staff of the CBS Pacific network as news broadcaster. Currently, she is heard on Columbia's afternoon news spot (4:00 P.M. EWT), broadcasting from the West Coast.

Sonotone Corporation - For 1942: Net profit, $344,046, or 43 cents each on 796,378 common shares, against 1941 net of $346,463, or 43 cents a share on common stock. Sales volume last year amounted to $5,256,583, or 23 per cent above the previous year.

Mary Mason of the National Broadcasting Company has been named Secretary and Treasurer of the Standing Committee of press and radio correspondents of Mrs. Roosevelt's Press Conference Association. Only members of the Association are permitted to attend Mrs. Roosevelt's conferences with the press at the White House. All the members are women. Sometime ago a male representative of PM applied for membership and was turned down.

President Roosevelt's conferences are open to men and women radio and press correspondents alike.

A new 10-kilowatt radio transmitter was put into operation in Peshawar, India, late in 1942, states the U. S. Commerce Department. This station, which is twice as powerful as those in Lahore, Lucknow, Dacca, and Trichinopoly, is expected to serve the entire North West Frontier Province.

A bill to amend North Carolina law relating to libel and slander by radio or television stations has been introduced in the State Legislature at Raleigh, N. C., by Rep. William T. Hatch of Wake. At least five days before bringing a criminal or civil action, the plaintiff shall specify the time and words or acts alleged to be false and defamatory, it would be provided by the proposed legislation, which adds:

If within 10 days after service of such a notice, a full and fair correction, apology, or retraction is conveyed or broadcast, and it appears upon trial that the words or acts were conveyed and broadcast in good faith, then the plaintiff in civil actions shall recover only actual damages. If, in a criminal proceeding a verdict of "guilty" is rendered on such statement of facts, the defendant would be fined only a penny and costs.

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TRADE NOTES

Director of Press Relations, Mrs. [illegible] New York [illegible] a [illegible] quarterly division meeting [illegible] on the [illegible] school [illegible] [illegible] will be held [illegible] on [illegible] March 17.

Fifteen Years, one daily [illegible] would be [illegible] for the [illegible] by the Israel [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]. For the years [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Ill., [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FTC MOVES AGAINST OLD GOLD

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint alleging misrepresentation in the advertising claims made for Old Gold cigarettes and certain other tobacco products manufactured by P. Lorillard Co., Inc., which has its principal office in Jersey City and operates plants in that city and in Louisville, Ky., Richmond and Danville, Va., Middletown, Ohio, and Lancaster, Pa.

Part of the complaint against the Lorillard Company relates to the advertising campaign it has conducted in periodicals and over the radio following publication, in the July, 1942, issue of a monthly magazine of nation-wide and international circulation, of a report of laboratory tests of "seven leading cigarettes", which the respondent corporation subsequently represented as revealing that Old Gold was lowest in nicotine content and in throat-irritating tars and resins and was, therefore, "easier on the throat" than any other brand.

Paid testimonials published by the Lorillard Company in advertising Old Golds, the complaint further charges, do not reflect the actual personal experiences, knowledge or beliefs of the signers, some of whom smoke other brands as well as Old Golds while others are non-smokers. Many of these testimonials, it is alleged, are pre-written by representatives of the respondent and are signed by the testimonialists without their knowing or being advised of the contents.

Other Lorillard products involved in the complaint are Beech-Nut and Sensation cigarettes and Friends smoking tobacco.

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EDUCATOR SAYS RADIO REPLACES OLD COPYBOOK

The old copybooks are gone and the radio receiver is now a standard piece of classroom equipment, according to Dr. Belmont Farley, co-ordinator of radio activities for the National Education Association. Dr. Farley, addressing 400 teachers and students gathered at dedicatory ceremonies for the first courses based on radio programs to be accepted by New York City's Board of Superintendents for teacher in-service training paid tribute to Sterling Fisher, Director of NBC's Inter-American University of the Air", whose years of service in this field have been an outstanding contribution."

"Fisher's long experience in radio and the notable experience in education of Dr. James Rowland Angell, President Emeritus of Yale University and NBC Public Service Counselor", Dr. Farley told the assembled guests, "are being drawn upon to make the Inter-American University of the Air the outstanding adult-level educational program in the world."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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No. 1510

March 9, 1943

SALE OF RADIO TIME INCREASES $23,267,256 IN YEAR

The broadcast business in the United States received from the sale of time $178,091,043 in 1941, an increase of $23,267,256, or 15 percent, over the amount for 1940, according to financial data filed with the Commission by three nation-wide network companies, the seven regional networks, and 817 stations. In addition to time sales, the industry reported revenues of $15,190,335 from the sale of talent and other services during 1941, an increase of $2,008,387 over the amount reported for the previous year. Broadcast service income (operating profit) of the entire industry for 1941 exceeded the amount reported for 1940 by more than $11,542,318, or about 35 percent.

The three nationwide network companies (NBC, CBS, and Mutual), reported to the Federal Communications Commission combined time sales of $79,621,534 for the year, up about 11 percent over 1940. The National Broadcasting Co., through its dual networks, accounted for $40,378,764, while the figures for CBS and Mutual were $34,386,040 and $4,856,730, respectively. They paid to stations under contract and to regional networks $25,651,249 compared to $22,123,760 in the year pervious. The combined broadcast service income as reported by NBC, CBS and Mutual, including the operations of their networks and stations, was $16,897,944 before Federal income tax. After provision for Federal income tax, the net income was $4,579,315 for NBC, $5,633,297 for CBS, and a loss of $32,279 for Mutual.

The purely non-network business (time sold to local and national advertisers by the 817 stations) of the industry was $97,379,610, bettering the previous year by $15,482,374, or approximately 19 percent. The broadcast service income of 784 stations not operated by or for the networks amounted to $27,056,162, an increase of $7,932,553, or approximately 41 percent.

A total of 177 stations reported broadcast service deficits in 1941. These stations had total time sales of $7,629,969, total expenses of $8,706,066, and lost in the aggregate $1,209,795. These figures include losses for 10 of 54 new stations, the remaining 44 having operated at a profit. However, the number of stations showing broadcast service deficits was under the figure for 1940, when 187 stations lost $1,551,812.

As of December 31, 1941, the industry employed 24,728 persons. The payroll for the year 1941 was $50,668,977.

Table 5. [illegible]

SALE OF MAJOR TIRE [illegible] $[illegible], [illegible] BY YEAR

The [illegible] increase in the United States [illegible] in 1961. [illegible] of $[illegible], [illegible] over the amount for 1960, [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] manufacturers, [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible]. In addition to [illegible] [illegible] revenue of $[illegible] from the sale of [illegible] [illegible] during 1961, an increase of $[illegible] over the amount reported for the other years. Therefore, [illegible] increase (from [illegible]) of the entire industry for 1961 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for 1960 by more than $11,[illegible], or about [illegible].

The large manufacturing [illegible] (B. F. [illegible], [illegible] Mohawk), according to the Federal Communications Commission, [illegible] sales of $[illegible], [illegible] for the year, or about 11 percent over 1960. The [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

At the close of the fiscal year there were fourteen international broadcast stations in operation within the United States. One, a 100-kilowatt station located in San Francisco, was licensed during the year.

All international broadcast stations are now programmed by the Office of War Information and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The Commission cooperates closely in determining optimum frequency, power, antenna structure, and hours of service for broadcasts from these stations to foreign areas. Commission engineers have cooperated in designing new stations and antennas in this international service.

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ASCAP ISSUES SIMPLIFIED RADIO STATION REPORTS

In response to many requests made by radio stations who have felt the pinch of personnel due to the war, the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers announced yesterday (Monday) the issue of a simplified report for those radio stations having a local blanket commercial license. This is the first time that the Society has made a change in the local blanket commercial license reports. Changes were previously made in the per-program license reports after they were first drawn up.

The new forms, which ASCAP feels sure will meet the requirements of both the Society and the stations, will be used for the first time on the March reports. These forms will be furnished the radio stations by the Society as has been done in the past.

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ERIKSON NEW CBS SALES CHIEF; JOHN KAROL ASSISTANT

Because of increased business that has come to the Columbia Broadcasting System in the last few months, William C. Gittinger, CBS Vice President in Charge of Sales, announces that Leonard F. Erikson, CBS Western Sales Manager, is to become Network Sales Manager. Effective immediately, John J. Karol becomes an Assistant Sales Manager in addition to his duties as Market Research Sales Counsel.

In taking over the Network Sales managership, Mr. Erikson, a CBS veteran of almost 13 years, fills a position vacant since January 1940. For the time being he will continue to operate from the CBS Chicago office, but is expected to take up his duties in the New York office of the network within a few months.

[illegible]

[illegible] offered the [illegible] hours were [illegible] international freighter [illegible] operation within the United States, one, a 360-kilowatt station located in San Francisco, was licensed during the year.

All the traditional broadcast activities are performed by the Office of War Information [illegible] the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The operation [illegible] in [illegible] stations [illegible] frequency, power, [illegible] distance, [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] from [illegible] to foreign areas. Operation [illegible] in a [illegible] in a [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

John Karol, with Columbia since December, 1930, has been Market Research Sales Counsel since 1939 and prior to that, was Director for Market Research for the network. Now as an Assistant Sales Manager and Market Research Sales Counsel, Mr. Karol will continue to act as liaison between CBS's Sales and its Station Relations Departments.

Effective April 1, W. Donald Roberts, now a member of the Sales Department, will replace Erikson as Western Sales Manager.

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FLY SAYS RADIO NOW ONLY IN ITS HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS

Broadcasting in the future is going to be substantially different from what it is today, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said yesterday (Monday). The subject came up in a discussion of the future of television and FM when someone said to the Chairman:

"Do you suppose that once the war is over the bulk of the Commission's business as far as licensing stations is going to shift rather rapidly from standard broadcasting to television and FM?"

"Well, for what my thoughts are worth, I believe that in the course of a very few years there will be only one service", Mr. Fly replied. "This business of having television broadcasting, standard broadcasting, FM, facsimile, and separate receivers and separate services - that will all be washed out. In the course of years, of course we don't know how many, but I would guess it is not very far around the corner, we will have one very thorough-going and efficient broadcasting. I would conjecture that it would be based upon the best of the developments we have had to date and those that we get out of war in the FM field and in television, perhaps including color television. It will be a chain operation carried by radio relay. Radio relay problems are pretty well licked now. It would naturally be chain operation because we have the programming costs - the difficulty of programming television itself in the various smaller stations. I should not be surprised in the course of years if you will have only one receiver. You will have as a basis your highly efficient FM operation and then at appropriate hours the television programs. Every hour or so you will come down and tear off your news reports. We have been in the horse and buggy days up to now."

In connection with the television and FM situation the Chairman had previously said:

"I suppose you noted that we relaxed the rules on FM and television applications. They were given somewhat different treatment than the regular broadcast applications. We liberalized the rules regarding FM and television applications permitting them to stay on the books during the war and not be dismissed. Since the change in the rules we have had a number of requests for reinstate-

John Perry, with Cynthia Pine December, 1950, has been Market Research Sales Counsel since 1959 and prior to that, Vice President for Market Research for our agency. Now is an Assistant Sales Manager in Business Research Sales & Counsel. Mr. Perry will continue to put on a lecture between "Sales" and the Station B Lecture Series Series.

Vice-President Earl F. T. Young Jones, head of the Sales Department, will replace Mr. Perry and Training Sales Manager.

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BY SAYS MARIE NOT ONLY IN ITS OWN ART PAPER MAGE

Speaking on the future is going to be somewhat risky because from what it is today, Thirteen Years L. TV or the Years Commercial Television will yesterday (Monday). The subject can be in a die media of the future of television and what is to be "Medium".

In your answer back was one yes is over the back of the Commercial Television as far as Hawaiians so those is going to have Ly from standard broadcasting to television and sup-

Well, for what my thoughts are worth, I believe that in the course of a very few years there will be only one medium, Mr. Ty replied. "This business of getting television broadcasting standard free-listening, Mr. Chairman, and accepted programming and sponsorship - that will all be passed out. In the end of years to come - that's about four years, but I would guess it is not years, or course we don't know for sure, but I would guess it is very for around the corner, so will have for very interesting and exciting broadcasting. I would conclusion that it will be free and commercial-free broadcasting. The first of the developments we have and it also will be the first of the TV Tele and in television, perhaps it will be phone-out or wire in the TV Tele and in television, perhaps it will be telephone television. It will be a cable connection provide by radio TV. In the radio problems are moving well ahead now. It would be quite easy to radio commercial because we have the programming cable - the difficulty of programming television itself in the various media - the difficulty of programming television itself in the various media - the difficulty of programming television itself in the various media

ment for FM applications. I think there are four or five of these that have been filed already. I imagine that the television stations will as far as the external situation is concerned remain pretty much in the status quo during the war. You know about what the present operations are in that field - New York, Schenectady, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles - are some actual operations, but the really big thing in both fields is the improvement that we will see in all fields of broadcasting as soon as the war is over.

"Are you familiar with these four or five requests? Do you happen to know if they are people who are already engaged in standard broadcasting?" Mr. Fly was asked.

"You mean for reinstatement of their applications? I think I may have them here. The two that were just received were WDRC, Inc., in Hartford (W65H), and Amarillo Broadcasting Co., Amarillo, Texas. (K51AM); Houston Printing Corp., Houston has asked for reinstatement of its application; also the Bremer Corp., Jersey City,N.J., permittee of W95NJ. I don't think the Houston application had got as far as to get call letters."

"What is the specific advantage - that they will have priority in consideration once construction is allowed, or is there something more tangible than that?

"Perhaps it is intangible", the FCC Chairman concluded; "it is simply because we want to encourage FM and television as much as we can and cause the least trouble possible. The things we want to get is a demonstration of the good faith and intention of the parties to go ahead and put up FM and television stations and serve the public with them. There were not enough of those applications that they would be alarming from the quantitative point of view, and in most localities of course there are plenty of frequencies so there would not be the same embarrassment and difficulties that we would have in the standard broadcasting field, where there is a great scarcity of frequencies."

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PERU TAKES OVER ITS MOST POWERFUL STATION

Radio Nacional, Peru's most powerful broadcasting station, was taken over by the Government on expiration of its charter recently.

Radio-receiving sets imported by Peru during the first 11 months of 1942 weighed approximately 125,000 gross kilograms, compared with 149,333 kilograms during the corresponding period of 1939.

Approximately 70,000 receiving sets were in use at the end of 1942, and transmission facilities included 37 radio-telegraph stations in the national system and 16 broadcasting stations. All amateur stations were ordered closed in January, 1942, and the only private stations allowed to continue in operation were those located in isolated mining districts.

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[illegible] of TV stations. I think there are four or five [illegible] [illegible] already. I imagine that the saturation point [illegible] will be far in excess of anyone's expectation. There are [illegible] in the states now during the war. The [illegible] about the present [illegible] in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Schenectady, Pittsburgh, [illegible] Los Angeles - are some actual operations, but the really big [illegible] in this field is the improvement that we will see in all fields [illegible] as soon as the war is over.

"Are you familiar with these [illegible] in the [illegible] in time if they are people [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]?" Mr. Ely was asked.

"Yes, [illegible] for relationships [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] are. The two [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MC INTOSH MOVES UPSTAIRS AT WPB

You now address Frank H. McIntosh as Assistant Director of the Radio Division of the War Production Board. Mc. McIntosh's rise has been steady. He came into the picture about a year ago when he was given a leave of absence from his duties as Technical Supervisor of the Fort Industries having stations in Georgia, Ohio and West Virginia. Mr. McIntosh at that time joined up with Uncle Sam as Chief of the WPB Radio Section.

Military production has now been allocated to three divisions, each headed by an Assistant Director. So that the civilian radio needs would be met, a fourth division was created under the direction of Mr. McIntosh. He is charged with the duty of insuring a sufficient supply of parts and tubes to maintain civilian radio, including receiving sets and transmitters.

In a statement last week Mr. McIntosh said that with the new program under way (known as the Victory Line of replacement parts), owners of radios, regardless of their make and vintage would be able to keep their sets in repair. Mr. McIntosh pointed out that the smaller number of replacement parts will greatly speed up production. For example, 350 types of electrolytic condensers were reduced to nine and the number of types of tubes, according to Mr. McIntosh, would be reduced from 700 to 114. The types for production, however, would be adequate substitutes for the others.

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FULTON LEWIS, JR. COMES HOME WITH THE BACON

Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual news commentator, won the Alfred I. du Pont Radio prize as the commentator who had performed the most outstanding public service of the year. KGEI, the General Electric short-wave station at San Francisco, was cited for premier station public service. Both awards were accompanied by checks for $1,000.

The presentation of the awards was broadcast by Mutual. On the program were Dr. Francis P. Gaines, President of Washington and Lee University, who made the presentation, and Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

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Following a three-mont test, "For the Love of Mike", a daily and Sunday radio column written by Ben Kaplan, Providence (R.I.) Journal-Bulletin writer, is ready for national release, Bell Syndicate has announced. Kaplan formerly worked on several New York State newspapers and several years ago began writing a daily radio rhyme for the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.

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MR. ENTERPRISE'S UPGRADING IS WON

[illegible] Frank E. Mathews as Assistant Director of the Radio Division of the War Production Board. Mr. Mathews's [illegible] has been secret. He joins the plant's staff a year ago [illegible] given a leave of absence from his duties as Technical Director of the Port Industry's growing activities in Portsia, Ohio for War Wonders. Mr. Mathews is and has joined up with Uncle Sam as Chief of the WPB Radio Division.

Military pre-medical men are not been allowed to have civilians, such as held by an Assistant Director. So that the civilian [illegible] would be held, a Source division was created under the direction of Mr. Mathews. He is engaged with the Army of Engineers [illegible] assembly of parts and tubes in military civilian radio, in training, specially in sets and transmitters.

In a statement last week Mr. Mathews said that the new program under way (known as the Victory line of equipment) [illegible] of radios, operations of their make and what we could do in the radio in repairs. Mr. Mathews pointed out that the modifier manufacture of replacement parts will greatly speed up production. In essence, 600 types of Jackie-Lyle communications were required [illegible] and the number of types of tubes, according to Mr. Mathews, [illegible] to a range from 100 to 114. The issue for production, however, [illegible] adequate substitutes for the others.

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TWELVE LEAGUES, 12, COMES YOU WITH THE NAVY

Milton Lyle, Jr., Mutual's commentator, was the Mutual [illegible] as the reminiscence was and [illegible] the cost [illegible] service of the Navy. KMTL, the General Electric [illegible] station at San Francisco, was thus the premier station [illegible] service. Tom Lyle was commended by Admiral [illegible].

The presentation of the awards was broadcast by Mutual. [illegible] were Dr. Francis J. Colleran, President of Fordham [illegible] Lee Dunnaway, who made the presentation, and Miller McClintock, [illegible] of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

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[illegible] a [illegible] "Pass the Love of [illegible]", a daily [illegible] radio column written by Ben Kaplan, Entertainer (P.I.) [illegible] Hill the writer, is ready for national release, well syndicated [illegible]. Kaplan [illegible] for several New York [illegible] and several years ago began writing a daily radio [illegible] for the Herald (Wash.) Tribune.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS MERGER SEEN NEXT

In connection with President Roosevelt signing the bill to merge the Western Union and the Postal, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, was asked if there had been any discussions for the ground work for the possible international merger to follow, the questioner saying he had heard there was an understanding that the international merger bill will be taken up now.

"I don't think there was any formal or definite understanding. I think it is rather a natural expectation that the international will be taken up and dealt with", the Chairman replied. "In fact in the provisions of this new Act you will see the first step in that direction, a provision which requires Western Union to divert itself of its international facilities and cables. That being accomplished we will have taken the first step toward the international merger and as a matter of fact I should not be surprised if that move in itself will make the international merger a very natural if not utterly necessary next step. As heretofore, almost everyone in the Government, and as far as I know everyone in the industry, is in favor of the merger of international facilities. I certainly do not intend to forget it for a moment. I think it is highly essential and the need for the merger, quite apart from this particular problem of Western Union cables, the need for the merger is more accentuated every day."

"There is not the pressing economic factor is there as in the case of Postal?" the inquirer suggested.

"No", was the reply. "We don't have the economists stepping on our heels on every turn as we did with the Western Union and Postal situation. You have there a long range economic problem - maybe more serious. That is - what will ultimately become of the cables? Twenty-five years ago there was a question as to what would happen to the infant radio if it were combined with the cables. There was great danger of its being snuffed out. Now, with the advance in the science of radio and its great efficiencies and economics of course it can and is going into the international field very, very rapidly and will continue to expand - probably continue to become more efficient. In the long run the question is going to be how are we going to save the cables? There is heavy investment there. Some of them are slow in operation and expensive in operation."

Apropos the signing of the Western Union-Postal bill, Mr. Fly said further:

"I have from time to time, and for that matter recently, had some conversations with the heads of the telegraph companies. They have been doing some spade work in the course of weeks - perhaps months. They have made considerable progress with that. I think they will start more serious meetings very promptly now and every effort will be made, I am sure, to move the business along. I can't conjecture as to when the negotiations will be completed or the merger will be effected. There is a lot of work to be done but thus far I think everybody is in the mood to move as expeditiously as may be."

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INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE-MINISTER'S TALK ON BEST WAY

In some [illegible] Prime Minister [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] the Western Union and the Soviet, Dmitrian Gomes [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] Commissions [illegible] [illegible] been any [illegible] meeting [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM SUES COLUMBIA RECORDS FOR $600,000

Sir Thomas Beecham, British orchestra leader and now conductor at the Metropolitan Opera, has filed a suit in the New York Supreme Court for $600,000 damages and for an injunction to restrain the Columbia Recording Corporation from manufacturing and selling certain phonograph records made by him with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.

Sir Thomas contends, according to his attorney, Herbert M. Karp, that the recordings were "imperfect" and not up to the standard set by his previous recordings in England, and that the company had "ample notice that they were defective".

The libel damages are sought, Mr. Karp said, because of an alleged statement that Sir Thomas "knew nothing of recordings", that he "hated the Philharmonic" and that "the men played his game".

Goldmark, Colin & Kaye, attorneys for the company, said its answer had not been prepared and that they would make no statement at present. Officials of the company were not reached here, but they were quoted, when reports of the quarrel first were broached, as saying that Sir Thomas heard playbacks of the recordings as they were made and was satisfied with them, and that only records from a single press were deficient.

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MAC KENTY, NEW RADIOMARINE VICE-PRESIDENT & GEN'L MANAGER

John Gilman MacKenty, for many years Assistant to the Vice-President of Radio Corporation of America in charge of RCA Laboratories, has been elected Vice-President and General Manager, and Director, of Radiomarine Corporation of America.

Mr. MacKenty, who has been a member of the staff of Radio Corporation of America for twenty-one years, has been in charge of foreign license contracts of RCA since 1930. After attending Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, he became associated with the Sales Department of RCA in 1922.

Radiomarine Corporation is engaged principally in the production of radio communication apparatus for the United States Government and in the general marine radio business. Several months ago the Army and Navy "E" was awarded to Radiomarine. On Monday, March 8th, the Maritime Commission "M" pennant, Victory Fleet Flag and merit badges for Radiomarine's 643 employees, will be presented by Admiral H. L. Vickery, U.S.N., Vice Chairman U.S. Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C.

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SIR THOMAS BEECHAM SUES COLUMBIA RECORDS FOR $600,000

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Sir Thomas contends, according to his attorney, Robert H. Ferry, that the recordings were "imperfect" and not up to the standard set by his previous recordings in England, and that the company had "sought to mislead the public into thinking" that they were perfectly.

The total damages are sought, Mr. Ferry said, because of an alleged agreement that Sir Thomas "alone possessed of knowledge" that he "made the philharmonic" and that "the man plays in peace".

Mr. Ferry, Colin S. Kane, attorney for the company, said the company has not been disposed and that they would make an attempt to compromise. Officials of the company were not surprised here, but they were quoted, from reports of the quarrel that had been brewing, as saying that Sir Thomas among disregards of the recordings as they were made and he satisfied with them, and that only records from a single group were delivered.

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JAY KENTY, NEW RADIOMARINE VICE-PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER

John Gibson Keenty, for many years Assistant to the Vice-President of the Radiomarine of America in charge of RCA Laboratories, has been elected Vice-President and General Manager, and Director, of Radiomarine Corporation of America.

Mr. Keenty, who has been a member of the staff of Radio Corporation of America for twenty-one years, has been in charge of Radio Marine Laboratories of RCA since 1921. After graduating Rutgers Scientific School of Yale University, he became associated with the Sales Department of RCA in 1922.

Radiomarine Corporation is engaged extensively in the production of radio communication apparatus for the United States Government and in the general marine radio business. Several models are the Army and Navy "F" was awarded to Radiomarine. On Monday, March 22, the Maritime Commission "M" command, Victory Video Telephone for Real marine's and engineers, will be presented by Admiral "L. Vickery, U.S.N., Vice Chairman U.S. Maritime Commission, Washington, D.C."

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ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN TO PROMOTE WRC, WASHINGTON

A 10-weeks advertising campaign in Washington, D. C., newspapers, to promote NBC's managed-and-operated outlet WRC, of which Carleton D. Smith is Manager, will be instituted by the National Broadcasting Company beginning today. In the campaign, which is believed to be one of the most extensive of its kind to be conducted by a national network, all daily papers in the Capital will be used. Foote, Cone & Belding, Inc., is handling the account.

The standard size Star, Post, and Times-Herald will receive a total of 13,500 lines each, comprising three 1500-line insertions and nine insertions of 1000 lines each. Twelve insertions of 900-line advertisements will be placed in the tabloid News.

Divided into three series, each devoted to a specific type of program, the campaign opens with copy promoting WRC's position as a "World News Center", by virtue of its network news programs. Under such headings as "Tune in to WRC - 980 on your Dial - and a Window Opens on the World", and "Here's Why WRC - 980 on Your Dial - is Your News Passport to the World", the copy emphasizes the comprehensive all-day news coverage supplied WRC's listeners by NBC's world-wide staff of reporters and commentators. Staff members are personalized with thumb-nail sketches and photographs. The keynote of the series is expressed in the slogan, carried in all copy, "These (program) services are among the benefits of the American System of free radio".

Included in each advertisement is a time-table listing of all WRC newscasts from 8 A.M. to 1 A.M.

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SWEDISH MANUFACTURERS TO MAKE RADIO PARTS

A group of Swedish manufacturers of radio receiving sets was reported in November to be forming a corporation to make parts which were formerly imported, but now are increasingly difficult to obtain because of shipping conditions. For a time, limited quantities of parts were received from Germany, but deliveries from that source are becoming more and more uncertain and prices have more than trebled since 1939, says a Commerce Department bulletin.

The new company, which will probably be known as Radioindustriens Fabriks AB, has acquired a factory building in Stockholm. Arrangements are said to have been made to obtain necessary machinery. Operations are expected to start early in 1943, with mica and electrolytic condensers as the first products. (Mica is found in northern Sweden.) Later, other parts will be made.

One radio manufacturing company in Sweden already produced parts, but only for its own use, because it does not have sufficient equipment to supply the entire industry.

Radio tubes are manufactured in substantial quantities by a Swedish firm, which started making them in 1939. Production now approximates 2,000 per day.

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AMPLIFIERS DREAMED TO FROM N.Y., WASHINGTON

A 10-week attractive campaign in "Saturday [illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] WCC's newly-constructed outlet [illegible] [illegible] S. Smith is [illegible] with or limited by the national [illegible] [illegible] leading today. In the campaign, which [illegible] [illegible] of the most extensive of the kind to be [illegible] [illegible] all daily papers in the United [illegible] [illegible], Inc., is handling the account.

The campaign's [illegible] Start, Hold, one Time-Life [illegible] [illegible] of 18,500 lines each, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] lines each. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will be placed in the [illegible] [illegible].

Within the three months, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible], the campaign opens with very prominent "[illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]", by [illegible] of the national [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] - [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] - [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] - [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FCC COMMON CARRIER STATISTICS

For the calendar year 1941, annual reports were filed at the Federal Communications Commission by 218 companies including 135 telephone carriers, 38 wire-telegraph, ocean-cable, and radiotelegraph carriers, and 45 holding companies. These reports contain considerable financial and operating data relating to the communications industry. In addition, 40 carriers filed reports concerning traffic damage claims paid during the year 1941 by telegraph, cable and radiotelegraph carriers. Certain statistical data for the calendar year 1941 relative to large common carriers reporting to the Commission are shown in the following table:

Item	Telephone Carriers	Wire-telegraph & Ocean-cable Carriers	Radio telegraph Carriers
Investment in plant and equipment	$5,393,579,802	$486,844,562	$30,314,488
Depreciation and Amortization Reserves	1,526,682,183	180,056,404	16,682,606
Net investment in plant and equipment	$3,866,897,619	$309,788,158	$13,631,882
Operating revenues 1/	1,407,761,066	149,315,654	15,725,900
Operating expenses 1/	918,194,439	125,927,627	9,936,473
Net operating income	489,566,627	23,388,027	5,789,427
Net income	210,019,491	6,111,860	1,645,940
Number of employees at end of year	345,439	74,298	3,852
Total payroll for the year	$603,410,323	90,942,052	$7,133,569

1/ Approximately $32,000,000 of intercompany general service and license fees and rents of the Bell System have not been eliminated from these amounts.

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TRADE NOTES

Citing numerous instances where the State Department has interfered with Elmer Davis and alleging that Secretary Hull even tried to have the Office of War Information abolished, Drew Pearson writes that in North Africa the State Department refused to let OWI take over the local radio station and permitted the Moroccan radio to continue to put out pro-Vichy propaganda for weeks after the American occupation.

Requests for reinstatement of FM high frequency applications in accordance with the Commission's policy of last February have been received from the Houston Printing Corp., Housing, Texas, asking for a construction permit for new high frequency broadcast station on 46,500 kilocycles, coverage 10,500 square miles; also WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y., T-New Scotland, N.Y., for a construction permit for new high frequency broadcast station on 45,100 kilocycles, coverage 922,163 square miles.

San Francisco public schools have just completed a six months experiment in radio education, the first of its kind in the United States, and public school executives and teachers are most enthusiastic about the results.

Last Fall the Board of Education purchased and installed eighty General Electric frequency modulation radio receivers in local schools. FM radios are static free, enjoy full tone range, and prevent interference from other stations. The San Francisco public schools operate their own frequency modulation transmitter at the Samuel Gompers Trade School and for the past six months have utilized the General Electric sets to receive specially chosen educational and musical programs for children. Emerson School received the first of the FM sets to be delivered.

The story of the role of communications in aerial warfare, and the behind-the-scene view of how communications help guard our defenses, was scheduled to be told on the "This Nation at War" broadcast over the BLUE Network tonight (Tuesday). The program was to open with a talk by Col. A. W. Marriner, Chief of the Communications Section of the Air Forces at Washington, D.C.; thence to Chicago for a pick-up from the Air Force Communications Section where technicians are trained. From the Bendix plant in Baltimore, Md. there was to come the story of how the communicating apparatus for planes is made, and finally a talk by Gen. Willis R. Taylor, of Mitchell Field, on how radio equipment and other communication devices are used for defense against aerial navigation.

Discussing the foreign propaganda situation, Elmer Davis, Director of OWI said although short-wave broadcasts are growing less effective, as receiving sets in occupied countries wear out, the radio often cuts deep into German prestige. There are at least 8 or 10 clandestine papers in Poland, Lithuania and France, he said, which get their news by radio. These are widely circulated, even getting into prison camps. For this too, there is a price in blood. From time to time the Germans shoot the radio listeners, not only for listening but for relaying the news.

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TRADE NOTES

During numerous discussions with the Radio Manufacturers Association, the Editor found the attitude that Government Bull even tried to have the Office of War Information sponsorship, this Federation believes that in North Africa the Office of Government Information to Put OWI time over the local radio stations was permitted to Discourage radio to continue to put out programs sponsored for whom all of the time as plans developed.

In spite of rationing of meat on the ship to supply military stations in Europe and the Pacific Southwest's supply of beef, a company [illegible] Corporation Fitzhugh Lee, Director, Texas, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Kingsville, Texas, [illegible] 4,000 Kilowatts, operating 24,000 watts night and day, [illegible] Kingsville, N.Y., for a [illegible] high frequency broadcast station on 6.1 kilocycles, [illegible] 5 power [illegible].

The Wartime Public Service Program [illegible] a [illegible] morale [illegible] in radio [illegible], the [illegible] of the kind in the [illegible] and public [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] the Board of Education [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WRIGHT, NEW I. T. & T. V-P

The election of John S. Wright as a Vice-President of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation was announced yesterday (Monday), following action of the Board of Directors. Mr. Wright has been Vice-President of International Standard Electric Corporation, which controls most of I. T. & T.'s manufacturing properties outside the United States, an office he will retain.

Mr. Wright has been associated with International Standard Electric and its predecessors for thirty-seven years. He was formerly European Continental Manager of International Standard Electric in Paris and later was made Regional Vice-President of the company for Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. He has been in the Company's New York offices since 1941.

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MUTUAL PRESIDENT OUTLINES EXPANSION PLAN FOR '43

A six-point program for Mutual network operations in 1943, which will "make Mutual second to none in serving the advertiser and the listeners", was outlined by Miller McClintock, Mutual Broadcasting System President.

The six points are:

1. The largest budget in the network's eight-year history.
2. Regular program clinics attended by key originating stations.
3. Increased network service to member and affiliated stations in programming and promotion.
4. An enlarged research department.
5. New policies to make Mutual more than ever "the friendly network".
6. Equal sales emphasis on the major markets and the "small towns of America".

"It is going to be our policy to make Mutual a friendly network, easy to do business with", said Mr. McClintock. "We will see to it that our organization follows this principle harmoniously and progressively. The network expansion will touch all the departments of the organization but will come in an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary way."

The cooperative structure of Mutual - that of a station-operated network - will continue permanently, but with a tightening of coordination from top to bottom. Mr. McClintock stated that the cooperative set-up makes it possible for stations to feature aggressive merchandising and sales promotion efforts for sponsors."

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"MEMORANDUM" I. G. F. N. 1-4

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1511

RADIO FAVORED IN FURTHER QUARTZ CRYSTAL RESTRICTION

Clarifying the status of radio regulations governing the use of quartz crystals were further tightened this week with the issuance of an amendment to General Conservation Order of the War Production Board that will permit the Director General for Operations to issue special directions with respect to the use, fabrication and delivery of the uncut crystals, semi-finished products, and scrap quartz. The amended regulation retains the essential provisions of the original order in a revised form. The language has been rearranged, and the intent made explicit by insertion of additional definitions.

Effective immediately no person shall fabricate quartz crystals or blanks except in the manufacture of:

(1) Radio oscillators and filters or other productions for use in implements of war.

(2) Radio oscillators and filters for use in radio systems to be owned, used, and operated by Federal agencies, or by commercial airlines.

(3) Telephone resonators.

(4) Optical parts for use in implements of war.

(5) Radio oscillators and filters and optical parts to be used in the replacement of parts which are defective, cracked, or broken, provided the equipment or instruments requiring such parts are implements of war or are needed solely in activities directly connection with defense, public health, welfare, or security, or

(6) Radio oscillators and filters to be exported to any foreign country for use in radio systems owned, used, and operated by a governmental department or agency of such foreign country or for use by a commercial airline operating in such foreign country.

Effective immediately no person shall fabricate radio oscillators, radio filters, or optical parts from scrap except as specifically authorized in writing by the Director General for Operations. Application for such authorization shall be made by letter in triplicate.

Every person who, on the 18th day of May, 1942, or on the last day of any calendar month thereafter has title to or is in possession or control of twenty-five pounds or more of quartz crystals, or more than ten pieces in the form of blanks or in other semi-fabricated or fabricated forms thereof, which have not been mounted or

installed in holders, shall, on or before the close of business on the 5th day of the succeeding month, report to the War Production Board.

Every person who fabricates quartz crystals or blanks during any calendar month shall report to the War Production Board on or before the 5th day of the succeeding calendar month.

The purpose of the amendment is to conserve the available supply of quartz crystals and to assure proper grading and maximum utilization of the material. Due to the scant supply and a relatively large demand, quartz crystals are classed as a critical war material.

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PRESIDENT STRENGTHENS HAND OF OWI

The Office of War Information won quite a victory through President Roosevelt backing up Elmer Davis in his fight with the Office of Strategic Services over control of propaganda abroad, including the short-wave services. Also a reorganization of the OWI domestic service including radio was effected.

By Executive Order, President Roosevelt gave Elmer Davis' office responsibility for the planning, development and execution of "all phases of the Federal program of radio, press, publication and related foreign propaganda activities, involving the dissemination of information".

White House Secretary Stephen Early said the Office of Strategic Services, headed by Col. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, would continue to handle military matters in cooperation with the Army and Navy.

Under the presidential order, OWI's authority was limited to United States, Canada and abroad, but not Latin America which is now under the jurisdiction of Nelson Rockefeller's Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, including the short-wave broadcasts.

Major effects of the domestic branch reorganization, which is expected to save the agency $400,000 in a proposed domestic budget of about 10 million dollars, include the dismissal of about 100 employees and the abolishment of the Bureau of Intelligence which served as a poll taking agency. The domestic branch of OWI carried about 1500 employees.

The reorganization involves consolidation of certain bureaus and units and a general tightening up of the operations of the Domestic Branch, but doesn't effect the present radio set-up.

Under the reorganization, policy liaison with other departments of the Government will continue to be maintained by a staff of inter-departmental deputies. War information will continue to be issued through the News, Radio, and other Media Bureaus.

The Bureau of Intelligence will be abolished as a separate bureau and activities in this field will be reduced about one-half, and limited to those necessary in connection with specific operating problems. Public opinion surveys and other research will be continued in the Bureau of Special Services, to be headed by Katherine C. Blackburn. Elmo C. Wilson will continue in charge of the Surveys Division in this Bureau.

Functions of the Bureau of Publications and Graphics will be split between two bureaus: The Bureau of Publications, with a chief yet to be named, and a Bureau of Graphics and Printing, to be headed by Lt. Comdr. Price Gilbert, on temporary loan from the Navy.

The present Plans Division will be re-constituted as an office of Program Coordination under H. Andrew Dudley, Chief, and will be strengthened. Its function will be to plan and coordinate broad war information programs in conjunction with the Government agencies concerned.

Other changes announced included the promotion of John R. Fleming from the Bureau of Publications and Graphics to a Special Deputyship, and the appointment of A. H. Feller, now a Deputy as General Counsel of OWI.

Under the new plan, James Allen, Assistant Domestic Director in charge of policy, will supervise the work of the deputies and will be administratively responsible for the News, Publications and Special Services Bureaus. William B. Lewis, Assistant Domestic Director in charge of plans and production, will be responsible for program coordination and for the Radio, Motion Pictures and Graphics and Printing Bureaus.

According to Domestic Director Gardner Cowles, Jr., "The reorganization represents an effort to gear ourselves up better to what is primarily our job of helping the Press, Radio, and other media to get out the news of the war and the information the people at home need to win it. We must substantially improve OWI's output, cutting out the waste motion. We intend to concentrate on the most essential activities."

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An observer in New York noted for his political wisdom, asked what he thought of the chances for presidential success for the Republicans in 1944, replied:

"The G.O.P. can elect Fulton Lewis, Jr., Churchill or anyone else they might put up."

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SENATE STILL MARKING TIME IN PETRILLO CASE

The Senate subcommittee headed by Senator Clark (D), of Idano, is still marking time in the case of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Music, awaiting the outcome of the A.F.M. meeting in Chicago next Tuesday. It is reported that the musicians will then offer a second proposal for the raising of the seven months' ban on the manufacture of transcriptions and records. If this is not done, Senator Clark has given every indication that he will proceed with the Senate hearings and possibly might even take the matter up with President Roosevelt personally.

In the meantime, according to a New York dispatch, recording companies are running dangerously low on new releases by major bands. Majority of outfits in the top bracket, virtually the only band names being released on pop platters, have only a few unreleased masters remaining, and some have already exhausted the supply laid in before the ban became effective. Sammy Kaye (Victor) is among the latter. Harry James, the Dorseys, et al. still have a few sides not yet marketed.

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NOBLE, WMCA OWNER, BUYS 23,400 ACRE GEORGIA ISLAND

Edward J. Noble, owner of Station WMCA, New York, former Under Secretary of Commerce, and President of the Life Savers Candy Corporation, has bought St. Catherine Island near Savannah, Georgia.

The 23,400-acre island, about ten miles long and four miles wide, will be devoted to cattle raising and timber production.

It is one of the oldest land titles in Georgia, dating back to a Spanish mission which preceded Oglethorpe's landing at Savannah. A WPA publication accredits a Jesuit monk, Domingo Augustin, with having written on the island in 1568 the New World's first book.

"I look upon it as a matter of essential business", Mr. Noble declared, "and am going into it as a capital investment. Food is going to be a major problem in this country and we are all faced with a responsibility to undertake some essential activity. I am going into cattle raising and timber raising. The idea is to raise a large number of Black Angus cattle. I also expect to plant timber and make this project a continuous operation."

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THURMAN ARNOLD MAY BECOME BIG FACTOR IN RADIO CASES

Now that Thurman Arnold, No. 1 trust buster has been eased out of the Department of Justice and confirmed as a Judge in the District Court of Appeals, which handles all Federal Communications Commission appeals, he may become an important factor in radio and communications litigation. That is if he remains there that long. It is generally known that Mr. Arnold looks upon this as just another job and a stop-gap until he can find something better.

At present there is only one radio case of importance pending in the Court, the appeal of the Crosley Radio Corporation from the FCC order denying W8XO's application for 750,000 watts power.

Mr. Arnold's exit from the Justice Department was marked by a testimonial dinner given to him by officials in Government and business which was attended by about 600 persons.

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WHEELER SOLVES HIS COMMUNICATIONS MANPOWER PROBLEM

Drew Pearson, in his syndicated column writes:

"Montana sugar beet farmers, desperately hard up for labor, doubtless will be interested in the way one of their two Senators, Burton K. Wheeler, solved a manpower problem with the help of the United States Navy.

"Senator Wheeler is Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, which sponsored the bill to merge the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

"Early last year, an investigator for this Committee, Edward Cooper, obtained a commission as a lieutenant in the Navy's Communications section. Now Senator Wheeler has got Lieutenant Cooper assigned back to the Interstate Commerce Committee.

"Wheeler went right to the top to swing this little deal. He urged Navy Secretary Knox to permit Cooper to return to his old job until the telegraph merger bill passed Congress. Wheeler explained that Cooper's services were sorely needed because he had given a great deal of time and study to the legislation. Knox referred the request to Navy personnel officials, with the result that Lieutenant Cooper was given an indefinite leave to assist Wheeler as long as needed. He has been occupying an office close to Wheeler's in the Senate Office Building since February 1.

"Just what his duties are remains a mystery. All studies relative to the merger bill were completed last year, and the bill was sent to the President for his signature February 25, yet Cooper at last report, was still occupying an office on Capitol Hill."

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SPONSOR RENEWS AS WINCHELL AGAIN BOBS UP IN CONGRESS

At almost the same time that word was received that Walter Winchell's sponsor had renewed his contract, the commentator's name again came up in Congress. The Andrew Jergens Company announced that it had signed up the "Jergens Journal" with Mr. Winchell for another 52 weeks on the Blue Network. Winchell, heard Sundays at 9 P.M. EWT, on 112 stations, has been on the Blue since December,1932.

Mr. Winchell again came to Congressional attention when Vance I. Morris, Jr., a yeoman in the Navy, addressing a vigorous letter of defense of the commentator to Representatives Magnuson, (D), of Washington, and Hoffman (R), of Michigan, wrote, in part:

"When the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation (now the Bureau of Naval Personnel), and the Director of Public Relations approve of Mr. Winchell's broadcasts, I ask you, Mr. Congressman, who is a layman to contest the judgment of the men that are running this war (and a good job, too) in which the Navy is playing such an important part.

"When you speak of the fighting men of the Navy you may forget that Admiral Nimitz is in command of the Pacific forces that defeated the Japs at Midway and that he is the same Admiral Nimitz who said that Lieutenant Commander Winchell's broadcasts were of tremendous value to the Navy.

"You have formed your opinion and have denounced Mr. Winchell in the press. I am a sailor, 21 years old, that believesin America with all his heart and soul and I, too, have formed my opinion of Mr. Winchell and I say that if the country had more men like him it would be too bad for Hitler and others who dislike Mr. Winchell and the right of the American people to criticize the people they elect to serve them in public office."

To which Representative Hoffman replied:

"Now both you and Mr. Winchell are entitled to your opinion as I am to mine but when your friend Winchell refers to some 14,000,000 Americans as being 'damned fools' and when he peddles so much dirty, nasty gossip, when he reflects upon the chastity of Joan of Arc and when, having been certified fit for active duty, he asked to be deferred and spends much of his time hanging around questionable resorts, millions of Americans have no use for him.

"You are in the Navy but you are not the only one who is in the Navy and you will observe, if you have noted the facts, that Mr. Winchell does all his fighting with his mouth and so far as we are advised has made no substantial contribution, either of service or of property, to the war effort, while many of us have sacrificed practically everything we had in aid of the war.

"You are still young and when you reach my age, 67, experience will have enabled you to form a more accurate opinion of people generally.

"Good luck to you a fine man."

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FCC SETS UP WESTERN UNION-POSTAL MERGER COMMITTEE

A committee consisting of Commissioners George Henry Payne, Ray C. Wakefield, and Clifford J. Durr, with Commissioner Payne as Chairman, was appointed this week by the Federal Communications Commission in connection with the proposed merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies permitted under legislation which became final with the President's signature announced on Monday. The Commission expressed the desire to be currently informed on the progress of any negotiations by the two companies.

A staff committee, headed by William J. Norfleet, Chief Accountant, and including Manfred K. Toeppen as representative of the Engineering Department, and Benedict P. Cottone as representing the Law Department, will assist the committee of Commissioners. Dallas Smythe, Chief Economist, will also serve on the staff committee.

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BROADCAST ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS ELIGIBLE FOR "C" BOOKS

Radio broadcasting engineers and technicians were made eligible for C gasoline rations necessary for transporting heavy equipment to and from temporary broadcasting facilities by an order issued Thursday by the Office of Price Administration, effective March 17th.

Temporary facilities, it was pointed out, often are set up for special broadcasts away from the radio station; for example, for special broadcasts from Army camps. The equipment must be regarded as non-portable to qualify engineers and technicians for C ration books. Applicants also must show that alternative means of transportation are inadequate.

Previous regulations made radio broadcasting engineers and technicians eligible for preferred mileage (C ration books) for travel to and from permanent broadcasting facilities, located in suburban or rural areas. The new action was taken in Amendment No. 29 to Ration Order No. 5C, effective March 17.

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MRS. ROOSEVELT SUGGESTS KAY KYSER BE DRAFTED

Shortly before Mrs. Roosevelt suggesting that Kay Kyser, the radio band leader, be drafted, it became known that the Radio Division of the Office of War Information had gone to the bat not only for Kyser in his appeal to President Roosevelt from a 1-A draft classification, but also had written letters to local boards for deferment of seven other radio stars. Douglas Meservey, head of the Division, however, said that the Office of War Information had ceased pressing for favorable rulings on these cases and that it was no longer the policy of OWI to ask for such preference.

Kay Kyser's own appeal from his 1-A classification was based on the contention that he is in essential war work because of hos morale building activities. Elmer Davis said:

"We think he is doing more useful work now." Kyser is a Consultant on OWI's Radio Advisory Committee and a leader in bond-selling drives.

Commenting at Rochester, New York, on Kyser's request for deferment, Mrs. Roosevelt said she believed draft deferment for entertainers on morale building grounds should be handled "as individual cases" and said she thought Kyser could be drafted and then assigned to duties similar to his civilian activities.

"Such a move would accomplish the same morale building results", she added.

The radio stars whose deferment OWI kept so quiet about asking for were:

Edgar Bergen, Red Skelton, Bob Hope, Nelson Eddy, Freeman Gosden (Amos of the Amos 'n' Andy team), Lanny Ross, Harold Peary (the Great Gildersleeve).

The only man of those above mentioned to be deferred was Edgar Bergen, OWI said, and it was understood that he was talking of enlisting.

It is the practice of local boards to make a second check as to whether the request still holds good when the person's name comes up, Mr. Meservey said. Such was the case with Ross, and the OWI replied that it no longer was asking for his deferment.

Mr. Meservey said that if draft boards, of their own volition, ask the OWI to outline the duties of any of its entertainer-consultants, the agency will do so, but it will make it clear that it is not asking for the deferment. Such requests are now lodged only for paid employees of the OWI.

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OWI USES AXE ON SUPERFLUOUS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

More than 42,317,000 copies of informational publications and press releases of the Federal Government have been eliminated in adjusting Government information operations to wartime needs, the Office of War Information announced Wednesday. Of the total reduction, publications account for 34,528,000 copies and press releases for 7,789,000 copies.

Elimination or curtailment of 309 Government periodicals and pamphlet series was recently announced by the Office of War Information, bringing to a total of 732 the publications so affected.

This represents a cut of about 20 per cent in Federal Government informational publications published in 1940 - the year prior to this country's entrance into the war - when a total of 226,000,000 copies were issued.

These reductions, Elmer Davis pointed out, are a small part of the increases in publications necessitated by the war. The cuts will ease the strain on manpower, paper, printing, and mailing facilities.

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FCC ACTION

The Federal Communications Commission has taken the following action:

KAST, Astoria Broadcasting Co., Astoria, Ore., denied request for authority to suspend operations for the duration of the war and a specified period beyond that with the provision that the license shall remain in the property of the Astoria Broadcasting Co. for the time the suspension remains in effect; deferred action on renewal of license in order that a statement may be obtained from applicant as to whether or not it will continue operation; WPID, The Petersburg Newspaper Corp., Petersburg, Va., denied request for authority to suspend operations for the duration of the war; WLAP, American Broadcasting Corp. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., adopted an order denying petition for a grant of application for construction permit insofar as it requests a change in frequency from 1450 to 630 kc; and set forth new issues upon which application will be heard.

Television - WMJT, The Journal Co., Milwaukee, Wis., retained in pending files pursuant to policy recently announced, application for modification of construction permit for extension of completion date indefinitely.

High Frequency Broadcast W49PH, Penna. Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., granted modification of construction permit to extend completion date to July 22, 1943; granted license to cover construction permit, in part; W73PH, Wm. Penn Broadcasting Co., and W57PH, Westinghouse Radio Stations, same as above.

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CAT TAKES ART ON AMERICANISTS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

[illegible] 1947, the Congress of International [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] Government have been [illegible] [illegible] International Library operations to [illegible] [illegible] of the International [illegible] "Americanists". Of the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Distribution of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TRADE NOTES

The Federal Communications Commission announced its Decision and Order granting the application of Westchester Broadcasting Corp. (WFAS), White Plains, New York, for modification of license to change frequency from 1240 to 1230 kc., and increase operating time from part-time sharing with WGBB, Freeport, N.Y. to unlimited time. Commissioners Case and Craven voted "No".

Dr. L. Grant Hector, formerly with the Office of Scientific Research and Development, has joined the National Union Radio Corporation, radio and electronic tube manufacturers, as Director of Engineering, it was announced on Thursday. He will be in charge of all research and engineering activities in the company's laboratories and plants in Newark, N. J. and Lansdale, Pa.

Hiram Motherwell, author, former magazine editor and foreign correspondent, has joined the Columbia Broadcasting System's Post War Department. Mr. Motherwell is the author of the book recently published by Harper's, "The Peace We Fight For".

Arrangements made by Stanley P. Richardson, Manager of NBC's London office, with the British Broadcasting Corp., has made it possible for parents of Maryland troops stationed in England to hear the voices of their sons through semi-weekly transcribed interviews broadcast over WBAL, Baltimore. A representative of the Baltimore News-Post requested Richardson's help in arranging for the transcriptions. The BBC co-operated to the full extent of its facilities and contributed the necessary materials gratis.

Radiomarine Corporation of America received the Maritime Commission's "M" award for outstanding war production earlier in the week in a half-hour ceremony aired on Station WJZ at 3:15 P.M. EWT. The award was presented by Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

"Radio Beams", a CBS column of news notes which has heretofore been restricted, is now being offered to all radio editors with the following note of explanation:

"This column, designed to help a busy radio editor, is a weekly compendium of items from the publicity releases of the major networks plus original material. It has been a favorite, for 4 years, of a special CBS mailing list. Now "Radio Beams" is being made available to all editors."

The commencement address "Radio, Music and the Future", delivered by Thomas H. Belviso, of NBC's Music Division, at the Bethany College graduation exercises has been reprinted by the National Broadcasting Company.

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STATE NOTES

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NEW RCA CIRCUIT LINKS DAKAR WITH NEW YORK

Extending direct radio communication service to another sector important in United Nations war strategy, a radiotelegraph circuit between New York and the West African key port of Dakar was opened last Wednesday by R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

Formerly, telegraphic messages between the Unted States and French West Africa were routed by way of London. With this direct radio circuit in operation, message traffic will move much faster and cheaper since RCAC announces a 15 percent reduction in the rate.

The new service is to be operated in cooperation with the Administration of Posts, Telegraph & Telephone of French West Africa. Other RCAC direct radiotelegraph circuits with African terminals link New York and Monrovia, Liberia; Leopoldville, Belgian Congo; Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, and Cairo, Egypt. A radiophoto circuit also operates between New York and Cairo.

A direct radiotelegraph circuit between New York and Quito, Ecuador, is being tested by RCAC preliminary to the start of regular commercial operations within the next few days. Until now, Ecuador, where a complete cable monopoly has existed, has been the only South American country closed to radiotelegraphic communication.

The Government of Ecuador is cooperating with RCAC in setting up this new radio service. With the addition of Quito, sixteen Latin American nations will be linked with this country by RCAC direct radiotelegraph circuits.

The radio equipment for the Quito station has been designed and built by the RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America.

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WOR'S "WAX MUSEUM" MOVES SCIENCE MUSEUM MARCH 16

A museum which up to now has existed only on WOR's airwaves becomes an actual exhibit, when Jerry Lawrence's "Wax Museum" moves into the Museum of Science and Industry, Rockefeller Center, on March 16. "Wax Museum", the program, presents records which were popular many decades ago, records which have now become curios and collectors' items; "Wax Museum", the exhibit, will present a visual history of recording from its earliest times to the present.

WOR's exhibit came into being through the cooperation of RCA-Victor, Columbia Records, Decca Records, and the United States Army. The recording companies have loaned priceless historical equipment to the exhibit, including the hand-made Bell and Taintor Graphaphone made in Washington in 1885; the U.S. Army brings the exhibit right up to the moment by lending for display the machine which enables our troops all over the world to listen to the latest recordings, as well as the special records prepared by the Army itself. These records will also be on display.

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THE ADA CIRCUIT LINKS DATA WITH NEW YORK

Extending direct radio communication service to another part of Europe is Uniteo Nations [illegible] creation, a radio-telegraph circuit linking New York and the African city port of Dakar, operated jointly by Radio International, Inc.

Formally inaugurated [illegible] the Data Service [illegible] "Ada" [illegible] "Ada" [illegible] Ada [illegible] will more [illegible] Ada [illegible] "Ada" [illegible] in [illegible].

The new service is so designed [illegible] transmission [illegible] Ada [illegible] African [illegible] Ada [illegible] Dakar [illegible] Ada [illegible] African [illegible] Dakar [illegible] Ada [illegible] Dakar [illegible] Ada [illegible] Dakar [illegible] Ada

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TAFT'S BRICKBAT AT ELMER MAY AROUSE G.O.P. FURTHER

Unless some sort of a sop is forthcoming from the network to the Republicans to offset the free time they are giving to Elmer Davis, more brickbats similar to the one heard by Senator Taft (R) may come flying through the window. If this appeasement should take the form of the networks having to offer the Republicans the same amount of free time they are now giving Elmer and the Administration, the nets will be more or less the goats of the controversy in having to give this free time which many in the broadcasting industry think the New Dealers and the Republicans should pay for like anybody else.

The blow-up of Senator Taft charging that "it is both an abuse of power and an insult to the intelligence of the American people and to the abilities of our free press and radio workers for Elmer Davis, to commandeer all the radio stations of the United States regularly in his series of propaganda broadcasts" evidently came as a complete surprise to the New Dealers. Coming almost two days after the initial broadcast, it had almost the effect of a time bomb. Accorded radio facilities such as only the President receives, Elmer Davis last Friday night in his unique role of U. S. spokesman had evidently gotten off to an excellent start. Congratulations began coming in from friends and well wishers in Washington and from all parts of the United States. It was a smooth convincing talk, a sort of voice of Uncle Sam, as it were, and Mr. Davis coming on the scene with his fine radio personality at this particular time when the Administration was being so bitterly assailed, seemed to be one of those fortunate breaks of which President Roosevelt has had so many.

So far, so good, but 48 hours later, Mr. Taft charged into the scene demanding:

"I shall be interested in discovering by what authority, or pressure, Mr. Davis is able to command time on the four radio networks simultaneously and virtually say to the people that they must listen to him or turn off their radios.

"There was not one word said by Mr. Davis in his first broadcast that he could not have depended on the regular radio newscasters, the commentators and the newspaper writers to explain adequately to the country.

"Both the radio and the newspapers have given the fullest cooperation to the Government in explaining the war effort. Here in Washington, Mr. Davis has at his call the finest corps of correspondents in the world. And the only confusion in the interpretation of war activities has been within the Government itself, or where the tendency toward censorship has made the facts unavailable.

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[illegible] REMARKS [illegible] AROUND [illegible]

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"There is no excuse in the world for Mr. Davis to usurp their functions or assume that he must go over their heads to the people. That is, unless Mr. Davis has a more subtle propaganda program for the future than was revealed in his first broadcast."

To which Mr. Davis sharply replied:

"We didn't commandeer any chains or stations. We put on the broadcast for anybody that wanted it and tried to adjust the time to make it most convenient for everybody.

"We didn't have all four networks. The Mutual broadcast it next day at a time more convenient to it and I understand the Blue carried Mr. Knox (Secretary of the Navy) until he was througn, so that it cut three or four minutes off my talk.

"Any local station on the chains is at liberty to put on a local program at the time of the broadcasts if it wants to.

"And if Mr. Taft will point out any propaganda I'll greatly appreciate it."

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EDUCATORS TO HOLD CONVENTION OVER RADIO

After cancelling its 73rd Annual Convention which was to have been held at St. Louis, Missouri, this month, the American Association of School Administrators is presenting its platform programs from the air.

The Convention of the Air of the American Association of School Administrators includes seventeen programs on the national radio networks between the dates of March 17 and 28. According to broadcasters, this is one of the first conventions of the air of such portentious character. Participants are drawn largely from speakers who were scheduled on the programs of the St. Louis convention and include: Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and Col. Hans Christian Adamson of Pacific rubber-raft fame; Roy Chapman Andrews, well-known explorer and president emeritus of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City; Leopold Stokowski, symphonic conductor; Administrator Prentiss M. Brown of the Office of Price Administration; Orson Welles, actor; Charles P. Taft, Assistant Director, Defense and Health Welfare Services, Social Security Agency; Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton of Ohio; War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt; U. S. Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker, and Brig. Gen. Joe M. Dalton, Assistant Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

America's Town Meeting, under the direction of Moderator George V. Denny, will participate in the Convention of the Air with the topic: "What the Schools Should Teach in Wartime." Speakers are Alexander J. Stoddard, Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia; Mark Van Doren, author, Columbia University; John Frederick Wolfenden,

[illegible] is an [illegible] in the world for [illegible] Davis to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

headmaster, Uppingham School, England; and Congressman Brooks Hays of Arkansas. Headmaster Wolfenden will speak from London, with arrangements for a two-way conversation in which he may be asked questions by his New York audience.

The People's Platform of the Columbia Broadcasting System will be one of the features of the convention in a discussion of the question, "What Kind of High School Education for Leadership in the Postwar World?" A program of the Farm and Home Hour will be devoted to the consideration of training high school students for service in agricultural communities next Summer. The Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association will sponsor one program of the convention which is called "A National Teachers' Meeting by Radio".

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MIKE COWLES TO BOOM WILLKIE?

Gardner Cowles, Jr., Assistant Director of the Office of War Information, is expected to resign from OWI before July 1st to concentrate on Wendell Willkie's presidential campaign, according to Leonard Lyons, the columnist.

Mr. Cowles is a staunch supporter of Mr. Willkie and accompanied the Hoosier on his trip to Russia and around the world.

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RADIO AND PRESS PRAISED FOR CENSORSHIP JOB

John H. Sorrells, who has just resigned as Deputy Director of Censorship to go back to his old job as Executive Editor of Scripps-Howard newspapers, was high in his praise of the cooperation of radio and press saying:

"Newspapers, magazines and radios are doing a magnificent job of self-censorship. It is a perfect answer to the dictators who have scoffed at our ability to do so. And while I'm speaking of magnificent jobs, I'd like to pay tribute to the war correspondents who are serving American newspapers and radio. Those boys are going right into the thick of it - right along with the best and toughest of our troops, to keep us the best informed nation in the world. They are writing history under fire as it has never been written before."

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[illegible] Training School, England, [illegible] Commander [illegible] Commander Tellgreen will speak from London, [illegible] [illegible] for a [illegible] [illegible] in which he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The Pueblo's Pledging of the Columbia Broadcasting [illegible] will be one of the features of the convention. In a discussion of the [illegible], "Real Film or High School Thespians for Broadcasting in the Western Vein?" A program of the Tom Mix [illegible] will be [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] training [illegible] school students for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Summer. [illegible] Educational Director [illegible] [illegible] of the National Convention Association will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the convention which is called "A National Broadcast [illegible] [illegible] Pueblo".

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KING TOURS TO SPEAK "HIGHER

[illegible] Tour [illegible], Inc., [illegible] director of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], is expected to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "Small Million's [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] is a [illegible] supporter [illegible] "Million" and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

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RADIO AND PRESS PRAISED FOR RESPONSIBLE ACT

[illegible], Kentucky, [illegible] has just rendered to County Director [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FCC FAVORS GIVING BOTH SIDES OF CONTROVERSIES

The subject of giving each side an even break in controversial matters came up in the press conference of James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, last Monday.

"Does the Commission have any feeling on the matter of equal time for speakers on various 'issues of the day'? The idea as I understand it would be to expand this idea of equal time for candidates", the Chairman was asked.

"We have not given study to that sort of thing", he replied. "Of course in our decisions here and in our public statements we have tried to go along with I think pretty much the same policies that are announced in the Broadcasters' Code. Perhaps in a somewhat ineffectual sort of way we have encouraged the idea of giving both sides of the controversial issues. At the same time, as you know, in one or two decisions we criticized the editorial policy or advocacy on the part of the station itself, feeling that the station ought to be there as a mechanism for the purpose of giving a complete and balanced reporting and then when giving the outstanding debatable issues to be sure, of course, that both sides were presented. The Commission has not given consideration to the particular provisions so I don't know what it would want to say about that."

"What happened to this WMGR case in New Hampshire where Senator Bridges claimed Murphy's station was enjoying political bias in the recent election campaign. Was that just dropped?"

"No, that wasn't just dropped", Mr. Fly answered. "We made a thorough investigation in that case and it did not pan out. I think the investigation has been completed but we found no basis for any action by the Commission."

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ARGENTINA BARS "MARCH OF TIME" AS PROPAGANDA

A Government order limiting the rebroadcast of foreign transmissions to "programs of an artistic and cultural nature without a trace of political propaganda", has resulted in the cancellation by Argentine radio stations of several commentaries originating in the United States, among them the "March of Time" program, a dispatch from Buenos Aires states.

The rebroadcast of programs from the United States, Britain, Germany and Italy will be permitted as long as they are confined strictly to "objective news covering of daily happenings without commentary or observation", the announcement said. Speeches and declarations by representative officials" of foreign governments likewise are not affected by the ban.

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FCC WARNS STATIONS ON SIDES OF CONTROVERSIES

The subject of giving both sides an even break is controversial as there came up in the press conference of James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, last Monday.

"Does the Commission have any feeling on the merits of equal time for speakers on various issues of the day?" The interrogator suggested it would be a crying shame if one side got all the time for debate", the Chairman was asked.

"We have not given study to that sort of thing", he replied. "Of course in our decisions here and in our public utilities we have dealt with a place where I think pretty much the same rule is followed in the broadcasters' too. I refer to a situation that might arise if we have announcers in the broadcasting industry who are active in some kind of the controversial issues. At the same time, we have said, in one of the decisions we published the editorial policy of broadcasting on the part of the station itself, stating that the station ought to be there as a medium for the purpose of allowing a fair and balanced reporting and then were giving the controversialists time to be heard. Of course, that sort of thing gets into a very difficult area. The Commission has not given consideration to the matter formally so I don't know what it would want to say about this."

"Did happened to hide WCFL case in Mr. Compelling was a matter dodging claimed Murray's station was employing multiple in the recent election campaign. "We that just concerned"

"Oh, that wasn't just dropped", Mr. Fly answered. "We had a hearing in a slight in that case and it did not end out. I think the investigation has been completed but we found no basis for any action by the Commission."

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AUSTRIA HAS "MARCH OF TIME" AS PROPAGANDA

A government order limiting the reproducers of foreign broadcasts to "programs of an artistic and cultural nature without the use of political propaganda", has resulted in the cancellation by Austrian radio stations of several commercial originating in the Danube Station, among them the "March of Time" program, a similar from Swedish Alfred Bonnier.

The withdrawal of programs from the United States, Czechoslovakia and Italy will be permitted as long as they are confined strictly to "objective news coverage or daily important events of necessity or observation". The announcement said, "Speeches and declarations by prominent political" of foreign governments will be not affected by the ban.

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CHARGES OWI RADIO PROGRAM ATTACKS CONGRESS

Representative Taber (R.), of New York, took a fall out of two of the Office of War Information radio transcriptions charging that one of them attacked Congress. Mr. Taber Saturday converted his office into a movie-projection room and radio studio and gave a showing of his own of some of the Office of War Information's propaganda output and according to the Associated Press delivered the criticism:

"Partly drivel, partly insidious propaganda against Congress and for a fourth term."

Elmer Davis, Director of the OWI, presented an exhibit of his foreign propaganda the Saturday following Mr. Taber's charges that a cartoon biography of President Roosevelt constituted fourth-term promotion. Mr. Davis denied the charge and said the booklet was only for foreign distribution.

Mr. Taber, who was invited to Mr. Davis' show but did not attend, said that his own show was not intended as a reply and did not invite Mr. Davis. Mr. Taber's program consisted of:

1. A movie short entitled "The Price of Victory", built around a speech by Vice President Wallace May 18, 1942, which Mr. Taber said was "along communistic lines".

2. A transcript of a 15-minute radio program telling of George Washington's troubles with the Continental Congress. Mr. Taber saw in this an attack, by indirection, upon the present Congress.

3. Another radio transcript about "Old Joe Mazerak", a legendary Paul Bunyan of the steel mills who came to a glorious end by jumping into his steel ladle to give "heart and soul" to material for the war. Mr. Taber found this "pure drivel" and observed: "Caesar and Bismarck, too, both felt the populace had to be amused."

Mr. Taber said the OWI issued all three, but just where he obtained the film and the transcripts remained a secret. He confessed it wasn't from the OWI itself. "It came along the normal way", he declared.

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NAB CALLS WAR CONFERENCE

Sponsored by the National Association of Broadcasters, a conference on the part played by domestic radio in the war will be held in Chicago April 27 to 29, Neville Miller, NAB President, said last week. He added that radio's role in the war had been of such importance it had been necessary to maintain constant contact between Government officials and station operators. More correlation and understanding would be necessary in the future, he said.

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ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT SCHEDULING DATA NOT REQUIRED HERE

Manufacturers of those electrical measuring instruments whose production will be scheduled will not be required to bring scheduling data to Washington, it was indicated at a recent meeting of the Electrical Instrument Industry Advisory Committee called by the Electrical Instruments Section of the Radio Division, WPB.

To insure the smooth flow of instruments to producers of electronic equipment, both future orders and those already placed must be adjusted to current requirements, manufacturers said. During the past several months, some companies have been placing orders beyond immediate necessity, with the result that order schedules rise to sharp peaks and then decline abruptly. The adjustment of orders, by reducing immediate pressure upon the manufacturers, will expedite the fillings of smaller orders.

It was proposed that some fixed percentage of average weekly capacity be ear-marked for handling smaller orders, particularly those of high urgency.

The instrument manufacturers were advised to place their own orders for critical components promptly upon the receipt of orders from prime contractors. The declining backlogs of the component producers, it was said, would make it desirable to place orders for fine wire, springs and magnets in anticipation of additional demand for measuring instruments.

It was said that such orders can be placed on a low priority basis, subject to rerating when orders from prime contractors appear. The instrument makers were told to see to it that their suppliers of resistors placed orders promptly for fine wire.

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BBC BROADCASTS IN 40 TONGUES

Forty languages (not counting English, Welsh, and Gaelic) are used by the British Broadcasting Corporation in presenting to the world 80 daily and 20 weekly news broadcasts, according to British press reports. Oversea listeners are also offered 37 other daily programs and 3 weekly ones. All are transmitted by short wave.

There are 21 daily news bulletins in English, one in Welsh and two in Gaelic.

Approximately 56½ station hours are devoted daily to oversea broadcasts. This is apportioned approximately as follows: 21 hours for broadcasts in English; 3 hours for Empire broadcasts in languages other than English; 3¼ hours for Near East programs in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and English; 4¾ hours for Latin America; and the remainder for European broadcasts.

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FOR MEDICAL INSTRUMENT SUPPLIES DATA NOT REQUIRED [illegible]

Manufacturers of those essential medical instruments are [illegible] production will be curtailed will not be required to bring [illegible] data to Washington. It was indicated at a request meeting of the Industrial Instrument Industry Advisory Committee called by [illegible] Industrial Instruments Section of the Metal Division, WPB.

To insure the production of instruments to physicians [illegible] medical equipment, with future needs and those already placed [illegible] be analyzed by current requirements, manufacturers said. Certain [illegible] several months, some companies have been closely [illegible] very low-which particularly, this can result into great [illegible] [illegible] by peacetime and then, building shortly. The [illegible] of [illegible] by removing inventory pressure upon the manufacturers, will [illegible] the filling of civilian orders.

[illegible] proposed that some fixed percentage of average [illegible] for producing smaller orders, [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] urgency.

The instrument certificates were advised to [illegible] [illegible] for critical concerns currently when the [illegible] [illegible] from other manufacturers. The controlling [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible], it was [illegible], would [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible], problems and [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] instruments.

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MILITARY REASONS LIMIT ONE CIRCUIT TO A COUNTRY

Chairman James L. Fly again expressed regret that the Federal Communications Commission was obliged, because of war restrictions to discriminate between communications companies in granting only one circuit to certain countries. The subject was brought up when the Chairman was asked if he contemplated a hearing on the petition of the Press Wireless and RCA about the Algerian circuit. He replied that they were entitled to a hearing and that he was sure the Commission didn't have any discretion in the matter.

Asked if he had any comment on it, Mr. Fly answered:

"No, I might say that I am only too sorry we couldn't grant the circuit to each one, but in the light of the policies of the military establishments and international difficulties at this time, it was impossible to grant it to each one so we had to select one and reject two. In like manner we have had to select the one to go to Dakar, and now we have an application for Casablanca. In each case I assume it will be to one rather than to a group."

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ARMY VOTERS REACHED ONLY BY RADIO

Pointing out that the 11 million in the armed forces voting in the next presidential election (enough to swing the election one way or another) will be in a unique position, a kind of political vacuum, Mark Sullivan writes:

"Many will be abroad, and practically all will be distant from their familiar newspapers. Those abroad will be out of hearing of the ordinary radio, reachable only by broadcasts specially designed for distant transmission.

"Of these special broadcasts for soldiers overseas, a large quantity goes on. Most of it is done by Government agencies or under their auspices. Much of it consists of entertainment, properly promoted by Government agencies and generously contributed by professional entertainers.

"While some of it is heard over the radio at home, some is confined to broadcasts abroad. No doubt there is included in some of these broadcasts to soldiers a certain amount of inspirational material, designed to encourage morale. Presumably also printed material is distributed in the Army by various Government agencies, and presumably some of this is material intended to influence their minds about our war aims or what not.

"It is enough to say that Government agencies engaged in this sort of thing should be punctilious to subject themselves to no accusation of attempting to influence the soldiers politically. This

[illegible] DEALING WITH CUBA, SAYS U. S. LEADER

[illegible] James L. Fly [illegible] Federal Communications Commission [illegible] Communications Commission [illegible] communications [illegible] communication [illegible] subject [illegible] Commission [illegible] Communications [illegible] Commission [illegible] Communications [illegible] Commission [illegible] communication [illegible] communication [illegible] communication

may call for conscience and care, because - as in the case of the OWI broadcast to neutral peoples - material designed for the inspiration of soldiers is likely to include allusions to their Commander-in-Chief. Yet if the Commander-in-Chief becomes also a political candidate, it will be desirable that material sent to soldiers, by radio or print, distinguish carefully between the two roles. America does not wish to give the world the spectacle of a political squabble, with the party out of power clamoring for opportunity to offset officially sponsored communications to soldiers."

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ZENITH 9-MONTHS OPERATING PROFIT ZOOMS TO $4,048,495

The Zenith Radio Corporation reports an estimated consolidated operating profit for the first nine months ended January 31, 1943, of its current fiscal year, amounting to $4,048,495 after depreciation, Excise Taxes and reserves, but before provision for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes.

Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes on this profit are estimated at $2,678,951.

"Quite some time prior to the Government's adoption of renegotiation of war contracts, the Company's Directors committed the management to limited profits on war production. In keeping with this policy, contract price reductions and refunds of over two and one-half million dollars have been made. Others are in course of preparation", Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President reports.

"In the absence of definite information as to price renegotiation on the Company's war contracts, the management is unable to determine the final effect such renegotiation will have on the foregoing figures which were arrived at after liberal reserves for this purpose had been created.

"The Company's high rate of production of vital equipment for the War Effort continues. The Company continues to receive substantial orders for new business on a direct contract basis. A portion of this business is being sub-contracted to other manufacturers.

"Wincharger Corporation, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, located in Sioux City, Iowa, has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in production. This is the first award of this kind to be made for the manufacture of dynamotors for airplane and tank use. Zenith received its Army-Navy "E" award last December.

"The Directors declared a dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share, payable April 30, 1943, to shareholders of record as of the close of business April 15, 1943."

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BEECHAM DENIED STAY IN COLUMBIA RECORD SUIT

Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe denied Saturday a motion by Sir Thomas Beecham, British orchestra conductor, for a preliminary injunction against the Columbia Recording Corporation in New York, to stop the manufacture and sale of certain recordings he considers defective.

Sir Thomas in his suit against the corporation asks for $600,000 damages. He wants to halt the distribution of records he made in June, 1942, of Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio Italien", Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony", Sibelius's Seventh Symphony and "Le Coq d'Or", by Rimsky-Korsakoff. Sir Thomas complained he was not permitted to make re-recordings and that the sale of the records would lead the publice to believe "I had lowered my standards".

Goddard Lieberson, in charge of the classical music department of Columbia Records, denied that Sir Thomas had any right under an agreement to reject the recordings. He set forth in an affidavit that the "Capriccio Italien" record had been favorably received and had, in fact, enhanced the conductor's reputation.

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SAYS U.S. DOESN'T WANT TO CONTROL COMMUNICATIONS

In a letter to Life Magazine, James L. Fly, Chairman of Federal Communications Commission wrote:

"In your story 'Washington Fights' (LIFE, Feb. 22), you state among other things: 'Fly . . . hopes eventually to establish Government control of all communications. Cox opposes such control . . .'

"The records of the Commission, the records of various hearings before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and various public speeches of mine furnish you abundant evidence of my constant aim and my consistent endeavor to maintain the operation and control of all communications in the hands of private industry.

"By and large, the controlling evidence as to fact or plan is that during World War I, the Government operated and controlled the entire national telephone and telegraph systems; today every effort is made to keep these entirely in private operation and private control."

To which Life replied:

"Thanks to FCC Chairman Fly for helping clarify one of Washington's more puzzling issues."

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TRADE NOTES

The BLUE Network devoted 107 hours and 52 minutes to the war effort in February, 1943. Of the total amount of time, 82 hours and 42 minutes was sustaining, contributed by the BLUE, and 25 hours and 10 minutes, commercial contributed by the BLUE's sponsors. The total amount in February, 1942, was 29 hours.

Radio listener licenses have now reached a total of 367,011 in New Zealand, according to official data. This is an increase of 13,916 over the past year and represents 9 radio-equipped homes out of every 10.

A Gallup poll credits the American public with being about evenly divided on the question of remaining on war time. The results were: Favor remaining onWar Time 44%; Favor return to Standard Time 42%; No opinion, 14%.

NBC network time allotted to war effort programs in January reached a new high with a total of 96 hours, 16 minutes, compared to 91 hours in December. These programs consisted of 536 brief announcements and 220 broadcasts of 15-minutes duration and longer.

Crosley Corp. earned $1,931,659 after all charges in 1942, against $1,493,134 in 1941. Provision for income and excess profits levies amounted to $4,274,597 against $825,000 in 1941.

Plans for the establishment of a radio manufacturing industry in Brazil are to be studied by a recently appointed special commission, the foreign press states. Production of all types of radio-communication instruments and apparatus will be considered.

How short-waved news programs, music and the sound of a jackpot being hit in a slot machine helped bolster the morale of U.S. Marines on Guadalcanal was told by a Marine hero, Sergeant Carl T. Hickman of Santa Barbara, Calif. Two portable short-wave receivers, tuned to KGEI, General Electric's international broadcasting station in San Francisco, provided the only entertainment for the Marines in the steaming jungle, Sergena Hickman reported, after their capture of Henderson Field. KGEI, he said, was the only American station received.

Stewart-Warner Corporation and Subsidiaries - For 1943: Net profit, after $19,400,000 Federal income and excess profits taxes, and $2,000,000 provision for post-war plant rehabilitation and contingencies, was $1,590,454, equal to $1.25 each on 1,272,920 shares of common stock. Net profit for 1941 was $1,656,680, or $1.30 a share, after $4,586,156 tax charges. Gross sales were $88,913,625 last year, compared with $53,933,908 in 1941.

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WICKETT CHOSEN BY WJSV AS NEW PROGRAM CHIEF

Martin D. Wickett, radio writer, producer and musical arranger, has been appointed Program Director of Station WJSV, Carl J. Burkland, General Manager of the CBS Washington outlet, has announced.

Mr. Wickett is well acquainted here through his work in special research conducted for the National Association of Broadcasters several years ago, when he was a member of the NAB staff as Musical Director of the Bureau of Copyrights.

He has written many radio shows, among them "Hobby Lobby" and "Mr. District Attorney".

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CHARGES MILLION SPENT ON RADIO PROGRAM TO BOOST WIFE

The Board of Directors of the Celanese Corporation of America was charge in New York last week, in a stockholder's action, with spending more than one million dollars to further the career of Jean Tennyson, radio singer, described as the wife of the corporation's President, Camille Dreyfus.

The action, the Associated Press reports, was filed in Supreme Court by Seymour Bayer. It sought recovery of $1,350,000 from the Directors of the corporation, which manufactures yarns and fabrics.

Mr. Bayer charged that, despite the fact the corporation's production was curtailed, and that it was unable to fill the demand from its products, the Directors embarked on an advertising program costing more than one million dollars for 1942, in sponsoring a weekly half-hour radio musical over Station WABC and a network of 116 stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The featured singer, the complaint stated, was Miss Tennyson, the wife of Dreyfus, and it charged the program "was designed to further, foster and subsidize the career, fortunes and popularity of said Jean Tennyson."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1513

NEW METHOD TO PRICE RADIOS; STEATITE FOR SET MAKERS

To provide a precise method of determining maximum prices on radios and phonographs assembled by retailers and distributors the Office of Price Administration will issue shortly a new regulation controlling the price ceilings for such sets.

At the same time radio manufacturers who used plastic and glass as a substitute for steatite in the manufacture of insulators were told that they could again use steatite.

The price ceiling announcement read:

"Coming under the new regulation will be scattered number of radio distributors, retailers and brokers who, since the Summer of 1942, have become assemblers of household phonograph and radio receiving sets. By comparison with full fledged manufacturing procedures, their operations are relatively simple, consisting of the mounting of a fully-assembled chassis with a speaker, and frequently with a phonograph pick-up mechanism into a finished cabinet.

"Specifically excluded from the new regulation will be regular manufacturers of radios. They will continue under Revised Price Schedule No. 83 (Radio Receivers and Phonographs). Manufacturers are practically removed from production of such sets, by Limitation Orders L-44A and L-183 issued by the War Production Board. However, these WPB orders do not prevent placing a chassis manufactured in accordance with the terms of the orders, into a cabinet.

"Meetings will be held by OPA with representative distributors, retailers and assemblers of radios and phonographs in New York on Thursday (March 18) and in Chicago on Friday (March 19) for the purpose of outlining the provisions of the proposed regulation and inviting discussion of them.

"At the present time wholesale and retail prices of radios and phonographs are controlled by the General Maximum Price Regulation. OPA points out that it is a violation of this price regulation for assemblers of radios to make sales unless a maximum price has been specifically authorized by the Office of Price Administration under Section 3(b) of the General Maximum Price Regulation in all cases except where the assembled radio is actually similar to a model sold during March, 1942."

That manufacturers can now use steatite followed a meeting of the Steatite Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee, sponsored by the Radio Division, WPB, at which this statement was given out:

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"Manufacturers said that plastics will become increasingly hard to obtain in the next several months. Steatite is superior to substitutes in insulating the high frequency electric currents with which radio equipment is charged, it was asserted.

"Last year, it was said, producers' backlogs averaged from nine to ten months. The expansion of facilities and the reduction in demand induced by the use of substitutes has cut backlogs to an average of about two months. It was said that orders remain below output notwithstanding the fact that production is only 75 percent of capacity.

"When the expansion program started, the rate of production was about $1,000,000 (million) annually, in comparison with requirements of about $25,000,000 (million)."

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FCC DOESN'T ENCOURAGE STATION WAR SUSPENSIONS

The Federal Communications Commission at its meeting last week rejected a proposal that standard broadcast stations be permitted to cease operation for the duration of the war and retain their licenses. While making no change of its existing general policy permitting temporary suspensions to enable stations to meet and overcome current emergencies, the Commission expressed the belief that the door should not be opened for any general suspension of radio broadcast operations during the war period.

In announcing the decision, James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Commission, drew attention to the fact that the adoption of a policy permitting suspension generally would probably result in the elimination of radio broadcasting in many areas where the need for public service is the greatest. He pointed out that the indefinite suspension of broadcast operations might jeopardize this country's interest in the radio frequencies as provided in the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement. Mr. Fly also said that various steps have already been taken to alleviate the difficulties of the smaller stations. For example, it is provided that stations may operate as little as six hours per day.

While the Commission declined to give the broadcasters who may be forced to suspend, any preferred claims to use of the frequencies after the war, it was observed that broadcasters who have rendered an effective public service in the past and were forced to close down because of circumstances beyond their control would have certain natural advantages over other applicants at a later time when operations may become feasible. It was pointed out that presumably the business organizations and the broadcasting properties would remain intact even though actual operations are suspended. This would enable the owners of the stations to move promptly to ask for the assignment of frequencies and the resumption of operations at the end of the war.

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It was also pointed out that the Commission will continue its policy of permitting temporary suspensions for short periods in order to alleviate emergency conditions. In other words, the operator may ask for a temporary suspension when he can show the necessity of closing down for a brief spell. He would be required to present a feasible plan for the alleviation of the difficulties and the return of the station to the air at an early date. The policy approved by the Commission follows:

> "Insofar as relief may be needed by standard broadcast station licensees from difficulties of operation incident to the war, no general policy will be adopted, but the Commission will continue to consider on an individual basis requests for permission to temporarily suspend operations for short periods while efforts are being made to work out a means of resuming operations on a permanent basis."

Applications of the Astoria Broadcasting Company (KAST), Astoria, Oregon, and of The Petersburg Newspaper Corporation (WPID), Petersburg, Virginia, for authority to suspend operations for the duration of the war were denied.

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SERVICING STILL SHOT IN CAPITAL

Reports reaching the War Production Board were that the servicing of civilian sets was in bad shape in the Washington, D.C. area despite the recent easing up on replacements. Nevertheless, while most radio service men complained that the radio repair business was pretty badly shot, at least one member declared that it was far from collapse. Conditions in the Capital were taken to indicate a similar situation throughout the country.

A survey made by the Washington Star revealed that over-the-counter sales of tubes and other repair parts has long since been discontinued, and a great many shops are confining calls to their own general neighborhoods to conserve equipment. A WPB promise to permit release of some supplies for civilian radios has aroused hope the business will resume some semblance of normalcy within the next month.

J. S. Bartlett, Managing Director of the Electric Institute, said the inability to obtain tubes and certain parts was hampering repair service tremendously. He said the WPB reported the difficulty has been straightened out and that manufacture of necessary parts was to have begun a month ago.

The combination of a scarcity of parts and loss of manpower will close at least 25 percent of the repair shops before the year's end, Mr. Bartlett predicted. He deplored the fact that present circumstances were driving trained personnel from a field where they are vitally needed.

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[illegible] for [illegible]
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[illegible] the station to the air at [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] follows:

"Transfer of radio may be secured by stations [illegible] of [illegible] licensees from airplanes or operation [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible], no general policy will be adopted, but [illegible] [illegible] will continue to operate on an individual [illegible] [illegible] permission to temporarily suspend [illegible] [illegible] where [illegible] will. [illegible] are being made to [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] broadcasting stations on a permanent basis."

Applications of the Atlantic Broadcasting [illegible], [illegible], Oregon, and of the Tacoma Broadcasting [illegible], [illegible], Virginia, for authority to suspend [illegible] [illegible] of the air were denied.

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SERVICING STILL SHORT IN MAGNITUDE

[illegible] receiving the War Production Board's new list [illegible] [illegible] of civilian sets in use during the "freezing" [illegible] [illegible] the record reading as on December, [illegible] [illegible] it is to be expected that the radio repair [illegible] [illegible] greatly busy now, at least one member believes that [illegible] the time collapse. Conditions in the field of wire [illegible] [illegible] a similar situation throughout the country.

A survey made by the Washington Star revealed that [illegible] [illegible] policy of tubes and other repair parts has long been [illegible] [illegible], and a great many sets are operating [illegible] [illegible] general neighborhood is comparative quietness. A [illegible] [illegible] permit taking of some supplies for civilian radios [illegible] [illegible] the business will assume some semblance of normalcy [illegible] the next month.

A. G. Hartshorn, Managing Director of the Electric Industries, [illegible] the inability to obtain tubes and certain parts [illegible] [illegible] producing receivers internationally. He said the WPB [illegible] [illegible] availability has been straightened out and that manufacture [illegible] [illegible] period was to have begun a month ago.

The combination of a scarcity of parts and loss of [illegible] [illegible] will close at least 25 percent of the radio stores during the [illegible] year, Dr. Hartshorn predicted. He believes the last [illegible] [illegible] interchangeable [illegible] parts, limited exclusively from a [illegible] [illegible] they are virtually needed.

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J. C. Kennedy, of Washington, said his shop had found it necessary to turn down as many as 200 repair calls in a single day because of the lack of tubes as well as insufficient manpower. Wire, he added, was virtually unobtainable because of its high priority and that solder currently on the market was of an inferior grade and highly unsatisfactory.

Clarence A. Leppert reported his shop well stocked with tubes and other equipment because of foresight in purchasing orders placed "months and months ago". Manpower is his biggest headache.

Mr. Barton said dealers were "wise on some things and not on others", pointing out a variety of deficiencies in shops. All, however, found tubes the biggest problem.

Charles E. Junk believed dealers could survive on the current day-to-day purchasing plan presently in operation. Old parts must be turned in before new stock will be released. That puts all dealers on equal footing and prevents dealers with more capital from buying up supplies in quantities that would drain the market.

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MANY SEEK FM AND TELEVISION REINSTATEMENT

Numerous requests are being received for the reinestatement of high frequency and television applications in accordance with the Federal Communications Commission's policy recently decided upon to keep them on file for consideration after the war.

Those requesting FM reinstatements recently were WJJD,Inc., Chicago, Ill, W47C, modification of construction permit for new High Frequency station for extension of completion date; W63SY, Central New York Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., application for reinstatement of construction permit which was canceled at applicant's request; The Sun Company of San Bernardino, Calif., San Bernardino, Calif., construction permit for new High Frequency broadcast station 44,100 kc., coverage 17101 square miles; The Radio Voice of New Hampshire, Inc., Manchester, N. H., construction permit for new High Frequency broadcast station 43,500 kc., coverage 31,630 square miles; Piedmont Publishing Co., Winston-Salem, N.C., construction permit for new High Frequency broadcast station for 46,700 kc., coverage 4,600 square miles.

Also, WBNX,Broadcasting Co., New York, N. Y., construction permit for new High Frequency broadcast station 48,400 kc.; Greater New York Broadcasting Corp., New York, N. Y., construction permit for new High Frequency broadcast station, 48,700 kc.; WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit, Mich., modification of construction permit for extension of completion date; Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Company, Louisville, Ky., construction permit for new High Frequency broadcast station 45,700 kc.,13200 square miles; News Syndicate Co., Inc., New York, N.Y., construction permit for new

[illegible] J. Kenney, of Washington, said his company would be willing to turn over as many as 200 radio sets in a single day to users of the Jack of Hearts as well as installation manuals. This, he added, was virtually unobtainable because of its size, primarily the fact rather currently on the market was often not free from [illegible] interference.

Clarence A. Boonton reported his audio well stocked with tubes and other equipment because of formerly in production, stocks [illegible] "Quality and Service a[illegible]." Kenney is his partner [illegible].

Mr. Barton said dealers who "take on some tubes and not others", noticing only a variation of [illegible] in sales, "kill themselves. Some tubes the trade wanted.

Charles E. Lane believed dealers could carry on the [illegible] [illegible] programs also generally in operation. [illegible] [illegible] before new [illegible] will be released. [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] dealers with [illegible] [illegible] in quantity [illegible] [illegible].

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LAST SEAR TO ADD TELEVISION EXPERIMENT

Seventeen requests are being received for the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] in radio and television facilities in accordance [illegible] the Federal Communications Commission's policy recently [illegible] [illegible] on file for consideration after [illegible].

[illegible] Chicago, Ill. (WAIT), modification of construction [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] for extension of construction [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] New York City, Long Island City, N. Y., application for [illegible] [illegible] of construction permit [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

High Frequency broadcast station 47,900 kc., 8500 square miles; Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., construction permit for new High Frequency broadcast station 48,700 kc., coverage 8600 square miles; Ashland Broadcasting Co., Ashland, Ky. construction permit for new High Frequency broadcast station for 46,100 kc.; W65H, WDRC, Inc., Hartford, Conn., T-Meriden, Conn., modification of construction permit for change in frequency from 46,500 kc. to 43,500 kc., coverage to 13,944 sq. miles, change antenna system and increase power of transmitter.

Also, station renewals for FM renewals from W55M, The Journal Co. (The Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.); W53H, The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp., Hartford, Conn., and W53PH, WFIL Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Those who have asked to renew their television applications are KSEE, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., modification of construction permit for new Commercial Television Broadcast station make changes in equipment move and extend commencement and completion dates; Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc. construction permit for new commercial Television Broadcast station for operation on Channel #6, 96,000-102,000 kc., ESR 1246, Aural 2 KW Visual 4 KW.

Applications Granted by FCC: W47A, Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y., granted license to cover FM construction permit as modified, in part, for new station; WIBG, Seaboard Radio Broadcasting Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., granted modification of construction permit to increase power, hours of operation, etc. for extension of completion date to 6/9/43; KPQ, Wescoast Broadcasting Co., Wenatchee, Wash., granted modification of construction permit authorizing new transmitter, increase in power, etc., for extension of completion date to 6/25/43; W6XYZ, Television Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., granted modification of construction permit for new experimental television broadcast station for extension of completion date to Sept. 15, 1943; W69C, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill., granted extension of special temporary authority to operate FM station W67C commercially on 46,700 kc., power 10 KW, special emission for frequency modulation, using temporary antenna with transmitter located at 1 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, for a period beginning March 18 and ending May 16, pending action on application for license to cover construction permit.

Station KTHS, Radio Broadcasting, Inc., Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas, has applied for a construction permit to increase power from 5 kilowatts night, 10 kilowatts day to 50 kilowatts day and night, change hours of operation from shares equally with KRLD to unlimited, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, move transmitter to near Wrightsville, Ark., and move studio to Little Rock, Arkansas (1090 kc).

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BWC CLAMPS DOWN ON INTERNATIONAL RADIOPHONE CALLS

Restrictions on international radiotelephone calls were ordered by the Board of War Communications as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Board of War Communications has determined that the national security and defense and the successful conduct of the war demand the termination of certain international radiotelephone communications;

"Now, Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in the Board by Executive Order No. 8964, dated December 10, 1941, Order No. 19, dated September 30, 1942, is hereby amended (Order No. 19-A) to read as follows:

"It is hereby ordered as follows:

"From and after the date hereof,

"(1) Non-governmental business radiotelephone calls between the United States and Great Britain shall be permitted subject to the prior approval thereof from the Office of Censorship. No personal radiotelephone calls shall be permitted between the United States and Great Britain.

"(2) No non-governmental business or personal radiotelephone call shall be made to or from any foreign point outside of the Western Hemisphere other than Great Britain or to or from the Bahama Islands or Jamaica unless such call is made in the interest of the United States or the United Nations and unless an agency of the United States Government sponsors such call and obtains prior approval therefor from the Office of Censorship; Provided, However, that this provision shall not apply to American press calls or radio broadcast programs, or to such other press calls and radio programs as may be specifically approved by the Office of Censorship.

"(3) No calls of any nature, over the radiotelephone circuits under the jurisdiction of the United States, no matter where such calls may originate, unless sponsored and approved as provided in paragraph (2), shall be permitted to, from, or on behalf of, the following thirteen countries: Egype, Finland, France, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

"(4) Personal calls other than those prohibited in the foregoing paragraphs may be completed between two points in the Western Hemisphere.

"Subject to such further order as the Board may deem appropriate.

"Nothing herein shall apply to existing regulations governing the use of cable, telegraph, or radiotelegraph communications."

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[illegible] ON THE [illegible] RADIO/TELEVISION [illegible]

[illegible] on their telecast [illegible] [illegible] by the Board of [illegible] as follows:

"[illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SENATOR CLARK PATIENTLY WAITS FOR PETRILLO

That James C. Petrillo had declared that the recording and transcription industry must make the next move to settle its seven-month fight with the American Federation of Musicians and that the long looked for Chicago meeting was all hearsay as far as Senator Clark (D.), of Idaho, who heads the Petrillo investigation committee in the Senate, was concerned.

"I haven't heard a word officially about it", Senator Clark said Thursday. "I am just waiting."

In a letter to the industry Mr. Petrillo, following the Chicago meeting, asserted that the suggestion, "particularly in view of your failure to make a single constructive suggestion towards a settlement of this dispute, is as arbitrary as it is audacious * * *"

He said the Board concluded that his proposal that the union be paid a cash fee for every record made for public purpose was not considered "in good faith" by the industry's representatives.

"In short", the Petrillo letter continued, "you have failed to measure up to the test of good faith in collective bargaining which requires submission of counterproposals.

"There is nothing further we can present until you are prepared to submit in good faith constructive proposals for the solution of this tragic problem."

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GAMMONS APPOINTS WASHINGTON ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Earl H. Gammons, Director of Columbia's Washington station, has announced the appointment of Kenneth L. Yourd, as Assistant Director of the CBS Washington office.

Mr. Yourd, who has been a member of the Washington staff of WJSV in the capacity of legal counsel since June, 1941, takes over his administrative duties immediately. Because og governmental utilization of radio in the war effort and the increased operating problems at the present time, Mr. Yourd has been chosen to assist in the supervision of over-all operations in Washington, affecting not only WJSV but also the nation-wide network service of CBS, the handling of operating problems with various Federal agencies, and the representation of CBS in the numerous conferences called by the governmental agencies concerned with the wartime uses of broadcasting.

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SEEKS TO CHANGE PATENT LAW WARNS FOR PETRILLO

Mr. Adams J. Petrillo and endorsed that the [illegible] [illegible] Transportation Industry must face the next move to notify the [illegible] in Congress with the American Federation of Musicians [illegible] Long Lobbyist for Chicago meeting was all honorary [illegible] Senator Stern (D.), of Idaho, who heads the Petrillo Investigation committee in the Senate, was not invited.

"I always's heard a [illegible] [illegible] in Washington," "I am just [illegible]."

In a letter to the honorary Mr. Petrillo, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] assertion that the suggestion, "particularly in [illegible] your failure to make a simple constructive suggestion towards [illegible] of this dispute, is as arbitrary as it is [illegible] * * *

In spite the Senate committee, the [illegible] proposed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for a royalty record [illegible] for public purpose [illegible] considered "in good faith" by the [illegible] [illegible].

"In short", the Petrillo letter continued, "even have failed [illegible] to the test of good faith in collective bargaining [illegible] application of courts impossible.

"We are in nothing further we can present until you are [illegible] result in good faith constructive proposals [illegible] of this [illegible] problem."

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SAYS NEGRO'S "SEMI-FEUDAL ASSISTANT" STRIKING

Said [illegible] Johnson, Director of Johnson [illegible] Negro [illegible] [illegible] the appointment of Robert L. Vann, as Assistant [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Vann, who has been a member of the Washington [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ENGLAND TAKES IT WITHOUT GROUSING, SAYS FRANK C. PAGE

An account such as only a war can inspire is a brochure "I Have Just Returned From England", written by Frank C. Page, Vice-President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. Mr. Page is particularly qualified to appraise the situation because as a son of our former Ambassador to Great Britain, Walter H. Page, during the first World War, he has not only a long and intimate acquaintance with the people there but has had exceptional opportunities upon which to base his present observations.

Mr. Page wrote his impressions purely for private distribution but he has very kindly permitted reprinting them here, in part, as follows:

"No one has yet told a true picture of England to me, nor have I seen one in the Press. It's so much better in people and so much worse in surface appearance than anyone I know in the U. S. realizes. First the people - they stand out and stand up and go on about their jobs, and it is an inspiring show. Second about things - I guess you have to see 'em before you can really understand. There is no going out in the morning and buying what you want. There are ration cards for everything from handkerchiefs to overcoats, from soup to nuts. Not a shortage that makes you uncomfortable; enough food, enough clothing, but no extras - repeat no extras. So the streets and shops are not crowded with shoppers as of yore and many, many stores are closed for the duration and 'leasehold for sale' or 'to be let' signs are omnipresent on the retail shopping streets. For instance, on Bond Street about one out of every three shops is open on a curtailed basis. Most of their windows are boarded up or screened except for a small section of show window. Most of the Burlington Arcade is closed. Most of the larger department stores on Oxford Street and down around Piccadilly are open. There are occasional empty spots due to the 'blitz'. In other words, the retail business over and above necessities, is definitely down, but curiously enough, while it is obvious, it does not seem to worry anyone; it's part of the war effort and is taken as a matter of course, and I have a sneaking feeling that much of the old retail bunk which was crammed down our throats by high-pressure selling and optimistic advertising are not coming back, and that may be a blessing. But the most interesting part to me is that it is taken in its stride by the people. I wonder if we will when it comes to America.

"While London on the surface has changed a great deal, when you see the people there doesn't seem to be any great change. They are certainly well enough fed, not particularly well clothed, enough but a little frayed, decidedly cheerful in a British way, going on about their war business, taking the regulations as a necessity without grousing, cracking their British jokes, a little too tolerant of the enemy but he is a definitely dangerous animal to them, not an unpleasant distant idea that he is here in the United States.

"The vast majority of private houses are closed. I feel sure that this is because of the cost of maintaining them rather than the

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'blitz'. Nearly everyone lives in 'flats' or apartments and they are hard to find in London. If one is going to live on one's income, from the financial aspect one has to curtail to a minimum and that's further curtailed by the rationing. Coal is also rationed. There are no servants to be had and most of the people of every class are doing their own work. The well-to-do have curtailed just as much as anyone. One eminent baronet has closed up the whole front end of his pleasant house out in Surrey. His wife does the marketing and cooking; his daughter is engaged in war work; and he, himself, is attending to his own business and working on various government committees. They live in the kitchen and servants' dining hall and sleep in the two rooms above the kitchen.

"There is a definite change towards the Americans over the last war. The American is certainly welcome and the British are doing everything they can to make him comfortable and show him every form of hospitality and consideration. They regret their inability to entertain the American soldiers and their friends primarily on account of food rationing. Many Britishers spoke to me about it with sincere regret.

"It is perfectly evident that the Allies will win the war in the end. My impression is that Churchill rides on the top of the wave and that criticism of him or his administration is very mild compared with what you hear towards our Administration at home, and that he has the full and complete support of the British public. Everyone is working and takes it for granted that they should work - men, women and children. The social lines seem to be down a great deal, although the fellow with a title still gets the hereditary kudos which the British have always given him. But his daughter and son are doing the same job as everybody else and he is himself. They have ironed out many more of the war production and social organization problems than we have, and one has the feeling that they are extremely efficient in their pedantic way. They are not in any way chastened but they are frankly conscious of the most serious job that they have ever faced. They are going about it today with less bungling than they did after three years in the last war.

"You can go to many parts of London and not see much of the results of bombing. You go to other parts and even after places have been cleaned up you get an almost terrifying impression of how devastating bombing can be. St. Paul's Cathedral, undamaged, stands out like a pyramid in the midst of a desert of flattened buildings. On three sides every vestige of buildings has gone from one to three blocks away and only the foundations and cellars remain. On the other side the fronts of the famous Christopher Wrenn Dean's house and Parish houses stand with the back end of them blown completely out. As you go further into the East End of the city it is even worse. That all happened over a year ago. The walls of buildings still standing are shored up, the debris has been cleared away, the streets have all been repaved, many of the cellars have been converted into reservoirs filled with 'static water' for emergency fire purposes, and - life goes on as before.

"The taxi cabs and busses are 90% of the passenger traffic on the streets. The balance are business or government cars. There is no private driving whatsoever. There seem to be plenty of taxis except in a rain storm or at night. The taxi driver has three gallons a day which, with a London taxi, gives him about eight hours of travel.

"London closes up about eleven o'clock at night, although people still stay around the hotels up to midnight, and the dancing goes on in various of the restaurants after that time. Actually there is just about nothing to do in London after you finish dinner. There are a lot of small restaurants where the food is a little better than in the hotels. If you order ahead of time you may be able to get a steak. The theatres and movie houses are going strong and are full. The theatres start at about six-thirty and are out in time for supper before the eleven o'clock closing."

(To be concluded in an early issue)

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OWI CHIEF CRACKS BACK AT CONGRESSIONAL CRITICS

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, obviously struck back at his Republican critics on the Hill, Senator Taft, of Ohio, and Representative Taber of New York, when he issued this memo to his staff:

"Lately this office, although its staff and leadership include people of diverse political opinion, has been accused of partisan political activity. For this accusation no evidence has adduced except one article in one issue of one pariodical (the magazine Victory), intended for distribution only to foreign peoples.

"However such attacks may be expected to continue until the election of 1944. It is the duty of all staff members to continue so to conduct themselves that there shall never be any basis for such criticisms, in the judgment of fair and intelligent observers. OWI can no more be concerned with politics than can the Army or the Navy.

"Our sole function is to contribute to the winning of the war. We must take care that the utility of this office as an instrument to that end is not impaired by any action of ours, whatever injury to it may be attempted by others."

Mr. Davis told his press conference he had invited Senator Taft by letter to point out any propaganda in his radio talk and "so far I have not received any reply".

To a reporter's question whether he intended to give a showing of OWI films as a reply to Mr. Taber's accusations, he replied: "We are not going to try to complete with the circus."

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PAUL WHITEMAN NAMED DIRECTOR OF MUSIC FOR BLUE

Paul Whiteman, dean of modern American music, Wednesday was named Director of Music for the Blue Network Company by Mark Woods, Blue Network President.

Following a conference with Mr. Woods and Phillips Carlin, Vice-President in Charge of Programs of the Blue, Mr. Whiteman left for the West Coast where, for the next three months, he will make his headquarters at the Blue Network studios in Hollywood. While on the coast, Mr. Whiteman will conduct five concerts with the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra and will also complete his current engagement on the Burns and Allen show on the Columbia Broadcasting System.

On his return from the West Coast in June, Mr. Whiteman will make his headquarters at the Blue Network offices in Radio City. He will be in charge of all musical programs presented by the network, acting in a supervisory capacity, planning musical programs and cooperating in the production of new programs which will be submitted to potential commercial sponsors. In addition to his duties as Director of Music for the Blue, Mr. Whiteman will continue, from time to time, to make personal appearances. He will also be available for consultation concerning the musical portions of programs now being broadcast over the network by commercial sponsors.

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TRADE NOTES

A $100,000 war-bond pledge won for G. A. Richards, President of Station WJR, Detroit outlet of Columbia network, a coveted memento, a water-soaked airline pass, carried by Eddie Rickenbacker on his historic Pacific mission, three weeks of which were spent on a rubber raft in open sea.

A specific postwar purchase plan under which a down payment made during the war would give a buyer priority on delivery after hostilities end was announced this week by the Radio Corporation of America. Sound and other equipment for theaters, manufacture of which has been halted, would be available under the plan.

Walter Toscanini, a son of Arturo Toscanini, formerly with the RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J., has joined the Music Division of the National Broadcasting Company. He is a native of Turin. In 1938, after being ousted from his Italian book publishing business because of his firm stand against Fascism, he came to this country and applied for American citizenship.

Martin Agronsky, famed war correspondent and battlefront broadcaster, has joined the BLUE Network's staff of Washington commentators, it was announced this week by G. W. Johnstone, Director of News and Special Features.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1514

March 23, 1943.

BLASTS OWI URGING IT QUIT RADIO PROGRAM BUSINESS

Becoming more and more numerous, one of the worst attacks on Elmer Davis and the Office of War Information was launched by Representative Ditter (R), of Pennsylvania, who called Mr. Davis and his associates "starry-eyed zealots wasting money by the millions" and especially blasted their radio program making efforts saying that this should be taken away from them entirely and put into more competent hands.

Mr. Ditter's charges were all the more significant due to the fact that he is a member of the House Appropriations Committee where Mr. Davis will soon have to go to get his annual budget considered. Also it comes on the heels of charges by Representative Taber (R), of New York, another committee member, of OWI's publications, which he called fourth-term propaganda for President Roosevelt, and by Senator Taft (R), Ohio, of what he called "Commandeering" of radio stations by Elmer Davis, OWI Director. Mr. Davis denied that he commandeered any radio time or engaged in political propaganda.

"Enough evidence has already been uncovered by the press and by Congress to show that the Office of War Information is running wild with its millions of dollars supposedly appropriated to tell the people of America and people abroad facts about the war," Representative Ditter stated.

"The whole effort apparently has drifted now from facts to propaganda with thousands of starry-eyed zealots out to sell their particular pot-of-gold to a bewildered people. My information from the newspaper field, from radio, motion pictures, and magazines is that, with a few scattered exceptions, finding men of experience - men who had previously established reputations as publicists or producers - in OWI is like finding Eskimos in Tunisia.

"I shall propose to Congress that OWI become only a coordinating agency and that it go out of the field of producing radio programs, movies, and magazines, and leave that to those who know how. OWI has no more use for hundreds of script writers and inept dramatists than the White House has for a blacksmith shop to make tanks.

"Also Congress should specifically prohibit the Government from soliciting advertising for magazines or producing radio programs at Government expense for commercial sponsorship. We have established media in these fields which the people trust.

"To create confidence, and to get a better job done, let OWI ask the organized groups - the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, representing the daily press; the National Association of Broadcasters, the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, the National Editorial Association, representing the weekly press, and the National Publishers' Association, representing magazines, to draft outstanding committees of top executives to cooperate with the Government and direct the information program.

"With such committees, Mr. Elmer Davis will then have only to inform them of a particular subject needing attention - point rationing or bond sales, for instance - and they have the facilities for reaching the people. I have no doubt of their full cooperation both in giving their time and money."

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OPA WARNS ON RADIO TUBE SERVICE RACKET

Any store or repair shop which refuses to sell tubes except to a customer who brings in his radio and pays a service charge is violating the General Maximum Price Regulation unless that practice was customary with the store or shop in March, 1942, the Office of Price Administration warned yesterday (Monday).

Instances have been brought to the attention of OPA where prospective buyers of radio tubes have been compelled to go to the expense and inconvenience of transporting radios to stores selling tubes and of paying a service charge in addition to the cost of the tube, because the stores would not sell the tubes otherwise.

Where stores or repair shops did not require this in March, 1942, the base period of the General Maximum Price Regulation which governs retail prices of radio tubes, the subsequent introduction of this service charge, and of the requirement that the customer bring the radio to the shop, is a violation of the regulation, OPA said.

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SENATOR WHEELER REPORTED BETTER

Inquiry at his office brought the reply that Senator Burton K. Wheeler, now in the Naval Hospital in Washington "is getting along nicely". No time was set, however, for his leaving the hospital.

Senator Wheeler was reported to be suffering from an ear infection and the results of a heavy head cold.

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WALB (COX) HEARING RESUMES IN ATLANTA APRIL 5

The hearings of Station WALB, owned by the Herald Publishing Company of Albany, Ga., for renewal of license, which were to have been resumed today (Tuesday) by the Federal Communications Commission have been adjourned to Monday, April 5th, when they will be held in the Federal Building in Atlanta at which time it is expected that sufficient evidence will be presented to complete the case.

It was from these hearings that charges arouse against Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, which resulted at the instigation of Mr. Cox of the House ordering an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission by a special committee headed by Cox which is expected to begin its work next month.

In connection with the Atlanta hearings, the FCC announced that it will not require the further attendance of C. D. Tounsley, of the Albany Herald, a previous witness, if convincing evidence is presented to the Examiner that Mr. Tounsley's attendance at the hearing would be seriously detrimental to his health.

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PARTIAL REPORT SHOWS 139 STATIONS OPERATING AT LOSS

According to Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, a partial report reveals that 139 small stations reported operating losses for 1942. Annual reports have been received from 722 commercial broadcast stations; 105 stations reported profits less than $2,500, and 478 stations reported profits in excess of $2,500.

"How many of those 139 stations might have been losing right along, or are newly licensed?" Chairman Fly was asked.

"Off hand, I don't know the answer, but I expect that has been analyzed", he replied. "Of course there are other questions underlying there that have to be looked at - the relationship of these stations which are losing money on the fringes - other questions are involved, of course.

"Did you ever make an estimate of the number of stations which you believe will require some additional financial aid during the year?"

"No, I have not made a formal estimate", Mr. Fly said, "but a rough assumption would be around 200. I chose a round figure for no specific reason. I had a hunch that if 200 stations got some additional advertising revenue that would leave the industry in pretty fair shape, but I want to emphasize that this simply is a very crude assumption."

About 180 small stations have yet to report.

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WAAF (WAX) TRAINING STARTS 8 IN ATLANTA AREA

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PARTIAL REPORT BUTTS ICE SHIPPING OPERATIONS AT LOSS

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FLY AND BROADCASTERS' ASSOCIATION KISS AND MAKE UP

After a coolness of almost two years following his bitter denunciation of the organization at the St. Louis Convention in May, 1941, James Lawrence Fly will address the War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters to be held in Chicago, April 26-29.

In his letter of acceptance to Neville Miller, President of the NAB, Chairman Fly stated:

"More than ever before it is essential that we have a sturdy broadcasting industry because of its important role in military and civilian morale. Both the Government and the individual broadcaster are determined that the broadcasting service shall be maintained unimpaired. I believe that this meeting will help us all in doing that job."

Mr. Fly expects to discuss manpower materials and wartime problems confronting station operators.

The row at St. Louis was caused by Chairman Fly, who the previous day had been allowed to have his say on the subject, not being permitted to reply to an attack on the FCC network monopoly regulations made by Mark Ethridge. Immediately after Mr. Ethridge spoke, Mr. Miller adjourned the meeting but when told that Mr. Fly had expected to be given a chance to reply, offered to call the members back. Chairman Fly, however, walked out in rage and later, applying a quotation of John Randolph, remarked that "the NAB is like a mackeral in the moonlight. It both shines and stinks." Mr. Miller and others made numerous attempts to heal the breach but it wasn't until Mr. Fly accepted the Chicago invitation this week that the reconciliation was finally effected.

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WOULD EXPEDITE TELEGRAPH MERGER

If Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission had his way, he would lose no time bringing about the Western Union-Postal merger. Discussing this, he said:

"I have the impression that progress is being made. As you know, the background and a lot of the spade work has been carried on and within the last week further inter-company conferences have taken place, and I think they are getting down pretty seriously to the dickering. Of course we all feel that that is the thing that must be done and must be done promptly. As a matter of fact, I have the feeling that it is to the best interests of everybody, including the companies, to get in and get that business done as soon as may be. However, I have no conjecture as to when the gap of differences between the negotiators will be closed."

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NEW TYPE OF U.S. MICROPHONE DESCRIBED

A microphone development is described and the fact is made known by Drew Pearson in his syndicated column that the Government is seeking new sources of quartz crystal.

"Army Signal Corps has developed a new type of radio microphone which may bring a permanent change in civilian radio practices", Mr. Pearson writes.

"The need for speaking by radio from one tank to another, while keeping the hands free, resulted in development of a 'throat microphone" which was attached to the man's throat, and picked up the tones of voice by vibration.

"Now comes a further development in the form of a 'lip microphone', which is attached lightly about the mouth, and is so close to the voice sound that it picks up this sound alone, without receiving the 'ambient' noises. In other words, the thunderous sound of a tank in operation is omitted entirely.

"The invention will have obvious uses for radio announcers in places of confusion, such as football games, and also it will be usable for studio actors, enabling them to move freely about the studio, in the course of a dramatic scene, instead of being anchored to a floor mike.

"Supplies of radio quartz crystals from Brazil are inadequate to meet tremendous war demands, and the Signal Corps is scratching for quartz in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma and Arkansas . . . Signal Corps officers have found that police car radios are not sturdy enough for use in tanks. Col. R. V. D. Corput sent a pair of General Electric officials for a tank ride, with a police radio, and after a mile of open road, the radio was shaken to pieces . . . . Life rafts are now being equipped with radio sending sets, so shipwreck survivors can broadcast an SOS. . . United States Army is now equipped with plows. They are towed behind a truck for use in wire laying, to establish communications in the field."

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Predicting that we will have television after the war, Winston Churchill last Sunday said:

"When the fetters of wartime are struck off and we turn free hands to the industrial tasks of peace, we may be astonished at the progress in efficiency we shall suddenly find displayed. I can only mention a few instances. The ceaseless improvements in wireless and the wonders of radio location applied to arts of peace will employ the radio industry."

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FCC QUERIES MC NUTT ON MANPOWER SITUATION

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, has passed along to Paul McNutt of the Manpower Commission a complaint that in a certain broadcasting station some of the local officials were taking the view that they might distinguish between stations, that is, that while conceding that radio broadcasting service was essential, or at least taking the pronouncements of policy on that subject, they still appeared to take the view that they should decide which stations were essential or whether more than one or more than two were essential.

"Their action in distinguishing between which station is essential and which is not is not involved in a statement to that effect? You were simply deducing to where they handle individual cases?" Mr. Fly was asked.

"Well, I think I can tell you more explicitly that it concerned a letter written by one of the local officials who took the view that essential classification of broadcast stations 'does not mean that every radio station is essential to the support of the war effort', the Chairman replied.

"Has your attention been called to a similar situation any place else, or is this just one incident?"

"I am inclined to think that this question has come up in one or two instances", Mr. Fly answered.

"Do you feel that, generally speaking, local draft boards have been pretty decent?" the FCC was asked.

"Yes", the Chairman replied, "I would conjecture that they have been pretty fair and decent about the whole business in general."

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DENIES PROTEST TO REQUEST RADIO TO USE ADS

Despite published reports that operators of several radio stations have written to Vincent Callahan, Director of Radio and Press for the Treasury War Savings Staff, allegedly protesting against his suggestion that they boost War Bond sales through newspaper advertising, Mr. Callahan said he has not received a single letter on the subject.

Mats were sent by Mr. Callahan's staff to each of the 870 standard broadcast stations, and it was urged that newspaper space be used to promote securities sales. The Government official said a great many stations use newspapers regularly and it was hoped that they might see fit to devote their space to the bond campaign on one or more ways.

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PROGRAM DIRECTORS' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET

The first meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters Program Directors' Executive Committee will be held in Washington at the NAB Headquarters on N Street, N.W., this week Wednesday and Thursday, March 24-25. The first day's program will be:

Wednesday - Morning Session - 10 A.M.
Statement of Purpose of Meeting - Neville Miller, Pres.,NAB
Work of Code Committee - Earl Glade, Chairman,NAB Code Committee
Work of Sales Managers Committee - Lewis H. Avery, Director, NAB Department of Broadcast Advertising
Report on BMI Program Directors' Meeting - Roy Harlow, BMI
Programs and Public Relations - Willard Egolf,Assistant to President,NAB

Luncheon - 1:00 P.M. - Guests: Program Managers of Washington member stations - Martin Wickett, WJSV; Jack Edmunds,WMAL; Carleton Smith, George Y. Wheeler, WRC; Norman Reed, WWDC

Afternoon Session - 2:30 P.M.
Recent Program Trends - Willard Egolf
Nature of Recent Complaints - Plug Uglies, etc.
What Can be Done to Help Program Directors: (a) Commercial Programs; (b) Sustaining Programs; (c) War Programs
Character of Information Needed
Value of Case Histories
Small Stations' Problems
Value of a Joint Meeting of Program Directors and Sales Managers Committee with Selected Group of Advertisers, Agencies and Station Representatives
Value of Column for Program Directors in NAB REPORTS
Value of Program Awards

Cocktail Party - 5:00 P.M. - NAB Headquarters
Guests: Trade Press; NAB Staff

Thursday - Morning Session - 10:00 A.M.
Plans of Program Directors for NAB War Conference April 27-29
Plans of Program Directors for future NAB District Meetings
Plans and Scope of Permanent Program Activities of NAB

Among the others expected to attend the meeting are William Adams, WCHS; J. Robert DeHaven, WTCN; Harold Fair, WHO; Robert L. Kennett, WHAS; Robert Landry, CBS; Clarence Menser, NBC; Herbert C. Rice, WGR; Ray Shannon, KQV; Tod Williams, WSPD.

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NEW TOPS CALL LETTERS FOR CBS CAPITAL STATION

Radio Station WJSV, the Columbia Broadcasting System's outlet in the Nation's Capital has received authorization from the Federal Communications Commission to change its call letters to WTOP, effective April 4, Carl J. Burkland, General Manager, announced last week.

The reason for this change, Mr. Burkland said, is to impress the station's identity more easily upon the minds of the thousands of new listeners who have come to Washington.

"It is an established fact", he said, "that call letters which spell a word are remembered by the listeners."

Surveys made over several years have indicated that the call letters, WJSV, have confused many listeners, particularly since they no longer have any association with a slogan or personnel of the station. WJSV was taken over in 1932 from the late James S. Vance, whose initials formed the call letters.

WTOP, also aids the listener through its association with the top of the dial, since the station is located at the high frequency end of the broadcast spectrum, operating on 1500 kilocycles, with 50,000 watts power. Convenience alone dictated the change requested of the Commission.

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MENCKEN APPRAISES FATHER COUGHLIN

In his latest book, "Heather Days", in a chapter, "Beaters of Breasts", discussing Bryan, Al Smith, and others, H. L. Mencken has this to say about Father Coughlin:

"Coughlin has a velvet voice, but like his great rival on the air, Roosevelt II, he is much less effective fact to face. For one thing he is totally lacking in dramatic gesture, for his long training at the mike taught him to stick firmly to one spot, lest the fans lose him in the midst of his howling. It is, of course impossible for an orator with passion in him to remain really immovable, so Coughlin has developed a habit of enforcing his points by revolving his backside. This saves him from going off the air, but is somewhat disconcerting, not to say indecent, in the presence of an audience.

"After the convention of his half-wits in Cleveland in 1936 a report was circulated that he was experimenting with a mike fixed to his shoulders by a stout framework, so that he could gesture normally without any risk of roaring futilely into space, but if he actually ever used it, I was not present, so cannot tell you about it."

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TRADE NOTES

NBC led in a newspaper poll last week when The Milwaukee Journal released the results of its 13th annual balloting by listeners. Of the 20 classifications, NBC stars and programs took 12 first places, CBS drew three, Mutual one, and four were unaffiliated with any network. In the principal classification, "Favorite Programs of All", NBC took 16 and CBS five of the 21 listed.

Decca Records reports salaries paid all officers and directors grossed $200,869 last year. Bing Crosby received $298,946 in royalties during the year and Tommy Dorsey, the jazz band director, $79,302.

Progress in the control of statistical report forms of Federal agencies was announced last week by Harold D. Smith, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who particularly cited ten agencies which have set up internal control units to improve the quality and coordination of their questionnaire forms. Internal statistical control units will be established by other Federal agencies, and in addition several agencies have informal arrangements for clearing all proposed forms within the agency before submission to the Bureau of the Budget.

"Transatlantic Call: People to People", and seven other CBS programs, are among those recently recommended by the Women's National Radio Committee through its "Radio Review" for this month listing "Important Programs in War Times".

An order to cease and desist from entering into or continuing any agreements or understandings to fix prices has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission against five manufacturers of unpatented electrical alloy resistance wire and their trade association, the Electrical Alloy Section of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th St., New York. The respondent manufacturers are Alloy Metal Wire Co., Inc., Prospect Park, Pa.; Hoskins Manufacturing Co., Detroit; Wilbur B. Driver Co., Newark, N.J.; C. O. Jelliff Manufacturing Corp., Southport, Conn.; and Driver-Harris Co., Harrison, N.J.

The Commission closed without prejudice its case against two of the respondents, William J. Donald, Managing Director of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, and George B. Cumming, Executive Secretary of the respondent Electrical Alloy Section. The Commission found that Donald is not the Managing Director of the respondent section, as alleged in the complaint, and that Cumming had no personal knowledge of certain correspondence exchanged by the respondent manufacturers and which related to their understandings with respect to prices, discounts and terms of sale.

Manufacturers of electric soldering irons, through their Industry Advisory Committee at a meeting in Washington last week presented to officials of the War Production Board their views on simplification and standardization of their products. It was brought out at the meeting that limitations on models and specifications are definitely in prospect.

According to C. E. Hooper Radio Reports, Campana's Mutual net series, "First Nighter" co-starring Barbara Luddy and Les Tremayne, goes credit for the largest gain in nationwide listening audience of any network show in the country. "First Nighter" gained 4.7 percent from the last published rating of 7.4 to now give it a national rating of 12.1.

On March 21st, Station WFMD, Frederick, Maryland, became a member of the Columbia Network. WFMD will be a special supplementary station to CBS's Basic Network.

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Co. earned $534,053, or $1.69 a share in 1942, against $470,973 or $1.54 a share in 1941. Profits were after all charges but subject to changes resulting from renegotiation proceedings, which will apply to 70 percent of 1942 billings.

Representatives of all religious denominations participating on WOR-Mutual's "Radio Chapel" and daily "Minute of Prayer" met at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Monday (March 22), to discuss how radio can help religion in time of war on both home and battle fronts. Present at the luncheon were representatives of the Federal Council of Churches, the Synagogue Council of America, the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York and the Christian Science Committee of Publications. Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual network presided as Chairman.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. - For 52 weeks ended Jan. 2, 1943: Net income was $4,123,698, after $4,350,000 income and excess profits taxes, net of $210,000 post-war refund. This was equal to $2.40 a share, comparing with $4,804,734, after $3,800,000 taxes and $220,000 special provision for contingencies, or $2.80 a share, for the preceding fifty-three-week fiscal year. Gross income from sale of facilities, talent, lines, records and other services was $62,211,573, against $59,456,305, and net receipts after discounts, commissions, returns and allowances were $44,662,363, against $42,378,991.

An invisible "raincoat" which can be formed on cloth, paper and many other materials by exposing them to chemical vapors from a new compound, thereby making them water-repellent, has been developed in General Electric's Research Laboratory at Schenectady, N.Y., by Dr. Winton I. Patnode. Called Dri-Film by the G.E. Electronics Department, which will market the new compound, one of its most important uses so far is the treatment of ceramic insulators for radio equipment being made for the armed forces of the United States. It is about nine times more effective than the wax used at present as a water repellent, and its results are permanent.

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WCFL TO BROADCAST SENATE POSTWAR PLANS

Senators sponsoring postwar plans accepted an invitation from the Chicago Federation of Labor to make four radio broadcasts for use on the Federation's station WCFL, in Chicago. Earlier, the Federation had offered its facilities and promised that if the Senators would make transcription records, the station would broadcast them to "millions of listeners" in the Midwest.

"Our support goes out to aid you", the invitation stated, "and defeat those who would not prepare after the last or before this war and who now propose to make this globe a sandpile for ostrich nations after this war has terminated."

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N.Y. GUILD THEATER TO BECOME WOR-MUTUAL THEATER

One of New York's finest playhouses - the Guild Theater, for two decades scene of many of the Theater Guild's greatest productions - has been leased to Station WOR, of the Mutual Broadcasting System, as a radio theater. In its new role, the famous house will be known as the WOR-Mutual Theater.

WOR is expected to take occupancy sometime in April. At the same time, it will vacate the New Amsterdam Theater Roof which has served as the WOR-Mutual Radio Playhouse for the past seven years. The new WOR-Mutual Theater will serve as the originating point for all major WOR and Mutual network broadcasts requiring audience facilities.

In announcing the leasing of the playhouse to WOR, Lawrence Langner, founder and administrative director of the Theater Guild, stated that this association with WOR might be expected to lead to further cooperation between the two organizations in the field of radio and drama.

It was pointed out by the Theater Guild that WOR will take over only the theater itself. The Theater Guild Building which houses the Guild administrative offices will, however, continue to function as Theater Guild headquarters.

The decision to lease the theater to WOR, it was explained, was due to the fact that it is too small to accommodate larger Guild productions or to satisfy many of the stars and playwrights who share in the gross receipts.

The Guild Theater, located on West 52nd St. between Eighth Avenue and Broadway, seats 950 persons - an ideal size for a radio theater. According to WOR engineers, the theater has excellent acoustics for broadcasting. The stage is large enough to accommodate a full-size symphony orchestra.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1515

March 26, 1943

RYAN RELAXES FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCAST REQUIREMENTS

The request of the Office of Censorship that the managements of domestic radio stations broadcasting in foreign tongues require English translations of such programs was dropped this week, it was announced by J. H. Ryan, Assistant Director in charge of the Broadcasting Division.

In a special notice to all stations broadcasting in languages other than English, Director Byron Price asked that suggestions in Section III of the Code of Wartime Practices for American Broadcasters (Edition of February 1) requesting English translations of foreign language script, be deleted.

"We have been studying foreign language broadcasting in the United States intensively for six months", Mr. Ryan said. "Our study has shown that the original factors which prompted us to suggest that English translations be required no longer exist.

"Our original purpose was to establish a format which would make more effective the voluntary efforts of managers of these media in censoring their own operations. In the early stage of this procedure, we felt there should be some check, in English, against the foreign version. The voluntary efforts of broadcasters, pursuing the suggestions of the Code, in staffing capable linguistic censors now makes possible a relaxation."

The notice emphasized that this deletion from the Code did not detract from the importance of other suggestions in the foreign language section, Mr. Ryan added.

He announced that Edward H. Bronson, Chief of the Foreign Language Section, left March 23rd to visit stations in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and southern California, where he will confer with foreign language broadcasters. Mr. Bronson completed a similar tour of New York stations last week. Representatives of the Office also will visit New England, midwestern States and northern California foreign language broadcasters soon.

The statement, the tenth made to American broadcasters by the Office of Censorship, said:

"In Section III (Foreign Language Broadcasts) of the Code of Wartime Practices for American Broadcasters (Edition of February 1, 1943), make following changes:

"Paragraph (b) Scrips, line four of paragraph, delete - 'with an English translation.'

"Paragraph (b) Scripts, line nine of paragraph, delete - 'with their translations.'

"Paragraph (c) Submission of Scripts, line three of paragraph, delete - 'When such requests are received, it is understood that the scripts in the original language, as well as English translations thereof, will be submitted.'

"This means that the Office of Censorship no longer deems it necessary in the interest of security for management of radio stations broadcasting programs in foreign tongues to request English translations of such programs.

"All other requests in Section III of the Code still apply."

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PHILADELPHIA CHOSEN FOR FM PROGRAM EXPERIMENT

An estimated 17,000 homes in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., are to have eight hours of continuous FM radio programs daily under a new plan of broadcasting approved this week by the Federal Communications Commission for a trial period of 90 days. The specific actions of the Commission was the granting for 90-days a joint petition of the Pennsylvania Broadcasting Co., the WFIL Broadcasting Co., the WCAU Broadcasting Co., and the William Penn Broadcasting Co., Inc., for a waiver of Section 3.261 of FCC Rules and Regulations, which prescribes a minimum number of hours of operation for each licensee.

In conformity to this rule stations W49PH (Pennsylvania Broadcasting Co.), W53PH (WFIL Broadcasting Co.), W69PH (WCAU Broadcasting Co.), and W73PH (Wm. Penn Broadcasting Co.) are now on the air with split schedules for a minimum of six hours per day. Under the Commission's 90-day special waiver the four stations will be able to operate under a cooperative plan of broadcast rotation, which will keep on the air each day from 3 P.M. to 11 P.M. one station out of the four participating. Each station will have one regular day of the week for its programs, while remaining days will be rotated. Daily announcements over the air and by printed media will inform the listening public on the broadcast schedule to be maintained.

Wartime necessity for conserving critical materials, electric power, record libraries, transcriptions, and for making use of depleted manpower, were advanced by the four petitioners as reasons for granting the waiver. The stations are planning to pool all their spare parts and equipment which will be distributed to each stations as the need arises. A Committee of Coordinators, composed of a representative of each station, is to supervise and coordinate the programs of the stations so that the public may obtain the best possible program service under present conditions.

While service areas of the four stations do not coincide, all of the cooperating stations do cover Philadelphia and its immediate environs. One other FM station in addition to the petitioners, W57PH, operates in that city.

This is the first such plan of operations to be proposed to the Commission. Under the plan no one station could be on the air more than twice in one week.

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RADIOPHOTO SERVICE TO BE OPENED WITH OTHER FRONTS

The War Department last Monday released six photographs of the battle of Gafsa taken the Saturday before and simultaneously announced the establishment of a fast picture transmission service between Washington and Allied Headquarters in North Africa. The photos were apparently flown from the front lines to the headquarters then sent by a combination of land wires and radio over machines commonly in use in this country by picture services and newspapers.

The transmission time in each instance was 7 minutes. The new service operated by the Signal Corps makes it possible for a reader on this side of the Atlantic to see in his newspaper a picture of a battle on the day the battle occurs. It will be expanded as other fronts are established. Two-way operation is provided. News pictures of interest to American soldiers will be sent from this country for use in soldier publications abroad. Weather and similar charts also maps will be exchanged between Washington and North African headquarters.

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R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS GRANTED RABAT CIRCUIT

The Federal Communications Commission this week granted the application of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., for special temporary authority to communicate from its station at Rocky Point, N.Y., with Rabat, French Morocco, subject to the following reservation:

"The Commission at this time does not desire to delay the institution of the proposed direct service pending a determination of the question of the justness and reasonableness of the applicable rates, and, accordingly, such question will be the subject of prompt inquiry."

The Commission also included in the authorization a provision authorizing RCAC to publish and file the proposed reduced charges to become effective on not less than one day's notice.

At the same time, the Commission denied a request of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Brentwood, N. Y. to establish a circuit with Rabat.

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MANDATORY SUBJECTS TO BE TAUGHT IN CERTAIN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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ATLANTA'S STORMY WGST GETS 90-DAY REPRIEVE

There was another move this week in a stormy political case when the Federal Communications Commission agreed to extend the license of WGST, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, on a temporary basis for a period of 90 days. It was stated further that the Commission will consider the renewal of WGST's license provided it is given assurance that the station itself will assume the full responsibilities of a license.

Actually WGST has been operated by Southern Broadcasting Stations, Inc. and that was where former Gov. Eugene Talmadge came into the picture with brimstone and fire. Also the entire Georgia delegation. All appeared to be more or less interested in Southern Broadcasting, Inc. Upon investigating to see what, if any, other stations Southern Broadcasting, Inc. controlled, the FCC dug up the fact that there was a hidden ownership in WALB at Albany, Ga. This marked the entrance of Representative Cox of Georgia, alleged to have been retained by WALB, which covers his district.

The fight that followed between Mr. Cox and Chairman Fly wound up in the bitter denunciation of Fly on the floor of the House and the House ordering an investigation of the FCC with Representative Cox as Chairman of the investigating committee.

In its conclusions regarding Station WGST last Wednesday, the FCC states, in part:

"The Communications Act and the Commission's rules firmly establish the principles that the licensee is and must be responsible for the control and operation of the station, that before becoming a licensee he must show qualifications which satisfy the Commission that as a licensee he will discharge his duties and responsibilities in the public interest, and that the licensee may not transfer to any person his responsibilities as licensee except with the Commission's written consent on written application therefor.

"In this case, while the present operating agreement with Southern Broadcasting Stations, Inc. contains language purporting to give the licensee the right to control the operations of Station WGST, the actual duties and responsibilities of the licensee with respect to this station have been assumed by Southern Broadcasting Stations, Inc. to the almost complete exclusion of the station licensee. The Georgia School of Technology as the licensee of WGST has failed to assume the responsibilities and to discharge the duties of the licensee of a radio broadcasting station as required by the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Commission's Rules and Regulations. This failure to comply with the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Commission's Rules and Regulations, has been due in some measure to misunderstanding and lack of knowledge rather than to bad faith on the part of the licensee.

"Under the present circumstances, the license cannot be renewed. However, no useful purpose would be served by refusing to renew the license under any and all conditions. Moreover, a continuation of the program service of Station WGST under proper management will serve the public interest.

"The Commission will consider the issuance of a renewal of license to Georgia School of Technology provided the Commission is given assurance that the applicant is prepared to and will in fact assume and discharge the full responsibilities of a licensee. * * * * In the meantime the Commission will permit the continued operation of Station WGST under temporary extension of license for a period of 90 days from date."

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ELMER CONTINUES TO BANG BACK AT CONGRESS

Having evidently decided that the thing to do is to bang back at Congress shot for shot, Elmer Davis, remarking that he was sorry to have to use the Government paper necessary to do it, fired this statement at Representative Ditter (R), of Pennsylvania, who had blasted Elmer earlier in the week:

"It has been stated by Congressman Ditter that OWI ought to cooperate with organized groups from radio, press and motion pictures to get war information to the people. That has been OWI's policy from the start and will continue to be.

"The press, radio, magazines, motion pictures, and advertisers of America have gladly spent many hundreds of millions of dollars to carry war information to the American people. OWI has a current domestic budget of only $9,000,000. If OWI were to attempt to do the entire job of war information by itself, it would require a budget of many hundreds ofmillions. OWI believes and will continue to believe that the job of informing the people can best be done through established media, and that the main task of a Government office of information is to secure the cooperation of these media and to give them materials and information which they require. We have done this, and here is the record to prove it:

"By far the principal activities of the Domestic Radio Bureau of OWI are concerned with furnishing information to established radio programs. Beginning over a year ago, working advisory committees from the industry were established to guide and aid this work. These include: the Station Advisory Committee of representatives from such industry organizations as the National Association of Broadcasters, the National Independent Broadcasters, the Clear Channel Broadcasters and others; the Network Advisory Committee of program managers from the four major networks; the Regional Consultants Committee of leading station owners in all sections of the country; Advertising Council Radio Committees in New York, Chicago and Hollywood; and the Talent Committee of 25 of top radio artists of the networks.

"A system has been established for the orderly use of the time and talent donated by the radio industry and sponsors of radio programs. Through their cooperation, nearly $90,000,000 worth of radio time and talent have been made available for war purposes - at but little cost to the government.

"As an integral part of this procedure, 'Fact Sheets' and background material are furnished regularly to writers and producers of commercial and sustaining radio shows to be used by them as they most effectively can.

"The only production and writing on the part of OWI concerns the writing of one 15-minute program on NBC; one 30-minute program on Mutual; a 15-minute recorded series produced principally at the request of local stations who do not have dramatic production facilities and cannot be serviced by network facilities; and 16 one-minute spot announcements a week for use by stations. This is done with a staff of six writers.

"The Domestic Branch is staffed by many key figures from newspapers, magazines, radio, and advertising,many of whom have left their private posts to join OWI at a considerable personal sacrifice."

Representative Ditter had told the House that he was informed that with a few scattered exceptions, finding experienced publicists and producers in OWI was "like finding Eskimos in Tunisia". He also charged that the whole OWI information set-up had drifted "from facts to propaganda, with thousands of starry-eyed zealots out to sell their particular pot of gold to a bewildered people".

Mr. Davis retorted:

"Apparently Mr. Ditter thinks there should be no OWI. That's all right if a majority of Congress wants it. Meanwhile, we're trying to do a job. I suppose I'm one of those starry-eyed zealots he referred to and you should weigh carefully what I say."

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INCREASED POWER FOR BITTER ALASKAN WARTIME COVERAGE

So that it might be of greater service during the war, the Federal Communications Commission has granted a construction permit to KFQD, operated by the Anchorage Radio Club at Anchorage, Alaska, to install a new transmitter and increase power to 1 KW, provided the station satisfies complaints of blanketing.

This grant is made to the Anchorage Radio Club with consent to transfer to William J. Wagner as soon as transfer has been completed.

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DRAFT DODGING CHARGED TO 37% FCC WORKERS; ALSO OWI

Draft dodging charges were hurled at both the Federal Communications Commission and the Office of War Information. Chairman James L. Fly disclosed that deferment had been asked for 391 men out of a total of 1,035 in the 18-38 draft age group - 37% - in the FCC.

Representative Harness (R), of Indiana, went so far as to accuse the Office of War Information of purposely giving him a five months' old list of those for whom deferment was sought, saying:

"I do not wish to bring a definite indictment against O.W.I. in the present case, but that agency has definitely exposed itself to the suspicion that it was seeking a loophole in sending up information which it certainly must have known was outdated, and which it might deny if occasion demanded.

"It is indeed a sorry condition if governmental agencies are to be permitted to make official statements or issue official information to Congress one day which they may deny on the next if there is need to save face."

Mr. Fly said the Commission had requested deferments only for employees in highly technical work, such as monitors and engineers intercepting foreign broadcasts for military purposes, and when Representative Harness asked why younger men on these jobs could not be replaced by older individuals, the witness said that few older men have good enough hearing to do the work.

Chairman Costello asked the witness to comment on "rumors" that students were being induced by the FCC to attend radio schools on the promise of a good job with the Commission, and occupational deferment once they went to work. Mr. Fly responded that any representative of his agency who advanced such a proposition would be fired.

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ASCAP ELECTS DIRECTORS

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers have announced the election of the following Directors: Fred E. Ahlert, Oscar Hammerstein II, Irving Caesar, A. Walter Kramer; publisher members: Gustave Schirmer, Louis Bernstein, Herman Starr and Saul Bornstein.

The only change in the present Board of Directors is the replacement of Oley Speaks by A. Walter Kramer for the standard writers.

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HEAVY BOMBING DAMAGES TO NYA BY TORNADO, ALSO FIRE

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PAGE THINKS WAR WILL END IN 1944

Frank C. Page, Vice-President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, the first installment of whose brochure, "I Have Just Returned From England" was reprinted in our March 19th issue, said that he came back from that country "with a supreme confidence that the New Year will make clear that Time - which the British alone at the beginning and together with the Russians later gave to the Allied Nations - will give complete Victory in both East and West to all of us - in my opinion not later than the end of 1944."

The conclusion of Mr. Page's account of his trip follows:

"The absence of hoarding, of black markets, was particularly striking after being in Spain where everything is black market. Somehow or other one just doesn't hoard in England. One morning I asked if I could have some marmalade and the waiter said, 'I'm sorry, sir, I don't think his Lordship would like it.' He was referring to Lord Woolton, the Food Administrator. In the restaurants there is a ceiling price for each meal and for lunch and dinner you are limited to three courses - hors d'oeuvres or soup, meat or fish and dessert or cheese - and you seem to be able to get it anywhere from the pub in the country to the finest hotel in London.

"About food - there are three things that you cannot get. They are held for the combatant troops, the hospitals and children - whole milk, eggs and citrus fruits. Both powdered milk and powdered eggs are available but restricted. Of course the rations of butter and sweets are small. Except for the restrictions above, British food is still British.

"My impression on the clothing ration was that it is sufficient for all purposes except one - the civilian who has gone into a factory or on war work and who has to buy working clothes or a uniform. Some working clothes and uniforms are sold at reduced rates and certain workers get a supplementary ration of ten coupons. I believe that the time will come when England will issue the uniform or working clothes and shoes. It was the only criticism I heard.

"Everybody is in war work - men, of course, but also women and children over sixteen. The women run nearly everything - motor side cars, army cars, air wardens, police - you can't keep up with the uniforms. What strikes you particularly is that they wear the uniforms as a matter of course, not as something in which to show off. The women are working in the factories, in the shipyards, on the railroads and with the Army and Navy - every kind of a job. They are all registered and drafted and even those who are allowed to stay at home to take care of families and households find part time work to do. I saw one small assembly factory where work was going on which entailed the use of exceedingly small wires and screws. It employed 175 women. Every one of the 175 women were exempted from work but they all said they wanted to 'do their bit'. They come for four hours in the morning. Another shift of the same

type of women, some as old as 65 years, come in the afternoon on a second shift. The manager told me that at this work of handling little objects he got more production out of two four-hour shifts than he did out of one eight-hour shift. In the factories I saw, over 60% of the workers were women, and one factory had just received word that it must replace another 15% with women.

"The Press seems to me better than ours on war news - partially because of shortage of newsprint and partially because these folk say what they have to say in a direct method and they have a pithy way of giving a story a punch. For instance, the story of the two new British super battleships - only 3 sticks which stick in your mind. No superlatives and junk to fill space - all but Eleanor, who has just arrived - the British press has gone out high, wide and handsome but I expect it will calm down in a day or two (it did, and she made a good impression in England). The war communiques are played up in headlines and sub-heads which make them easy to read. And they are the real story of the war as far as the papers go. I wish we'd do the same. Maybe we will when it comes home to us. For instance they know here that the Russian show up to now has been the most important and they so play it up - Guadalcanal gets some importance - first page - and today the African front is in front of all - hoping it's a big and successful offensive but no promises. Every day there are short, pithy, human-interest stories from the Navy or the RAF or the Army. Somehow in England it isn't just so many pieces of machinery going here and there, but human beings doing a job and doing it damn well. And as you read the news it all seems to fit in together - in relative importance.

"The confidence in the Navy and the Air Force is something that's really remarkable. I am impressed with it. The story of the British Fleet, especially from Dunkirk to the entry of Russia into the war, is a saga worthy of Homer and Virgil combined. And the story of the RAF during the 'blitz' of 1941 is almost unbelievable. These two groups stood alone between the civilized world and Germany for half a year. There is nothing like it in history.

"As to the Army, the British have gone out of their way to give credit to the Colonials while taking no credit for themselves. Also they have taken the blame on occasion when the failure was on the part of the Colonials. This I suppose is chiefly for political empire reasons. It seems too bad, for the home forces have borne the brunt of a large part of the fighting from Dunkirk to Africa. The Commandos are British and British trained, and they are the most remarkable troops in the world. The British Army has a number of scores to settle with the enemy - Dunkirk, Singapore, and the setback last Summer in Libya - just as we have in Pearl Harbor. They will settle it and it will be fighting men from the British Isles along with the Colonials and Allies that will settle it. What the British Army has not done or has done badly, has been heralded from one end of the world to the other. But what the British Army has done and has done well, has not been told. It has done many things well and as time goes on it will continue to do them well."

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MRS. ROOSEVELT'S HAND SEEN IN KAY KYSER'S REJECTION

Believed to indicate that a policy suggested by Mrs. Roosevelt recently is to be followed in the case of other radio and movie stars, Kay Kyser's draft plea was turned down by President Roosevelt's Board of Appeal. The rejection was a rebuff to the Office of War Information which contended that Kyser, as leader of his radio orchestra, was essential as a morale builder. Kyser, when advised of his rejection, was quoted as saying that he was "rarin' and ready to go", which was not apparent in the fight he put up for deferment. When his case was appealed to Washington at almost the same time that Elmer Davis said: "We think he is doing more useful work now", Mrs. Roosevelt said she thought Kyser could be drafted and then assigned to duties similar to his civilian activities. "Such a move would accomplish the same morale building results."

Failure to obtain a draft deferment for Kyser indicated that entertainers - radio and movie - will not be excused from military service because of their contributions to morale building on the home front. It is believed in responsible quarters that the Kyser appeal rejection would set the pattern for future or similar cases now pending.

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U.S. AID FAVORED FOR SMALL PAPERS FORCED TO SUSPEND

Possibly foreshadowing some sort of governmental aid to small radio stations forced to close down, the House Post Office Committee approved a bill by Representative Hagen, Farmer-Labor, of Minnesota, relieving small newspapers suspending publication because of the war from payment of another fee for second-class mailing privileges on resumption of business.

William L. Daley, Washington representative of the National Editorial Association told the Committee that 486 weeklies, 79 dailies, 52 semi-weeklies and eight tri-weeklies were forced during 1942 to suspend because of war conditions.

The Petersburg, Va. Newspaper corporation will cease operating its Station WPID April 1, largely because the scarcity of help. Since it went on the air in 1940 the station has had 3 managers, 5 sales managers, 16 engineers and 29 clerical and program personnel - a total of 54 persons. Most of this turnover has occurred in the last 12 months.

The studio and transmitter will be maintained intact, and the company said it planned to apply for a renewal of its Federal license when the war is over.

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TRADE NOTES

Station WTAG, Worcester, Massachusetts, joins the Columbia Broadcasting System April 5th. Operating on a frequency of 580 kilocycles with 5,000 watts power, and owned by the Worcester Telegram and Evening Gazette, WTAG becomes a full CBS basic station.

Station KMTR, KMTR Radio Corp., Los Angeles, Cal, and Gloria Dalton, - Commissioner Cas of the Federal Communications Commission dismissed the petition to transfer the hearing to Los Angeles. He granted oral request for continuance of hearing now scheduled for April 15 to June 15, 1943.

Since the NBC tours were inaugurated in 1933, 4,360,000 sight-seers have been taken behind the scenes in Radio City. There is now a staff of 90 guides, pages and receptionists to handle these visitors.

The Columbia Broadcasting System's Production Department has been renamed the Network Operations Department.

The Crosley Corporation, Mason, Ohio, has applied for a construction permit for new International Broadcast station; frequencies: 6080, 9590, 11710, 15250, 17800, 21650, kilocycles, Power 50 Kilowatts, Emission A3. Share on all frequencies with WLWO, WLWL, WLWR and WLWS.

Also, The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, W8XFM, has applied for temporary Class 2 experimental broadcast station on 43200 kilocycles, 1000 watts, Special emission for FM.

Robert Bell, formerly of Station WHN, has joined the Columbia Broadcasting System as a production man for the WABC all-night programs.

The Federal Communications Commission announces adoption of its Proposed Findings, proposing to deny without prejudice the application of Intermountain Broadcasting Corp (KDYL), Salt Lake City, Utah, for construction permit to change frequency from 1320 to 880 kilocycles, increase power from 5 to 10 kilowatts, make changes in directional antenna for both daytime and nighttime use and change transmitter. In reaching its decision in this matter, the Commission based its conclusions upon the policy announced in the Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, which specifically refers to the use and not to the acquisition of materials.

Don Lee Broadcasting System, Berkeley, Calif., has requested reinstatement of high frequency (FM) broadcast station application for construction permit for new High Frequency (FM) broadcast station 43,500 kilocycles, coverage 18,050 square miles.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1516

March 30, 1943.

2,000,000 CIVILIAN RADIO TUBES PROMISED AS A STARTER

Production of new replacement tubes to maintain the public's receiving sets already has been started by tube manufacturers pending completion of details in the WPB replacement tube program. With further tube production in April, this is scheduled to provide about two million tubes monthly during the April-June quarter, according to an RMA bulletin. The WPB program of manufacturers' quotas, types, etc., is now being completed with tube manufacturers by Chief Frank H. McIntosh of the WPB Domestic Radio Section and his staff.

"Limited facilities of the tube companies, because of their war production, to make the civilian replacements has curtailed the original goal of the project", says a Radio Manufacturers' Association bulletin. "Tubes will be restricted to about 117 types but will meet about 90 per cent of estimated public replacement needs. For the present there will be no 'Victory' or 'War Model' labels used for the new replacements, and a new distribution system is under consideration by WPB. This would largely dispense with the present PD-1X procedure of jobbers to secure their supplies of tubes and also replacement parts by substituting a 'certificate' plan, based upon general exchange by consumers of worn-out or defective components for new ones."

Nevertheless a gloomy view of the situation was taken by T. R. Kennedy, Jr., writing in last Sunday's New York Times:

"On good authority we have it that as many as 1,000,000 of the country's 50,000,000-odd home radios already are either ailing or silent for want of timely fixing, with the list growing by 'thousands daily'. That may seem high. But consider that in peacetime the nation has about 15,000 active and competent servicing organizations.

"Given an adequate number of tubes, the difficulty would solve itself, so last week representatives of several of the leading tube manufacturers were asked for their version of the problem. They made it clear that up to the moment - three weeks after the public had been assured in these columns that the long-awaited civilian tube-making program was under way in seven large factories - 'not a single bit of material had been officially allocated' in their plants for the purpose, and until it is done they are powerless to act. This does not mean that tubes are not being made. They are - millions of them - but only a few are dribbling into the stores, a 'drop in the bucket' compared to the numbers needed.

"A tube factory man volunteered the disquieting information that the country's whole tube-making industry could not produce more than 2,000,000 bulbs a month above the present huge war output, according to estimates. At that rate the WPB's projected 11,000,000 new civilian tubes each three months in 1943 would be barely half filled, and even this output might be drastically cut at any time by new military needs.

"It conceivably might mean that only one set per home can be kept in operation. How drastic this would be is had from the fact that America's 50,000,000 'going' home sets would dwindle to something like 30,000,000."

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BWC EXPLAINS WAR COMMUNICATIONS PRECEDENCE

Precedence of communications is set forth in the following order of the Board of War Communications: (Order No. 27)

"It is hereby ordered that all wire-line telegraph, cable and radiotelegraph carriers shall upon specific designation by the sender give precedence in the handling of telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph messages in accordance with the provisions of and in the order set forth below:

(a) US URGENT - To apply to domestic and international messages filed only by the State, War and Navy Departments.

(b) OP PRIORITY- To apply to domestic and international messages filed only by the War and Navy Departments.

(c) PRIORITY - To apply to any domestic or international message filed by the State, War or Navy Departments and to any other domestic message requiring immediate transmission for war purposes or to safeguard life or property and which relates to one or more of the following matters:
- Immediate dangers due to the presence of the enemy.
- Emergency communications in connection with actual military or naval requirements.
- Hurricane, flood, earthquake, or other disaster.

Messages designated US URGENT, OP PRIORITY, and PRIORITY shall interrupt the transmission of all telegraph messages of lower precedence.

(d) RAPID - To apply to any domestic message which requires prompt transmission and delivery for the national defense and security, the successful conduct of the war, or to safeguard life or property and which involves matters of the following type:
- Important governmental functions.
- Machinery, tools, or raw materials for war plants.
- Production, movement, and diversion of essential supplies.
- Maintenance of essential public services.
- Supply, movement, and diversion of food
- Civilian defense or public health and safety.

Other Messages - Messages not designated with one of the foregoing priorities shall be handled in accordance with legally established classifications and tariffs on file with the Federal Communications Commission.

Violations - Any sender of a telegraph message who wilfully obtains or attempts to obtain priority for a telegraph message by fraudulently designating such message as a priority message or by furnishing false information to any telegraph carrier for the purpose of obtaining a priority, shall be subject to appropriate governmental action.

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FLY MUM ON WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

Practically all Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission would say about a 40 minute conference he had with President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday (Monday) morning was that it was just a discussion of wartime communications problems generally. Judging from the good humor Chairman Fly seemed to be in, the conference was apparently of a pleasant nature, in fact, he remarked that it "was mostly social". Asked if the Western Union-Postal merger was discussed, he said only incidentally. Asked if the international picture was brought up, he countered by again saying that he and the President had only discussed war communications problems generally.

Although it was not put up to Mr. Fly, someone suggested that maybe the President was sounding him out in connection with the forthcoming battle between the FCC Chairman and Congressman Cox, which promises to be a sensational Easter news offering on the Hill.

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SEEKING MORE TIME, PETRILLO REJECTS OWN TERMS

Insisting that the next parley with the record manufacturers be put off until the middle of next month, James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians failed to give the green light to Paul Puner, President of Musicraft Corporation, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York, manufacturer of records when the latter practically accepted Petrillo's terms. He received this letter from Mr. Petrillo:

"This is to officially advise you of the following action taken by the International Executive Board at its meeting held in Chicago, Ill., on March 16 and 17, 1943:

"'Letter from Musicraft Corporation is read which contains an offer in reference to the making of recordings.

"'On motion it is decided that Musicraft Corporation be notified that its proposition is not accepted.'"

It was reported that the union believed that if it allowed one concern to resume operations, thereby freeing new records for use over the radio and in "juke boxes", it would weaken its position with the majority of concerns that have turned down the plan.

Mr. Puner said that he had suggested a fee of 1 cent on records selling for 50 cents, 1½ cents on the 75-cent record and 2 cents on the $1 record. Based on the total volume of sales of the recording industry, he estimated the fees would yield the union $1,500,000 annually.

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FCC HEAD QUERIED ON MANPOWER AND OTHER WAR TOPICS

At his press conference last Monday, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission was asked about the manpower situation, simplification of questionnaires, the FM station experiment in Philadelphia and other matters.

Chairman Fly told of further precautions that were being taken to safeguard communications plants from sabotage and of the additional financial studies of the smaller stations.

On the manpower situation Mr. Fly said:

"We have never had any conflict or controversy at all with the War Manpower Commission and we haven't got one now, and we have always had the best and most cooperative relations with them. I am rather confident that out of it all will come a result which we can all agree is a perfectly reasonable one."

With regard to safeguarding stations against sabotage, the FCC head said:

"We are making considerable progress on the various security studies. You probably know that the Commission staff - that is, Field Division of the Engineering Department - has been making for some time a continuous survey of the security measures at the various communications plants. Up to March 19 they had completed the survey and reported on 256 different facilities. Of course that includes radio communications, telephone, and certain of the domestic communications system - and the broadcasting stations which by the way would cover two locations. I think about 380 locations have been completed and various suggestions have been made for security measures which would be adopted, and I

think it is moving along in good shape. We have every reason to believe it will be helpful to all concerned.

"Particularly true in international communications", Edgar Jones, of FCC Press Relations, interjected.

"Yes", the Chairman replied, "radio communications, of course, those are quite important."

"What are some of the security measures?"

"They are the most obvious things, as you know, like various lighting devices, perhaps flood lighting in a number of cases, fencing, guards, identification of strangers, and so on", Mr. Fly replied.

"Is there a likelihood that some of the various Commission forms are about to be done away with or simplified to a great extent? Has there been some discussion on that with the Budget Bureau?" the FCC head was asked.

"Of course for a group of years we have been trying to simplify the forms", he replied. "As a matter of fact during that time every form we got out we put our every effort to have it just in the simplest way possible. For example, look at the little form we sent to the small stations to find out how they were getting along financially. I have no doubt that complete progress has been made on that subject. I think too you may have noted that in times past we cut out a lot of the general material information, orders, and one thing and another, that were circulated to a lot of people. We cut that down to a minimum and cut thousands of the list of addressees. I would guess that the general output of that sort of material is certainly not more than half of what it used to be."

"That's an annual thing anyhow. All Government agencies have their forms approved by the Budget Bureau", Mr. Jones said.

"I wasn't referring to that in particular as much as I was to our own cutting down of useless circulation of materials of various sorts," the Chairman replied.

Q. The Board of War Communications last week took action regarding Canadians - is that for the admission of Canadian visitors, or does it refer to employment? I was wondering if Canadians could be employed.

Chairman Fly: I think it had to do with visitors, identification and safeguards as to visitors. I think, in general, it applied to Canadian citizens the same restrictions as to the U.S. citizens.

Q. Last week the Commission announced the time and program pooling plan for four FM stations in Philadelphia. Does that indicate a possible policy to be followed by the Commission in the future?

A. Yes, just that, but with emphasis on the word "policy". You notice that was for a 90 day trial period - a trial spin. I don't know if we will continue that trial period beyond the 90 days. Of course that will not be applicable to many cities anyhow. There are very few cities who have that many stations, but we do want to sustain interest in the FM.

Q. Is there any possibility of applying the same principle to standard broadcast?

A. I doubt that, and I doubt if it would apply to the FM in many cases. There are only two or three other cases that would be comparable.

Speaking of the smaller stations, Mr. Fly said:

"Regarding the financial studies of the small stations, I am rather inclined to hold off as far as any public statement on that matter is concerned. I will continue to give attention to the plight of the small stations - that in itself is a continuing matter - but I rather think that we will not make any further public announcements as to the financial status of the stations until the NAB meeting War Conference in Chicago. And at that time I will try to give the industry a complete report on the financial conditions of the entire industry as far as that is reflected in our reports here."

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ARMY WORKING CLOSER WITH RADIO AND OTHER INDUSTRIES

Measures to promote closer contacts and cooperation between industries largely engaged in producing equipment and supplies including radio for the Army are being taken by Under Secretary Robert P. Patterson of the War Department. Among these are personal conferences with trade association executives regarding the major problems of about fifty industries producing materials for the Army. Through the Industrial Services Section of the War Department, group conferences of trade association executives are being held by Secretary Patterson, and also the trade organizations and the actual use in the army program of the equipment and materials furnished by the various war industries.

Under Secretary Patterson held the initial industry group conference last week with the trade association heads of the radio, chemical, electric, lumber and other industries. The industry representatives were dinner guests of Judge Patterson, discussing war production problems, and afterward the trade organization representatives were taken by Army plane to Fort Bragg, North Carolina. There they spent a day inspecting the large artillery base, viewing ordnance, radio and other equipment in training demonstrations, as guests of Brigadier General John T. Kennedy, Post Commander, and Major General B. C. Cubbison, in charge of the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center.

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Secretary Patterson's conferences with the trade association executives and their visits to various Army posts are being arranged in groups of eight, and the initial group, which went to Fort Bragg last week included Bond Geddes, Executive Vice President of RMA; Dr. Wilson Compton, Secretary-Manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; William J. Donald, Managing Director of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association; Dr. Warren N. Watson, Secretary of theManufacturing Chemists Association, and W. R. Boyd, Jr., Executive Vice President of the American Petroleum Institute.

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THURMAN ARNOLD'S EXIT MARKS RADIO SUIT LET-DOWN

Seen as the aftermath of the Administration putting the rollers under Thurman Arnold, former head of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, was that Department asking the Supreme Court to dismiss the Government's appeal from a decision by the Federal District Court for Delaware leaving in effect a 1932 consent decree on anti-trust charges which had been brought against the Radio Corporation of America, General Electric Company and others.

It was a case which Mr. Arnold appeared to be pressing personally. When the case came up in Philadelphia last August, he declared that there was "international confusion" in the radio industry of such "significance" he would be unwilling to describe it to an open courtroom.

Mr. Arnold declined to amplify the statement, but offered to discuss it "confidentially" with the court. It was made shortly after he had charged that the Radio Corporation of America, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and other corporations "are now engaged in a new monopoly covering the whole radio field."

Mr. Arnold told Judge Albert B. Maris that Attorney Gaeral Francis Biddle believes the decree is no longer effective.

The order divorced RCA from General Electric Company and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and prohibited the effected companies from claiming exclusive rights to certain radio patents.

Other companies involved included National Broadcasting Company, Inc., R.C.A. Communications, Inc., RCA Photophone, Inc., RCA Radiotron Company, Inc., and RCA-Victor Company, Inc.

Mr. Arnold said "the course of events since then (1932 when the consent decree was entered) indicated that the decree has not removed the unlawful restraints of trade and prohibited the monopolies."

The litigation concerned a Government motion in the District Court to vacate the consent decree on the ground that it "does not now promote the public interest". In denying the motion, the District Court ruled that the decree conferred benefits upon the defendants and could not be vacated without evidence of an agreement to that effect.

In its original complaint in 1930 the Justice Department charged the companies with a conspiracy to monopolize interstate and foreign trade in radio and radio apparatus and in the transmission of messages.

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FCC APPARENTLY UNDISTURBED ABOUT CRITIC OF RUSSIA

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission didn't seem to become greatly excited over the story that Spencer Williams, who is in charge of the U. S. Government monitoring of the Russian radio is a critic of the Soviet Union. Said Mr. Fly:

"Mr. Williams has no contacts with the Russians or the Russian Government. All he has to do is call the strikes and balls as he sees them and that does not involve really any great amount of discretion. Of course we don't want anybody, who in passing upon that material, reflects any distortion in terms of selection of material or emphasis or interpretation of it. Of course that must follow as a matter of course. I have never heard of any complaint regarding his work, and frankly I am not at all familiar with it. But I do think that the danger of over-emphasizing the effect which any one man may have in terms of international relations. He has no contact with the Russian people or the Russian government whatsoever, and is presumed to express his impersonal views. As I say, I have had no complaint that his work is inaccurate.

"That material goes to 130 or 200 offices in the Government. No one would succeed in going in there and doing an erratic job. It goes through too many hands."

Harold Graves, Assistant Director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, was quoted by PM, the newspaper which first printed the story about Williams as saying Mr. Williams "is aware of his bias, and so is the FCC". Defending Williams, Graves said:

"He's as strong an anti-Communist as you'd want to find and he'd admit it to anybody, but we feel that he's a good man, and are quite easy in our mind about his objectivity. He doesn't think Communism works especially well, nor that it is everything the Russians claim it to be, but I'm certain that he admires the campaign of the Red Army just as much as we all do."

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Williams, who was in Moscow for 10 years representing the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, was described by PM last week as one of the men in the Government hindering close ties between this country and the Soviet government. PM quoted from a broadcast in which Williams declared, on the night the Nazis invaded Russia, that "the Germans likely would find themselves hailed as deliverers".

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STATION PROTESTS DENIAL OF MME. CHIANG'S BROADCAST

At this writing no complaint had as yet reached the Federal Communications Commission although a vigorous one was said to be on the way from KLX, an independent station at Oakland, California, protesting that it was denied the right to broadcast Mme Chiang Kai-shek's San Francisco speech last Saturday night.

According to a newspaper dispatch, the KLX management asserted its personnel was escorted away from the scene of the address by military police and said it would take the issue to the Federal Communications Commission and to Congress.

Adriel Fried, KLX General Manager, said he and two technicians were ejected from the San Francisco Civil Auditorium by military police when they arrived ahead of broadcast time to test their equipment.

The National Broadcasting Company put the address on the air nationally and locally through KPO, the local NBC station.

John Elwood, Manager of KPO, said the NBC network had afforded the Nation and the world an opportunity to hear Mme. Chiang and "it would seem that they (KLX) were unwilling to recognize the benefits of free competition."

Mr. Fried said the secretary to San Francisco's Mayor, Angelo Rossi, told him the Mayor's office had been informed by the State Department in Washington that the broadcast would be exclusively by NBC.

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Issue number 1 of "485", the first general house organ put out by the Columbia Broadcasting System, was circulated last week to the some 1170 persons employed in the network's headquarters in New York City. Editor of "485" is Marion Stevens, a member of CBS' Press Information Department.

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TRADE NOTES

Station WLBC, Muncie, Indiana, will become affiliated on April 1st with the Columbia network as a special supplementary station available with the Basic Network.

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, has accepted the invitation of the National Association of Broadcasters to address the radio war conference, April 27-29, in Chicago.

Mr. Price commented as follows: "Station and network managers and their staffs are to be congratulated on the splendid manner in which they are observing the Code of Wartime Practices for American broadcasters. I welcome the opportunity to address the radio industry on the subject of voluntary censorship, now in its second successful year."

The News Division of BLUE Network news and special features will institute a "Blue News Desk" in Room 404 at New York headquarters which will be manned daily from 7 A.M. to 1 A.M. EWT. Schuyler Patterson and John W. Robb, recently appointed as editorial assistant to G. W. Johnstone, Director of News and Special Features, and Francis McCall will be on duty at the desk in alternating "watches" Monday through Sunday.

The duties of the news staff will be to review all news and commentaries originating at Blue, New York, handle special news bulletins and assist Blue Network commentators originating at New York in the preparation of their material.

Eugene Juster, of NBC's Continuity Acceptance Department in New York, will head the newly created Continuity Acceptance Department in Washington, Frank E. Mullen, Vice President and General Manager, announced this week. He will report April 1 to Carleton D. Smith, WRC Manager and Assistant to Frank M. Russell, Vice-President in charge of NBC's Washington office. Mr. Juster will coordinate his activities with Stockton Helffrich, head of NBC's Continuity Acceptance Department.

The War Labor Board this week approved an agreement between the Columbia Broadcasting System and the AFL Electrical Workers providing for an average increase of 7 cents an hour for 268 technicians and supervisory personnel, retroactive to October 1, 1942. The agreement establishes a new wage schedule with a starting rate of $50 weekly and automatic increases up to $85 for technicians and rates ranging from $90 to $100 for supervisors.

As electricity eased the burden of many "back breaking" jobs in American industry, so too will the electron tube eliminate many tiresome and routine tasks which now fatigue the worker, predicted W. C. White, Director of General Electric's electronics laboratory. The new ultra-high frequency waves have properties similar to light and will function in cases where light will not. "Electron tubes are sure to play an important part in the trend toward routine saving - the ability of a piece of equipment to do something that one of the human senses, plus certain muscles of the body do without the aid of the thinking brain",Mr. White said.

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SYLVANIA REPORTS $1,057,760 NET PROFIT

The annual report of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. shows that the company, during 1942, experienced the greatest expansion in its history. Sales amounted to $32,338,870, against $20,561,246 in 1941.

Net profit, after all charges, including depreciation, provision of $2,559,300 for Federal taxes and the setting up of a post-war reserve of $200,000, was $1,057,760, equal to$1.76 each on 514,368 shares of common stock after preferred dividends. In 1941 net profit was $1,067,186, or $1.78 a share, after taxes of $1,335,000.

Last year's income, before taxes, aggregated $3,617,060, a new record for the company, and compares with $2,402,186 for the preceding year.

Sylvania notified stockholders of a special meeting on April 14 in Boston to vote on a proposed call for redemption of all 4½ per cent cumulative preferred stock outstanding and an increase in authorized common stock of 175,000 shares.

As of February 28 outstanding preferred stock consisted of 82,710 shares, $40 par value, at present convertible into common stock at a ratio of 2.1 shares of common for each share of preferred and callable at $46 a share.

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SEARLE NAMED KGO GENERAL MANAGER

Don Searle, radio veteran of two decades' experience, yesterday (Monday, March 29) was named General Manager of Station KGO, Blue Network outlet in San Francisco, by Don Gilman, Vice-President of the Blue in charge of the Pacific Division. The appointment is effective April 5. Mr. Searle comes to his new post from Omaha, where he has been General Manager of KOIL and also General Manager of KFAB, at Lincoln; KFOR, Lincoln; and owner, with Herb Hollister, of KANS, at Wichita, Kan., and KMMJ. at Grand Island, Neb.

An executive in the petroleum industry, following attendance at the University of Iowa and service in the Army Air Corps in World War I, Mr. Searle entered radio in 1924, organizing and operating KOIL. From 1933 through 1937 he was General Manager of WIBW, at Topeka, Kans.

Mr. Gilman, in announcing the appointment of Mr. Searle, who was born in Council Bluffs, Ia., said it is "another wxample of the pioneering characteristic of San Francisco" both as a city and as a growing West Coast radio center.

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No. 1517

NEBRASKANS APPEAL TO CONGRESS FOR RADIO B BATTERIES

The serious shortage of "B" batteries for radio-receiving sets was forcibly brought to the attention of Congress when Senators Kenneth S. Wherry (R), Senator Hugh A. Butler (R), and Representative A. I. Miller (R), all of Nebraska, presented a resolution passed by the Legislature of Nebraska earnestly entreating the War Production Board to release a sufficient supply of these batteries.

"During the past few months my office has been deluged with requests from farmers in my State advising that they have been unable to purchase B batteries for their radio receiving sets", Senator Wherry declared introducing the Nebraska resolution in the Senate. "I have also received information from WOW radio station, at Omaha, Nebr. to the effect that there is an acute situation existing in the radio field because of a shortage of B-batteries for farm radio receiving sets. While I have been advised by the War Production Board that they have been cognizant of the shortage of farm radio batteries for several months and that at this time there is a considerable decrease in military requirements and that the Board is working closely with the Zinc Division to determine if a substantially greater number of farm radio batteries can be produced, nevertheless I feel that the seriousness of this shortage is such as to warrant having the attention of the Senate called to this particular problem.

"As we enter the agricultural production season, it seems to me to be vitally necessary that our farmers and ranchers keep informed on markets, weather conditions, and agricultural instructions and suggestions as carried on various radio programs, and inasmuch as it is also highly important that all citizens be advised, I feel this shortage warrants more than merely the continued consideration of the War Production Board as their letter to me indicates. This problem needs adjustment now; in fact, the Nebraska Legislature considered this problem sufficiently serious to warrant their consideration, and on March 16, 1943, a resolution on the subject of release of radio supplies was introduced and adopted."

Introducing the Nebraska resolution in the House, Representative Miller said:

"The farmers and ranchmen in my district rely heavily upon the radio for news in reference to the various programs of government and the price of livestock and feed. For many of them it is their only means of keeping in touch with the news of the world.

"A copy of the resolution and a letter is being sent to Donald Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, urging that he recognize the seriousness of the situation and that he make as much critical material available as is possible in order that these ranchers and farmers may continue to receive the news and programs sent out by radio stations."

The resolution passed by the Nebraska State Legislature follows:

"Whereas it is vitally necessary in the rural areas of this State that farmers and ranchers be informed of weather conditions for the protection of crops and livestock; and

"Whereas the rural residents of the State of Nebraska are at the present time suffering a serious shortage of B batteries for radio-receiving sets, and nearly all of the radio-receiving sets on the farms and ranches of Nebraska are dependent upon B batteries; and

"Whereas the United States Government is urging farmers and ranchers to increase production of food, and relies heavily upon radio to disseminate news and programs with reference to measures and steps to be taken to aid in carrying on the present World War: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Legislature of Nebraska:

"1. That we earnestly commend to the War Production Board of the United States that it release a sufficient supply of B batteries and other farm radio receiving set supplies to permit farmers and ranchers in this State to maintain existing radio receiving sets.

"2. That a copy of this resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to the War Production Board of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Nebraska in the Congress of the United States."

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LESS EXACTING FM WAR REGULATIONS

Suspension of two operating requirements for FM radio stations and a wartime substitution of less exacting provisions were adopted last Friday by the Federal Communications Commission. Sections 3.229 and 3,261, including subsections (a) and (b), of FCC Rules and Regulations were suspended until further order of the Commission. The action is in recognition of the wartime shortages in materials and particularly in necessary skilled personnel.

Section 3.229, suspended by the Commission, provided that:

"Within 1 year of the date of first regular operation of a high-frequency broadcast station, continuous field intensity records along several radials shall be submitted to the Commission which will establish the actual field contours, and from which operating constants required to deliver service to the area specified in the license are determined. The Commission may grant extensions of time upon showing of reasonable need therefor."

This rule permitted a check of the actual service area with the predicted area at time of license issuance, as well as data upon which to base power adjustments if required. This type of survey, however, requires the considerable time and services of skilled personnel and the use of suitable measuring equipment installed in an auto or truck. No substitute provision was adopted for Section 3.229.

Section 3.261(a) required licensees of high frequency (FM) broadcast stations to maintain a regular daily operating schedule, except Sundays, of at least 3 hours between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. and at least 3 hours between 6 P.M. and midnight, local standard time. Subsection (b) of this rule required the licensees to broadcast during each of the daytime and nighttime scheduled periods at least one hour's program service not duplicated simultaneously in the same area by a standard broadcast station or another FM station. The suspension of today applies to both subsections. In lieu thereof, the Commission substituted a more flexible requirement, which will permit FM operators a minimum service daily, except Sunday, of 6 hours during any portion of the broadcast day, and that the transmission of 2 hours of unduplicated programs be during any part of the broadcast schedule.

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SECRETARY STIMSON LAUDS AIR CHURCH CAMP BROADCASTS

"Church of the Air" programs being broadcast from Army camp chapels were praised by Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, in a recent letter to William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Secretary Stimson's Letter:

"Dear Mr. Paley:

"I wish to express my appreciation for the arrangements made to broadcast from three Army chapels during the 'Church of the Air' radio series.

"This participation of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish soldiers in religious worship of their own choosing will reflect the spiritual liberty which exists within our Army and our Democracy.

"Sincerely,
(Signed) "Henry L. Stimson
"Secretary of War"

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ADMINISTRATION BROADCASTS INCREASE ELMER'S TROUBLES

The added chore of Elmer Davis as Administration radio spokesman second only to F.D.R. is making more of a target of him than ever. If he continues these Friday night broadcasts, and there is every indication that he will, this writer has a feeling the worst in criticism is yet to come.

Up to now most of the Bronx cheers for Mr. Davis have arisen from Capitol Hill but there have been added two dissenters from his old newspaper and magazine fields. Frank Kent, hard-hitting columnist of the Baltimore Sun, lambasted the assertion of Mr. Davis that the latter did not "commandeer" the broadcasting stations of the country for his Friday night fireside chats. Life Magazine in its leading article charged that the U.S. was losing the war of words and "nobody knew better than OWI that Davis was still running a puny push-cart compared to the high-powered propaganda machine operated by the Nazis."

"One has to be very meticulous in the choise of words when referring to the activities of Elmer Davis", Mr. Kent wrote. "Even the most careful criticism evokes from the slightly sanctimonious head of the OWI pained expressions of surprise that anyone should suggest that his methods fall short of perfection.

"The latest person to discover this is Senator Taft of Ohio. Senator Taft, referring to Mr. Davis' personal weekly broadcasts, asserted that he had 'commandeered' radio time and intimated, though not in those words, that unless Mr. Davis had some subtle propaganda to spread or intended to forestall the regular radio commentator and press correspondents, the only purpose served was to gratify his desire to enjoy the sound of the human voice when uttered by himself.

"The claim is that 'commandeered' was the wrong word. * * Nevertheless, whether Mr. Davis likes it or not, Mr. Taft was justified in using the word 'commandeered'.

"For Mr. Davis must know as well as any one else that a suggestion, a request, or even a hint, from any one in his position in the administration has the full effect of a command to the radio stations and the broadcasting companies.

"For nine years they have lived at the mercy of the Federal Communications Commission. Anything the administration wants at any time they bend over backward to give. They would be foolish not to.

"No consistent critic of the administration ever survives on the radio. There are at least four strong pro-New Deal columnists and administration supporters now regularly on the air as political and news commentators.

"There is only one who has ever been really critical and a year or so ago he was called up after a rather innocuous broadcast and roundly cursed by a member of the White House circle now holding a job in the OWI - which slowed him down a good deal.

"The truth, of course, is that the Republicans and anti-New Deal Democrats are particularly sensitive at this time because of the approach of the 1944 campaign and the openness with which the fourth-term movement is being promoted with the same sort of silent White House encouragement that was given the third-term movement.

"So, while Mr. Davis may be as innocent as the well-known new-born babe, there undoubtedly is some foundation for Republican apprehension that taxpayers' money may be spent on furthering certain political purposes."

The Life article said:

"Last week Elmer Davis went back on the air to deliver the first of a series of weekly analyses of the war. In this talk Davis skipped political warfare, but told the radio audience that on the military battlefields of the world 'our side is on the offensive, strategically.' If he had tried, he could not have honestly painted such a reassuring picture of the propaganda battlefield. Nobody in Washington knew better than OWI Director Davis that he was still running a puny push-cart compared to the high-powered propaganda machine operated by the Nazis. The Overseas Branch of the OWI spends only $26,000,000 a year. Nazi Dr. Goebbels spends between $250,000,000 and $500,000,000 annually."

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NEW DEAL NEWSPAPER SUBSIDIES CONSIDERED BUT NO RADIO

Although reported that the New Deal is planning to pass out "sugar" to small town publications in the way of Government advertising, apparently no consideration was being given to radio stations, the Administration probably feeling that it could control them in the coming presidential election through the Federal Communications Commission and station licenses.

In an atmosphere of secrecy, the New York Times learns, a bill is being preparddd for introduction in the Senate which would authorize the payment of what is viewed in some quarters as Government subsidies, in the form of Treasury Department advertising, to a large part of the American press.

Provision is being made that at least half of a $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 annual fund would be distributed among weekly newspapers in small towns and rural areas.

The measure is being drafted by Senator Bankhead of Alabama for presentation within a week, if present plans carry.

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RCA LEADS IN WINNING WPB HONORS

The Radio Corporation of America again led in the War Production Board winners of national honors for suggestions that increase and improve production. Among the winners of certificates from RCA and other radio plants in the New York area:

Helen Worth, work simplification supervisor, Harrison, N.J., RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America. Rearranged the terminal board assembly for a high production tube.

Mary H. Davis, RCA, Harrison, work simplifier (two suggestions). Elimination of an unnecessary inner shield on a high production tube and a change in welding procedure of stop wires in certain tubes.

James Dougherty, Jr., Camden, N.J., RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America, working group leader. A new tool to tighten loose contact points on switch wafers.

Adolf J. Neef, production engineer, Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, New York City. Suggested that a punch and die made of scrap tool steel be fitted to an old riveting machine.

Letters of Honorable Mention went to the following employees of plants in the New York area:

M. D. and R. K. Harrison, special ratio board for testing transformers, RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N.J.

R. D. Hughes and Charles Thiel, RCA, Camden, suggested an improved feed through bushing in by-pass filter capacitors.

William Goble, RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America, Harrison, N. J., two suggestions on radio tube operations.

Peter Janis, engineer, RCA, Harrison, redesigned a tube.

Harold Lipschultz and Fay Stareski, RCA, Harrison, changed the welding operation on a cathode.

Harris B. Kort, RCA, Harrison, devised an electrical method of forming tungsten filament leads for a specific type of power tube.

Daniel Battstone, RCA, Harrison, suggested elimination of unnecessary wing micas in certain magic eye receiving tubes.

George Van Wagoner, foreman, RCA, Harrison, (two suggestions), adapted a single row fixture to a double row for spraying filaments, and designed a new multiple welder.

Thomas H. Briggs, chief engineer, RCA, Harrison, suggested change in the flashing operation on getters, which was formerly a hand operation.

Thomas H. Schelling, coordinator of work simplifcation in the power tube at RCA, Harrison, an improved testing device for shorts in tube mounts.

Robert B. DeLong, process engineer, RCA Victor, Harrison, suggested an improved method of treating ingots.

R. A. Jacobus, engineer, RCA Victor, Harrison, suggested a change-over from trolley to sealex exhaust on certain special-purpose radio tubes.

Dorothy L. Sanderson, work simplifier, RCA, Harrison, developed a new mounting procedure for a high-production metal tube.

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WPB SEEKS MORE EVEN RADIO TUBE DISTRIBUTION

Frank H. McIntosh, of the Radio Division, War Production Board, urges more even distribution of radio tubes to keep home sets in repair.

He addressed a letter to tube manufacturers urging that they exchange tubes among themselves and that they concentrate production on critical types. In making the letter public, Mr. McIntosh pointed out that the conversion of the radio industry was designed to permit tube production sufficient to maintain civilian radio. Production of radio tubes available for replacement in civilian sets is almost as high as peace times, he said.

In January, sales by tube manufacturers for replacement purposes were almost 2,500,000 (two million, five hundred thousand).

"A careful survey of the industry", the letter said, "indicated that radio tube production, available for replacement purposes, is almost as high as in normal peace times; nevertheless, many complaints have been received, particularly from rural areas, stating that tubes are not available.

"It appears evident from the figures on production and existing inventories that production is not the sole difficulty responsible for the lack of tubes. Maldistribution, caused by the inability of manufacturers to round out their lines, and low production of certain critical types of tubes appears to be responsible, in part, for present shortages.

"This office therefore suggests that manufacturers concentrate their civilian production on critical tube types, even though such types may be low profit items.

"It is further urged that, during this critical period, manufacturers exchange tubes freely in order to make the best use of existing distribution channels."

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OUR PEOPLE OWE GREAT DEBT TO ADVERTISERS, SAYS PALEY

Special emphasis was placed on the merging of CBS advertisers and CBS' own efforts on war themes by William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in his annual report. In the past, advertisers have used radio toward almost the single end of selling goods or services, leaving to the broadcasters most of the serious public service jobs. The war produced a transformation on this score.

Mr. Paley pays handsome tribute, in the report, to the fact that its advertisers have willingly and expertly shared the load with CBS on a dozen wartime themes, ranging from the most utilitarian information to the most inspirational morale-building programs. This has happened to a much more complete degree, it was said, than is possible in any other medium. The record which radio advertisers are writing, according to the report, will give advertising, as such, a new standard of social usefulness and public service.

Mr. Paley in the beginning of the report said:

"In order that all CBS news programs shall be so presented that their usefulness is not impaired in any way and that they shall continue their outstanding public service, CBS evolved during the year new standards for the handling of sponsored news programs. The principal effects of these new wartime standards are to reduce by 20 percent for news broadcasts the limits on the amount of time which Columbia permits for the advertiser's message in other types of sponsored programs, to bar lengthy opening commercials, to make sure that commercial messages are clearly distinguished from the news content of the program, and to surround the entire news broadcast with appropriate decorum. The willing cooperation of all of our clients who sponsor such news broadcasts has helped us to maintain the highest standards in this respect."

Concluding, Mr. Paley said:

"I should like to emphasize a point which I touched on at the outset of this report:

"The American people owe a great and real debt to the hundreds of advertisers who, by their investment in broadcasting time, make possible a free American radio - and who, without exception during 1942, re-pointed their own programs toward the manifold, urgent projects of war. During the year there were 66 such advertisers on the Columbia Network, and the number who swiftly and skillfully put their CBS radio programs to work for the war-effort was precisely 66. Some of them produced special programs wholly concentrated on war topics; some of them wove war themes into the 'plots' of their regular programs; many of them sponsored news broadcasts which were the very essence of war information; all of them served from time to time as the vehicles for official appeals and

announcements inspired by the Government. These advertisers and their agencies, in collaboration with the Office of Facts and Figures (later the Office of War Information) launched and have continued an ingenious and orderly "Network Allocation Plan" whereby each of the major projects of the war is broadcast, at the season of its greatest urgency, in a planned sequence to the mass of the people.

"Thus American broadcasting has ably demonstrated during 1942 how its usefulness to our social and economic life in peace can become invaluable in war."

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CALLS McGRADY PAST MASTER SMOOTHING LABOR TROUBLES

Drew Pearson handed quite a bouquet to Edward McGrady, Vice-President on leave of absence from the Radio Corporation of America:

"His name doesn't hit the headlines but one of the most efficient backstage operators in smoothing out labor-war relations is former Assistant Secretary of Labor Ed McGrady, now aide to Undersecretary of War Patterson.

"McGrady knows the viewpoint of labor, can speak its language, also understands the War Department and its production difficulties. He acts as a sort of umpire between labor and the Army. The other day, for instance, he got a call from R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers saying that four men had been fired from Detroit factories by the Army for being subversive.

"McGrady investigated, found that the four men were guilty of stirring up a strike in violation of contract, but had not been subversive. So, at a meeting with Undersecretary Patterson and three high ranking generals, McGrady argued:

"'These men should have been fired all right; I agree to that. But when you brand a man as subversive it means that he was cooperating with the enemy against his own country. If this report stands on their records they could never get a job anywhere.'

"Undersecretary Patterson agreed with McGrady, and the report was altered, though the men were not reinstated to their jobs."

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CBS PUTS CONGRESS ON THE AIR

Closely following a suggestion made by the former Governor of Louisiana, recently to Representative Hebert of that State, the Columbia Broadcasting on Tuesday opened a new series of Columbia network programs titled "Congress Speaks" (Tuesdays, 10:30 P.M.,EWT). There had been criticism in Congress that the commentators were not giving a true picture to the nation and the Louisianan said that the members of Congress themselves should be given a chance.

Accordingly on succeeding programs, two members of Congress are to be heard each Tuesday, discussing opposite sides of important issues now before the nation. The subjects are to be those which have occupied the major portion of the time of Congress during the week preceding. The programs originate in the studios of WJSV, Columbia's tation in Washington, D. C.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

Commercial business of WEAF for the first quarter of 1943 showed a 48 percent increase over the same period last year. This was the first quarter under a station reorganization of WEAF which became effective on January 1 when station operations were separated from those of the network.

The largest coast-to-coast hookup for any cereal account will be utilized by the Kellogg Company when the radio dramatization of "Superman" will be aired from WOR under their auspices on 201 Mutual network stations.

Station WNAC, The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass., was granted modification of construction permit for move of transmitter to corner of Vershire St. and Harriett Ave., Quincy, Mass. southwest of the present location; make changes in directional antenna for night use, and extend commencement date to 60 days after grant and completion date to 120 days, thereafter. The action taken is subject to the express condition that the permittee herein shall satisfy legitimate complaints of blanketing within the 250 mv/m contour, including external and cross modulation, and submission of proof that the operation of radio station WMEX is not materially affected by the operation herein proposed. Towers to be marked in accordance with specifications issued pursuant to Communications Act of 1934 as amended.

The War and Navy Departments have announced award of Army-Navy "E" pennants to International Telephone and Radio Laboratories in New York City, Great River, L.I., and Keyport, N.J.

Communication "dead spots" from which Schenectady, N.Y., police could not talk to patrol cars or headquarters when using conventional radio equipment have been eliminated with the installation of new F-M two-way equipment developed by General Electric engineers. The new system has overcome the former difficulties because its frequency modulation receivers will pick up a weaker signal than would the previous amplitude-modulation receivers, and provide usable communication. "The F-M system over-rides static from high-power electric lines, and other forms of electrical disturbances which interfered with reception in certain localities when the A-M system was in use", explains D. L. Chesnut, G.E. engineer.

The Philips Radio Manufacturing plant at Eindhoven in Holland now in the hands of the Germans was again bombed this week by the R.A.F.

A $200 television set that will bring Saturday afternoon football games into the living room as vividly as any newsreel will be an early postwar development, according to the Wall Street Journal which reports radio industry leaders are prepared to go into large-scale production of popular-priced television sets of popular-priced television sets as soon as peace comes.

Philco Corporation and Wholly Owned Domestic Subsidiaries - For 1942; Net income, $2,209,992, after Federal and State income and Federal excess profits taxes of $5,863,689, and after a reserve of $1,000,000 for contingencies, equal to $1.61 a share on 1,372,143 shares of common stock. Included in these earnings is the post-war refund of excess profits taxes amounting to $538,792 as provided for by the Revenue Act of 1942. In 1941 net income was $2,513,569, after taxes of $5,967,600, or $1.83 a share. Sales last year were $68,505,979, after voluntary refunds of $5,000,000 to the Army and the Navy. In 1941 sales amounted to $77,073,636.

The Commission granted a construction permit to Associated Broadcasters, Inc., of San Francisco, for new international broadcast station using 6060, 7230, 9570, 11870, 15290, 17760 and 21610 kilocycles, A3 emission, 50 kilowatts; sharing with WBOS-KWID on 6060, 9570, 11870 kilocycles; sharing with KWID on 7230, 15290, 17760 and 21610 kilocycles.

Two weeks ago Alfred McCann offered a Victory Garden Manual booklet over WOR. Fifteen thousand requests for it have been received so far, with more coming in every day.

Despite war conditions the FCC denied special service authorization to KFAR, Midnight Sun Broadcasting Company at Fairbanks, Alaska, to make changes in equipment and operate on 660 kilocycles with 10 kilowatts power unlimited for period ending June 1, 1944.

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No. 1518

April 6, 1943

SOLON CALLS ELMER AND FLY 4TH TERM STOOGES

Becoming more and more political targets, Elmer Davis and James M. Fly were among those mercilessly attacked by Representative Bradley (R), of Michigan, who charged them with using the Office of War Information and the Federal Communications Commission to bring about the nomination of President Roosevelt for a fourth term. It began with a broadside at David K. Niles "shrewd, wily, dangerous politician and one-time Boston radical into whose very competent hands the White House has entrusted the behind-the-scenes management of the fourth-term campaign". Representative Bradley claimed that the real name of Niles was Neyhus, that he was the son of a tailor and that his mother had been born in Russia.

James M. Landis of the Office ofCivilian Defense also received a blistering as being a prime mover in FDR's fourth-term build-up. Because Gardner Cowles, Jr., radio executive and publisher, now Elmer Davis' right hand man at OWI was sympathetic to Willkie, Mr. Bradley declared that Cowles was now "on his way out".

Representative Bradley, whose speech covered six pages in the Congressional Record of April 1st, said, in part:

"David K. Niles needed a man to help him build his political machine; and James M. Landis, of the Harvard Law School, the man who whitewashed Harry Bridges, was put at the head of the Office of Civilian Defense.

"The fourth term needed a publicity organization as well. Why should the Democratic National Committee spend its own money when the Office of War Information was at hand to do the publicity job for the fourth term on the public's money?

"Now, we all know who is at the head of the Office of War Information - Mr. Elmer Davis, eminent member of the American Labor Party. And who is the head of the O.W.I.'s campaign division? None other than Drew Dudley, brother-in-law of former Representative Joseph E. Casey. Joe Casey is the liaison man between the White House and Congressmen east of the Aggeghenies, working directly under David K. Niles.

The Office of War Information, I might mention incidentally, is well staffed to carry out the peculiar editorial job of carrying the torch for the Frankfurter-Niles-Laski fourth-term campaign. No less than 24 of its bright young boys are 'liberals', transferred bodily from Marshall Field's journalistic montrosity, PM, most properly characterized as the 'Uptown Daily Worker'.

"Elmer Davis gets his instructions from the feed box, or directly from Mr. Niles. And the bright young boys from PM dish them out.

"What are the avenues of free speech in America? They are the radio, the movies, the press, and other publications.

"The radio was peculiarly vulnerable. For 9 years radio has lived at the mercy of the Federal Communications Commission - now headed by James Lawrence Fly. Under Mr. Fly the radio has become what the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Cox) has called the 'greatest hotbed of communism in the country'. No consistent critic of the administration has ever long-survived on the radio.

"A suggestion, a request, even a hint from anyone in the administration has the effect of a command on the radio broadcasters. Any time the administration wants anything, the radio bends over backward to give it. The radio has to. Mr. David K. Niles, as well as Mr. Elmer Davis, knows that. And Mr. James Lawrence Fly is ready at any time to crack the whip. No; radio was not too great a problem for Mr. Niles."

Representative Jackson (D), of Washington State, interrupted to ask:

"I wonder if the gentleman knows that the Deputy Administrator in charge of domestic operations is a gentleman by the name of Mr. Gardner Cowles and that he was in charge of the publicity program for Wendell Willkie in the last campaign?"

"I do not know as to that", the Michigan representative replied.

"If the gentleman will yield right there, does he know that Mr. Cowles is on the way out?" Representative Taber (R), of New York asked.

"Let me make this observation", Mr. Bradley continued. "I will say to the gentleman that right at the present time a radio station in my district from which I broadcast every Sunday, is now seeking to gain permission to broadcast at night, but is being kept from getting this permit by the protest from a station owned by Mr. Gardner Cowles over in Yankton, S. Dak., about a thousand miles away. His 5-kilowatt station is keeping a little 100-watt station from broadcasting at night."

"Does not the gentleman feel that it is rather strange that a man, if he was so active opposing the third term 2 years ago, should now have anything to say about it?" Representative Jackson inquired. "He is now in charge of domestic operations of the O.W.I."

"There are many people in the Republican Party who have become more or less firmly convinced that Mr. Willkie, to say the least, was not a genuine candidate in opposition to the third term", said Mr. Bradley.

"The fact that Gardner Cowles was publicity director is proof positive that he was favoring the administration. Mr. Willkie was simply used as a Republican tool," Representative Short (R), of Missouri, interjected.

"Granting that what the gentleman said about Gardner Cowles is true, is that the first time somebody wiggled his way into the Republican Party that had no business being there?" Representative Busbey (R), of Illinois queried.

"I quite agree with the gentleman, and I may say that it is not the first time by a long shot. This crowd will pin 'stool pigeons' on us every time they get a chance", Mr. Bradley replied.

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RADIO LABS FAVORED BY WPB

Laboratories working on radio problems for the Army or Navy hereafter will be able to get from a central source of supply the critical electronic components not quickly available in commercial channels, the War Production Board has announced.

The Electronic Research Supply Agency has been formed by the Defense Supplies Corporation at the request of the Armed Services, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and WPB to supply research men with the electronic components vital to their work.

It was pointed out that the laboratories of the universities, industrial companies, the government, and others are developing countless radio devices and perfecting old ones which, in time, will become new weapons of the Armed Services. A central source for electronic parts will expedite their work.

Laboratory orders, it was said, are for small amounts which can be fitted only with difficulty into the schedules of manufacturers. The laboratories frequently must canvass great numbers of manufacturers and dealers to obtain swift delivery of small amounts of equipment essential to their research.

The Electronic Research Supply Agency will make it unnecessary for the laboratories to build up their own complete stockpiles of components. WPB officials pointed out that laboratory stockpiles often are made up of components which do not meet standards preferred by the Army and Navy. The agency will be able to direct laboratory purchases to the preferred types.

Operating without profit, the agency is managed by an executive committee on which the Army, the Navy, and other government agencies are represented. Active operations are expected to start in about three weeks. Its offices and stockrooms will be located in New York City.

Laboratories will, of course, not be compelled to place their purchase orders with or through the Electronic Research Supply Agency. In cases where laboratories have not purchased directly from the manufacturer, normal distribution sources rendered excellent service in filling requirements in this field. The laboratories should continue to use available sources to the fullest extent, reserving the agency for last resort.

Approved laboratory orders which may be filled by the agency can be placed directly with the agency or can be channeled to the agency through commercial distributors. In that manner, distributors can place with the agency, for the account of laboratories, those portions of orders which they themselves are not in a position to fill.

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THREAT SEEN TO PRESS AND RADIO IN SECURITY BILL

The War Security bill passed by the House and now pending in the Senate was seen as a measure which could be used to muzzle press and radio.

Said Representative Ham Fish (R), of New York:

"The language of section 103 is:

"'Acquiring, compiling, obtaining access to, or transmitting any data calculated to inform the enemy.'

" Transmitting certainly includes speaking. You can do it over the radio, you can do it by your voice or through the press. Let me read to the gentleman a statement made by one of the most distinguished Members of this House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Walter), who is well qualified to serve as Attorney General of the United States. He said in the House when speaking on this bill:

"'I am sure that much of the opposition comes from the Newspapers that are deliberately distorting the facts concerning the war effort for political purposes.'

"I believe he let the cat out of the bag. That is one of the reasons for my amendment, because he said he thought the opposition came from the newspapers. Probably the newspapers are justified in being apprehensive of this bill in its original form.

"I do not know how many Members of the House know this or have thought it through, but we are in this bill deliverately amending the Constitution of the United States. That is the real purpose of the bill. By an act of Congress we are amending the definition of treason contained in the Constitution, which states that treason is giving aid and comfort to our enemies and that there must be

two witnesses to the overt act. We are abolishing that by an act of Congress. That is the purpose of this bill. Therefore, I want to protect the rights and liberties of the American people to free discussion, freedom of speech and freedom of the press and radio."

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FRANK B. WARREN NEW R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS GENERAL COUNSEL

Frank B. Warren, formerly Assistant Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, has been appointed General Counsel of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., William A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager, announced last Friday.

Mr. Warren served from 1919 to 1931 as Secretary and Rate Expert with the Nevada Public Service Commission. He then became Attorney Examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, a position he held for two years. For 3½ years he was with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as Attorney, following which he joined the staff of the Federal Communications Commission as principal Attorney in the Common Carrier Division. For the last two years of his association with the FCC, he was in charge of all telephone cases for the Law Department. For the past year, Mr. Warren has been Assistant General Solicitor of the National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners.

He was born at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, July 19, 1896, and after graduating from high school, attended the University of Nevada, Engineering School. During the first World War he served in the U. S. Army Air Service.

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McGRADY ONE-MAN ARMY FOR COOL DISTRICTS

Drew Pearson in the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" again refers to Edward McGrady, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, now borrowed by the War Department:

"Fearing possible outbreaks in the coal mining States, the War Department has made secret preparations to use troops if necessary.

"But Ed McGrady, crack labor adviser to the Undersecretary of War, feels that the best way to keep order in the mining districts is to talk to the miners in their own language. Formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor, he suggested to the War Department that instead of using troops, he be commissioned as a one-man army to keep order.

"Accordingly, Ed McGrady has left for the coal areas, to keep his finger on the pulse of the coal miners - and to keep that pulse down."

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NEW OPA RADIO SUPERVISORY PRICE ANALYST

George S. Ujlaki has been appointed Supervisory Price Analyst, with supervision over radios and musical instruments, batteries, housewares, hardware, mill supplies, sporting goods, bicycles, and related miscellaneous items.

Harvey C. Mansfield will continue to exercise supervision over household appliances, washing machines, store and office fixtures and equipment and supplies, medical, optical and funeral supplies, lamps, china, glass, decorative accessories, watches, jewelry, silverware, luggage, notions, clocks and some miscellaneous items. Mr. Mansfield will continue to function as Associate Price Executive. Each supervisory price analyst has answering to him a number of unit chiefs in charge of specific commodities.

The Consumer Durable Goods Branch, recently placed under a new Services and Consumer Durable Goods Division headed by Merle Fainsod as Director, had been reorganized by the branch chief, Alfred Auerbach, to whom each of the three Supervisory Price Analysts will answer directly.

Mr. Ujlaki came to OPA from the Board of Economic Warfare where he was identified with the Rubber Division. Prior to coming to Washington, he had an extensive career in retail merchandising, including executive positions with R. H. Macy & Co., Gimbel Bros., and Sears, Roebuck and Company.

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DEFENDS RADIO REPORTS FROM NORTH AFRICA

The Editor & Publisher prints this letter received from John MacVane, NBC commentator with the Advanced American Headquarters in Southern Tunisia:

"At an American battle headquarters in Southern Tunisia today (Feb. 5, 1943), I read your issue of Nov. 21, 1942. Your editorial entitled 'Radio a Week Late' seemed to call for some comment.

"The editorial speaks of the chagrin of those who are inclined to think of radio first in the field of war reporting when the first radio broadcasts from North Africa trailed the news agency reports by nearly a week. You state that scores of dispatches from newspaper representatives were received before radio could arrange a hook-up. You draw the moral that the day has not yet arrived when radio reporters can hope to match the performance of newspaper correspondents where fighting is in progress.

"Since I can speak with background of one who has done nearly every type of work on a daily paper and has served as foreign correspondent for both newspaper and news agency, and since I was one of the two radio reporters who made the first broadcasts from North Africa after our landing, let me say a word in defense of radio's battle coverage.

"Editor & Publisher was evidently not informed that Army Public Relations in the European Theater of Operations decided that radio reporters should arrive in North Africa five days after the first newspaper and agency correspondents. Why this decision was taken has never been satisfactorily explained to this correspondent. It was certainly never discussed beforehand with American radio representatives in London.

"Within 36 hours of our landing, Charles Collingwood of Columbia and I had solved the bulk of our broadcasting problems incidental to arranging a hook-up, had made our first broadcasts that were heard in America, and had laid the groundwork for regular daily broadcasts from Allied Force Headquarters. There is no reason to believe that if we had landed on Nov. 8, America would not have heard regular broadcasts from North Africa within at the most 48 hours. You will remember that within that period only the scantiest reports were available from press correspondents on the spot.

"You will agree, I trust, that the American public would have benefited from the work of radio reporters in those days when every scrap of news from North Africa was so eagerly heard and read."

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RCA VOTES TO REDEEM "B" PREFERED AT $101.25

The quarterly dividend on the outstanding shares of Radio Corporation of America $3.50 First Preferred Stock, was declared Friday. The dividend on the First Preferred Stock is 87½ cents per share for the period from April 1, 1943, to June 30, 1943, and will be paid on July 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the clost of business June 11, 1943.

The Directors also voted to redeem on July 1, 1943, all outstanding "B" Preferred Stock of RCA, at $100 per share and accrued dividends to the redemption date, a total of $101.25 per share, David Sarnoff, President, stated.

The 11,891 shares of "B" Preferred Stock now outstanding are the balance (less than 2 per cent) remaining after the recapitalization plan which went into effect in 1936. After July 1, 1943, the entire capitalization of RCA will consist of 900,824 shares of $3.50 Cumulative First Preferred Stock and 13,881,016 shares of Common Stock outstanding. Holders of "B" Preferred Stock are requested to surrender their certificates, with appropriate letter of transmittal, to The Corporation Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

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McNUTT RULES ON RADIO STATION MANPOWER

A letter from Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Advisor on the status of personnel of radio stations under the Selective Service Act has been received by Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission.

"Dear Mr. Fly:

"I have your communications of March 24 and 27, concerning the local determination of particular radio stations as being essential to the war effort.

"As you know, neither the List of Essential Activities nor the Activities and Occupational Bulletins relating to the broadcasting services give any basis for differentiation in the essentiality of one radio station as against another. Insofar as the character and content of broadcasting services are similar as between individual radio stations and such services are deemed related to the war effort, no distinction can be drawn as between particular stations. You recognize, of course, that this interpretation does not assure automatic deferment for all persons in essential occupations in broadcasting services. I have called your communications to the attention of the Bureau of Selective Service and requested that they inform their representatives in the field that no such determination shall be made. Requests for occupational deferment are made by local Selective Service Boards on an individual basis and not on the basis of particular radio stations in which an individual may be employed. Needs of the armed forces are such as to require withdrawal in some instances of persons in essential occupations in essential activities. It is possible, therefore, for individuals in essential occupations in radio stations to fail to obtain occupational deferment, but such failure, however, is not on the grounds of the lack of essentiality of the individual radio station.

"Sincerely,

(s) Paul V. McNutt
Chairman

"It is my off-hand impression that the letter again clarifies the matter to the end that we are left where we were before", Mr. Fly commented. "This, I think, is in line with the understanding which we have cooperatively arrived at with the War Manpower Commission. In matters of detail arising under it, I am sure we will continue to have the cooperation of the Manpower Commission."

"Isn't the letter essentially 'no' in 150 words", the Chairman was asked.

"No, I don't think so", Mr. Fly replied. "We have never asked the Manpower Commission to assure us that radio station employees would be deferred. We did ask them to recognize the

broadcasting industry as an essential industry and certain of these activities themselves as essential. Now, we never did ask them to say that they would under all circumstances defer every man whose job was so classified and I think they are perfectly correct now in saying that that is a problem that will be approached from man-to-man and case-to-case as the exigencies of the situation may require. There are, however, some constants here, that is, that radio service is an essential service and that certain of these operations carried on by the man on the list are essential operations. Those are essential jobs. We also have the further assurance, which is very heartening, that all radio stations are to be deemed essential and there will be no discrimination as between stations. I think those are the principles that are involved, and I think that's about all we can expect the Manpower Commission to give us."

"Haven't the radio stations, as a general rule, been placed on the list of essential industries as far as drafts are concerned?"

"That's right", said Mr. Fly.

"Then this isn't anything new?"

"No", Mr. Fly said. "This simply confirms the understanding which we arrived at after considerable cooperative studies and conferences, etc. We here at the Commission and representatives of the industry worked on that problem to a great extent in cooperation with the War Manpower Commission and Selective Service, and I think this confirms the principles that were enunciated at that time, and tends to clarify questions that had arisen recently which seemed to run somewhat counter to the earlier understanding."

"Had some radio stations been asking preferential treatment under that understanding or being declared essential stations?" the Chairman was asked.

"No", he concluded. "It is rather that two or three of these stations had complained that they were being discriminated against and that there was some indication that their stations were to be classed as unessential while other stations might remain in the essential classification. Mr. McNutt says here 'no, we will not make any such distinctions'."

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According to Leonard Lyons' column "Gene Buck, the songwriter and recent President of ASCAP, will be enriched soon. Buck wrote the song, "Hello, Frisco, Hello". That song, the title, and the number he staged in the Ziegfeld Follies, are used in the new Alice Faye picture, "Hello, Frisco, Hello". And Twentieth Century-Fox, producers of the movie, never bought the rights from Buck, who still owns the copyright, which expires this year."

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POLYSTYRENE RESTRICTED BY WPB

Polystyrene, a thermoplastic used for high frequency insulation in military, aircraft and communications equipment, was placed under allocation yesterday (Monday) by the War Production Board through issuance of Supplementary Order M-170-a, effective May 1.

The order provides that any person may accept delivery of, and any producer or distributor may use, 50 pounds or less of polystyrene in the aggregate in any calendar month without specific authorization.

A producer or distributor must, however, obtain specific authorization for the aggregate quantity of polystyrene which he delivers on small orders.

Polystyrene is defined in the order as polymers of styrene (vinyl benzene) but does not include the copolymers of styrene with other monomers such as butadiene or methyl methacrylate. The term "polystyrene" does not include fabricated forms of polystyrene or polystyrene scrap or reprocessed scrap.

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HELD COPYRIGHT LAW DOESN'T STOP OWNERSHIP TRANSFER

The Supreme Court last Monday decided that the Copyright Law "does not nullify agreements by authors to assign their renewal interests". The case was one in which the high court held that the copyright of "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling" legally belongs to M. Witmark & Sons, music publishers in New York.

The question the court had before them was:

"Does the Copyright Act prevent an author from assigning his interest in a copyright renewal before he has secured it at the end of the original twenty-eight year copyright grant?"

To this, the Court majority through Justice Frankfurter, replied, "No", but Justices Black, Douglas and Murphy dissented while Justice Rutledge did not participate.

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TRADE NOTES

Radio America, new station in Lima, Peru, joined the Columbia Broadcasting System's Network of the Americas last week. The addition of Radio America brings to 97 the total number of CBS outlets in Latin American network (Cadena de las Americas), with stations in each of the twenty Republics to the south.

Nine leading journalists from Argentina now touring the United States, will attend the NBC Symphony concert, directed by Arturo Toscanini, Sunday, April 11. On the following day they will be guests at a reception arranged by NBC.

A thing that impressed Washington was how small the Pearl Harbor two-man Jap submarine now on exhibition in the Capital really was. A Washington radio announcer tried to squeeze into it for a broadcast from the interior but couldn't make it. In San Francisco a small sized Navy man succeeded in squeezing himself in but they had to saw out a part of the hatch to get him out.

W39NY, The City of New York, Municipal Broadcasting System has applied for a license to cover construction permit which authorized new high frequency broadcast station.

English-made films, explaining the mechanism of the enemy's newest explosive types of incendiary bombs and demonstrating effective means of extinguishing the lethal shells, are being used in NBC's revised Air Raid Warden's course, televised every Monday at 4 P.M. and again at 7:30 P.M. over Station WNBT.

An Army-Navy "E" was awarded to the National Union Radio Corporation, Power Tube Division, Newark, N.J.

A request for reinstatement of application for television and high frequency (FM) broadcast station in accordance with a Commission order has been made by the Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, N. Y. - Construction permit for new commercial television station (formerly W2XMT) to be operated on Channel #8 162000-168000 kc., A5 and special emission for frequency modulation, ESR: 721, unlimited time; United Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to be operated on 48500 kc.; Coverage: 8,420 sq. mi.; Population: 1,314,595.

Practical training in radio will be offered to 100 selected students of the craft, in the Stanford-KPO Radio Institute which opens June 17, it was announced in San Francisco jointly by NBC-KPO Manager John W. Elwood and Chancellor Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University. Courses in radio writing, producing, acting, announcing, public service and control room operation will be taught in an eight weeks session conducted cooperatively by the University and Station KPO. Special students will be accepted for the radio institute and the course may be taken with or without university credit.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
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SOUTH AFRICA'S NEW RADIO INDUSTRY

A radio industry, as the term is used in the United States, did not exist in the Union of South Africa in January 1929. "The annual radio requirements of the Union were small compared with those of many other countries, and the consensus seemed to be that radio manufacturing would be a poor commercial proposition in that area", Elinor F. Sylvester of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports. "Moreover, the United States, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom were all more than willing to supply all demands for radio apparatus and equipment and would offer severe competition to any newcomer who attempted to enter the field.

"In 1941, the population of the Union was 10,521,000 - 2,188,200 Europeans, 7,250,000 aboriginal natives, 238,400 Asiatics, and 844,000 of mixed races. Interest in radio started in 1924 with the establishment of a broadcasting station in Johannesburg and grew rapidly, despite the fact that the market for receiving sets was limited almost entirely to Europeans - the other people ordinarily could not afford such luxuries.

"In 1940, imports from the United States dropped to $1,462,704, and while no statistics are available to show imports from other countries, it is reasonable to assume that none came from The Netherlands or from Germany and that shipments from other sources decreased materially.

There seemed to be little likelihood that a radio industry would be established in South Africa in the near future, but the situation changed completely with the outbreak of war and the consequent dislocation of peacetime industries and disruptions of normal shipping schedules. South Africa was suddenly faced with a need for specialized radio equipment, particularly for the armed forces, and with a realization that, to a large extent, this demand must be met domestically.

"The government decided that an emergency radio-manufacturing industry could and must be established. Several firms previously engaged in assembling such equipment as public-address systems and electronic control apparatus formed the nucleus of the new industry, and maintenance and reassembly workshops operated by various importers and distributors became an integral part of the organization.

"The manpower problem - plague of all industries in warring countries - was solved by hiring large numbers of women. The knowledge they gained in pacetime has proved a valuable asset, for it has enabled them to take over the work of male radio workers now serving with the Signal Corps and other technical branches

of the South African Army. Today, women outnumber men in most of the radio factories.

"For the past year, South Africa's war-emergency radio industry, functioning on a mass-production basis under the supervision of the Director General of War Operations, has been successfully making transmitters of various kinds, complete HF/DF stations, land-mine detectors, specialized bomb-disposal apparatus, and many other kinds of radio equipment for military use. It is still necessary to import some components, but such parts as variable and fixed condensers, transformers, chokes, inductances, microphones, and purely mechanical parts such as dials, terminals, and keys are being made in large quantities.

"Actual production figures are not being released for publication at this time, but it is authoritatively stated that radio-equipment demands from troops in the Middle East and India, as well as the entire continent of Africa, are being filled largely by South African manufacturers. No attempt is being made to produce receiving sets of the usual commercial types; the industry was set up to produce war equipment only."

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NAB COUNSEL ADVISES ACCURATE INDUCTION INFORMATION

War Manpower Commission is literally "bending over backward" to procure men for the armed forces and to provide for needs of essential civilian activity without, it is hoped, having to resort to further legislation such as a National Service Act, Russell P. Place, general counsel, National Association of Broadcasters, said last Tuesday.

"During the last three months, a welter of confusing and often seemingly conflicting press releases have appeared in the papers with reference to classification and induction of registrants", Mr. Place declared.

"By means of legitimate pressure, permissible under the Act and Regulations, WMC is seeking to force registrants into essential activities.

"Net result is that registrants are confused and uncertain as to their status now and in the future. With about 40 million registrants concerned, impact of Selective Service on the people is second only to the war itself", Place continued.

"Effect of the publicity seems to have been to place stress on how to stay out of the Army, rather than on when induction is likely to occur. Such a major disruption of normal life as induction calls for vital rearrangements of business and personal affairs.

"The American people should be told as nearly accurately and as far in advance as possible of the imminence of induction. Uncertainty breeds fear and discontent; a measure of certainty should result in confidence and better planning by registrants and employers", Mr. Place added.

"It is common knowledge that the day when registrants with children will be inducted, and many already have been, is not far off. Reclassification into 1-A and, in many cases, determination of appeals, must precede induction", the NAB counsel cautioned. "Is it not wise now to announce the date their reclassification will begin and to give a reasonably dfeinite indication of the time when their induction will take place?"

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CHICAGO MAN FLY'S NEW SECRETARY

Norman E. Jorgensen, formerly of the University of Chicago, has been appointed secretary to Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission. Born July 23, 1908 in Chicago, Mr. Jorgensen was educated in Chicago schools, receiving from the University of Chicago the degree of Ph.B. in 1933 and the law degree of J.D. in 1943. He is married and has two children.

Before coming to the FCC, Mr. Jorgensen worked in the Sales Department of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company during 1933, and through 1940 was employed by Chalmers and Co., merchandise distributors, Iron Mountain, Mich., where he became sales manager. Most recently he was the Editor-in-Chief of the University of Chicago Law Review.

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BRAND NAMES ON HOME SET RADIO TUBES FOR TIME BEING

Radio tubes currently manufactured to keep home sets in repair will carry familiar brand names instead of the general name "Victory Line", recently considered by the industry and by the Radio Division of the War Production Board, it was announced yesterday (Thursday). WPB officials said that brand names will probably be retained for at least ninety days.

Most manufacturers have indicated that they will mark tubes made from materials alloted by the WPB for civilian use by the initials, "M.R." standing for "Maintenance and Repair".

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SUPREME COURT BEGINS HEARING ON CLEAR CHANNEL CASE

Arguments on the important clear channel case affecting KOA, NBC's Denver station, and WHDH, of Boston, began Thursday in the Supreme Court. Paul Freund, attorney for the Government was heard first. He was followed by P. J. Hennessey, Jr., for the National Broadcasting Company, who is expected to conclude today (Friday).

This is the test case which will determine (a) a station's property rights in a clear channel and (b) the right of the Federal Communications Commission's authority to allocate use of a clear channel band to a second station in a different part of the country.

The case is up on appeal by the Federal Communications Commission, which has lost twice in the lower Federal Courts. KOA enjoyed a night clear channel over 850 kc. frequency until FCC granted,night rights on the band to WHDH, which had shared it in the daytime only. FCC contended that, since the stations are so far apart, there would be virtually no overlap and that therefore KOA had no interest in the application of WHDH. FCC, following precedent, refused to permit KOA to intervene in the WHDH application.

KOA and NBC appealed to the Federal courts, which ruled that the Denver station did have the right to intervene before FCC.

The KOA- NBC appeal, filed with the high court, followed the same line of argument offered successfully before the lower courts. It challenged the FCC authority to give away rights to the clear channel, and also the method used in refusing KOA as an intervener at the hearings.

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PRICE CEILING ON MILITARY RADIO FIXED CAPACITORS

Fixed capacitors of type or size used for military radio equipment were placed by the Office of Price Administration under a ceiling reflecting current price levels.

Until now this type of condenser was exempt from price control in order to enable increased production in the face of very unstable conditions and to allow the rapidly expanding industry an opportunity to stabilize production costs. The exemption was effective until April 1, 1943, and until that time the War Department and the Navy Department had agreed to exercise control over prices for the product.

The new ceilings reflect increases in cost caused by the rapid expansion of the industry and increased labor rates since March 31, 1942. In effect, fixed capacitors which are of the type

Used for military purposes, may be sold at list prices effective on April 1, 1943, less discounts, allowances, and other deductions in effect on that date.

For manufacturers who had no established list prices, the action provides a formula for determining prices based on the manufacturer's own pricing method and labor and materials costs in effect on April 1, 1943.

Special provisions are included for additions to maximum prices to cover the advances in costs of block mica and splitting and cutting mica film in the production of mica condensers.

A procedure for manufacturers to follow in the case they wish to establish list prices is also incorporated. In all cases, regardless of the method used to determine ceilings, the manufacturers are required to file their prices for approval with OPA. If prices now in effect have increased over rates necessary to cover cost increases, the prices may be adjusted downward.

The action was taken in Amendment No. 79 of Maximum Price regulation No. 136 (Machines and Parts and Machinery Services), and is effective April 1, 1943.

The amendment requires all manufacturers covered by the action to file reports of their maximum prices as determined under the regulation with OPA before April 30.

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SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS 1932 RCA CONSENT DECREE

As had been expected and generally construed to be a follow-up of the exit of Thurman Arnold, former Department of Justice #1 Trust Buster, the Supreme Court dismissed last Monday a Department of Justice appeal from a decision of the Federal District Court of Delaware, thereby leaving in effect a 1932 consent decree on anti-trust charges that had been brought against the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company, Westinghouse and others. The companies opposed the Government's motion.

In its original 1930 complaint, the Department charged the companies with a conspiracy to monopolize interstate and foreign trade in radio and radio apparatus and in the transmission of messages.

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FLY QUERIED ON RATIONING, MERGER AND NAB CONFAB

Asked at his press conference if he had any comment to make on Postmaster General Walker's reference to the rationing of air mail, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, said:

"I don't know what the Postmaster General said on the subject but if it is seriously contemplated I probably shall suggest a conference. Naturally if rationing should come to that end of the line- I am referring to rationing of air mail - we would want to form some judgment here as to the impact that might have on other forms of communication. Of course we have never seriously approached the problem of rationing telegrams and telephone, and hope we don't have to. It is an awfully complicated situation and one that is of great convenience and of great practical value to the public generally. At this end of the line we certainly hope that there would be no rationing of rapid communication by electrical impulse. By the way, did the Postmaster General say he was going to do something about it?"

"I merely heard a reference to it; I think that there was a possibility", was the reply.

"I think they have cut out a number of flights and that was just thrown out as a possibility", Edgar Jones of the FCC interjected.

Questioned as to whether there was anything new on the domestic merger activities, the Chairman replied:

"Yes. I have had some information that the executives are making considerable progress in their negotiations, I should not be surprised if pretty shortly they will arrive at least at the basic outline of the deal. However, that is for them to conclude and I assume they will announc results when they achieve them."

"What about the international?"

"That's making progress", Mr. Fly said.

When Mr. Fly was asked if he still intended to speak at the forthcoming National Association of Broadcasters' convention in Chicago, there was some good-natured joshing in view of the row over Mr. Fly's last appearance before the Association at St. Louis.

"You will give the financial figures on the stations in the Chicago NAB speech?" someone queried.

"Yes, that will be one of the things I will do", Mr. Fly said. "There are quite a number of rather interesting phases of the situation though. I think I will have plenty to talk about."

"As interesting as the last time?"

"Well, in some way perhaps more constructive", Mr. Fly countered.

"Did you say 'more constructive?'"

"Perhaps."

"Last time some interpreted it as 'destructive'."

"It all depends on where you sit", the Chairman concluded.

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BUREAU OF MINES ISSUES NEW REPORT ON MONAZITE

Information for the producers and consumers of strategic materials is given by the Bureau of Mines in a new detailed report on monazite sand, a mineral used in comparatively small quantities but essential to the war effort, Dr. R. R. Sayers, Directur of the Bureau stated yesterday (Thursday).

Prior to the United States' entry into the war, half of this mineral's consumption here was used in the manufacture of arc lamp electrodes, a fourth in pyrophoric alloys, and the remaining fourth in mildew proofing, ceramic, and miscellaneous uses.

Monazite sand, the only source of rare earth elements and thorium, in recent years has been imported from British India, Netherlands Indies, and Brazil, for there has been no domestic production since the last war and no substantial production since 1909.

Derived from the weathering of pegmatites and adjacent rocks, monazite is a phosphate of rare earths with thorium and is generally associated with heavy black sands, principally illmenite, zircon, and rutile.

Thorium, used principally in electron emissive elements, is employed in radio tube and tungsten lamp filaments, gas mantles, high temperature refractories, X-ray targets, and as a catalyst. Cerium, the report says, is the most important rare-earth element from point of usage, and praseodymium, neodymium, and lanthanum follow in that order.

A copy of the report may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., for Information Circular 7233, "Monazite Sand".

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CODEL, RED CROSS INFORMATION DIRECTOR IN AFRICA

Martin Codel, bidding good-bye to his magazine Broadcasting for the time being, is now serving as Director of Public Information for the American Red Cross in the African combat section. The last heard from Mr. Codel was that he had arrived there safely the latter part of March. His activities in Africa will be a full-time job as he is responsible for covering the Red Cross in that entire African battle area.

Martin really gets around, having already made a wartime trip on a bomber to England last September where he spent sometime in London serving as wartime consultant for the British Broadcasting Corporation. He had also visited England and the Continent in 1935 looking into broadcasting conditions.

While in Africa, Mr. Codel, who leaves behind him a wife and four children, will no doubt be in close touch with his old friend, Lieut. Commander Harry C. Butcher, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System on leave, and now aide to General Eisenhower. While Codel is away his work will be carried on by Sol Taishoff, Managing Editor of Broadcasting.

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BRITISH PRESS AND RADIO SCOOP BURNS CONGRESSMAN

Representative Redresen (R.), of Minnesota, raised quite a rumpus in the House earlier in the week saying:

"London newspapers and radio have scooped the American press on the Roosevelt administration's post-war monetary program. The President's plan has been cloaked with a great deal of secrecy as far as Members of Congress and the American people are concerned. The plan has been kept a secret. The first information in regard to the plan will be given to several committees of the Senate this morning in a secret session. Two committees of the House will be given information as to the plan on Tuesday morning of this week.

"London newspapers carried the entire Roosevelt-Morgenthau plan this (Wednesday) morning, and details were given to the world over an international broadcast at 8 o'clock. To my amazement, I learned from the London broadcast, that we are to set up a $5,000,000,000 international stabilization fund, presumably American gold, and create an international currency in $10 units - called 'Unatas'. The British financiers have proposed an international currency tied to the British pound called 'Bancor', and I assume that from here on, the fight will be between 'Unatas' and 'Bancor', and the victor of the coming new international currency battle will take over control of America's gold hoard of $22,600,000,000.

"I condemn the administration for not taking Congress and the American people into its confidence when it comes to dealing

with money and gold belonging to the citizens of our country. It is to be regretted that the President and Morgenthau do not trust the American people and our press and radio with this important information, and that we are compelled to secure the first news of it from the newspapers of London. The President's proposal should be given the most careful scrutiny by Congress and the country."

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DeFOREST FORECASTS POSTWAR TELEVISION BOOM

Lee DeForest interviewed by the Associated Press in Los Angeles sees in the postwar future television "taking a spurt" faster than radio did after the last war; stations in every good-sized town offering nightly changes of film programs; families enjoying two-foot-square television images in their parlors . . . .

Abolishment of office and factory epidemics of colds and sniffles with ultra-violet light, which will kill germs in the air...

Plane pilots unhampered by the thickest fog, setting their ships down smoothly by means of landing beams and altimeters that show above-ground altitude to the foot . . .

Mr. DeForest is busy now manufacturing short-wave diathermy machines for the Navy. To make his machines, Mr. DeForest has had to turn once more, because of military priorities, to the manufacture of the radio tubes he invented, something in which he hasn't had a direct hand since he sold his interest in the DeForest Co. 20 years ago.

"I have some ideas on television I want to get at when the war's over", Mr. DeForest says. "Television will be the primary source of home entertainment. Eventually there will be a network of television transmitters.

"Before that, however, individual stations will broadcast film programs, passing the films from city tocity as motion pictures are now.

"For the most part, the limit of the size of the television picture in the home is now eight by 10 inches. But even now it is possible to have, projected pictures, say two feet squate. The television receiver will cost not less than $250 and range up to $1,500.

"In bacteriology, too, there is a great future. In large commercial institutions contagious colds will be done away with. There will be large-scale application of the device now used in some banks, where a quartz tube over the tellers' windows sends down an invisible barrier of ultra-violet light that kills germs and keeps the teller from catching colds from customers."

To aid "blind" flying in the air world of tomorrow, Mr. DeForest has devised a "terrain altimeter" which he says has "proved operative". Instead of indicating merely the distance above sea level, as do today's instruemtns, his shows the exact elevation above ground and even warns of mountains or buildings ahead.

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TRADE NOTES

Thomas P. Dowd, former Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Co. in Washington will be made Superintendent of the All America Cables & Radio, Inc., with offices in Washington, it has been announced.

Columbia Broadcasting System goes all-out around the clock on Bond Day, April 12, 9 A.M. to midnight, with 17 network programs, when the United States Treasury opens its three-week thirteen-billion-dollar Second War Loan drive.

Gerry Murray of the editorial staff of "Printer's Ink" is resigning to join the WOR Press Department as copy editor and writer.

Gordon Whyte, veteran radio writer and producer, and a staff director in the NBC ProductionDivision, died last Monday at Sydenham Hospital, New York City, from a heart attack. He was 56.

Dorothy Leffler, former Publicity Director and Assistant to the Editor of the Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Company, has joined the CBS Press InformationDepartment.

A $100,000 damage suit has been filed in the Federal Court in Boston against Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator, by Prof. Louis G. Balsam, of Cambridge, former regional food rationing officer for New England with the OPA, and a teacher in several schools and colleges.

The radio comment involved the activities of Professor Balsam at Reed College, Oregon, and in his duties connected with the OPA in Boston, as the result of which Professor Balsam complains that he lost his OPA job.

Nat Abramson, Manager of WOR's Entertainment Department, has been appointed Chairman of the Radio Activities Committee of U.S.O. Camp Shows, Inc.

Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President of the Blue Network was host last Monday night at a dinner for employees of the general service division, treasurer's office and legal department at the Town Hall Club. The dinner was one of a series of informal gatherings at which Mr. Kobak describes the origin of the Blue Network and the thinking behind its growth and development. Members of publicity, sales and promotion and research departments have been Mr. Kobak's guests at previous dinners.

Results of a test survey taken of CBS employees in the network's New York office as to whether they would take vitamins regularly if furnished free, showed that almost nine out of ten of the personnel would like to take them. Consequently, Frank White, Vice President and treasurer, announced that for a 4-month period a daily supply of Vimms vitamins will be furnished gratis to employees who request them.

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FOUR AGENCIES TO HANDLE RCA ADS

Four advertising agencies have been selected to handle the advertising of the Radio Corporation of America - Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc., will handle advertising of RCA Victor radio, phonograph and television instruments; J. Walter Thompson Company for Victor and Bluebird phonograph records and for RCA Victor's International Division; Kenyon and Eckhardt, Inc., radio tubes, special radio instruments and industrial electronic and radio apparatus (the latter includes the RCA Electron Microscope, theatre sound equipment and industrial sound systems); and Albert Frank - Gunther Law, Inc., has been appointed to handle the financial advertising of the Radio Corporation of America.

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"ARMY HOUR" RECEIVES RADIO EDITORS' VOTES

In recognition of the selection by the nation's radio editors of "The Army Hour" as the best Government program, a silver plaque was presented last Tuesday to Major General Alexander D. Surles, U.S.A., Director of the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department, at ceremonies held in Washington's Pentagon Building. The presentation was made by Niles Trammell, NBC President, on behalf of the New York World-Telegram, Radio Daily and Motion Picture Daily.

Results of polls conducted independently by each newspaper, in all of which the Army Hour received the most votes, led to the award.

Attending the presentation, besides Major General Surles and Trammell, were Col. Stanley J. Grogan, General Staff Corps; Deputy Director of the Bureau of Public Relations for the Army; Colonel R. Ernest Dupuy, General Staff Corps, Chief of the News Division of the Bureau and "The Army Hour" spokesman; and Lieut. Col. Edward M. Kirby, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau's Radio Branch.

Representing NBC at the ceremony were William Burke Miller, Manager of the Public Service Department and War Program Manager; Frank M. Russell, Vice-President in charge of theWashington office, and Lathrop Mack, Assistant Manager of Special Events.

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Effective May 1, Station WTOL, Toledo, Ohio, becomes a member of the Basic Blue Network.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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FAVORING RADIO AND PRESS, OWI SLASHES PAMPHLETS

At least fourteen writers are reported to have resigned from the Office of War Information as a result of a Spring house-cleaning prior to an expected Congressional investigation of the OWI. "Elmer is trying to beat Congress to it", someone remarked.

However, at the moment, the storm seems to center about Gardner Cowles, Jr., prominent Iowa broadcaster and newspaper publisher, now Deputy Director of OWI, but who is reported to be leaving soon to take charge of Willkie's campaign. Declaring that he had confidence that radio, newspapers and magazines could do the job and that he was opposed to creating any new information channels, Mr. Cowles slashed the pamphlet output.

Mr. Cowles explained that OWI would continue to print such pamphlets as "Your War and Your Wages" designed for war workers to explain the anti-inflation program. Also it was said pamphlets for overseas circulation would continue to be produced.

Mr. Cowles at the same time made it known that the writers' division from which the bulk of the resignations came, was being transferred to the OWI News Bureau and that it would concentrate on the production of factual reports on the country at war. These reports would be made available to the press and radio, with pamphlet-printing resorted to only for special projects when it was necessary to reach specialized groups.

Reported to have been dismissed by Mr. Cowles were Henry F. Pringle, nationally known biographer, and Harold Guinzburg, Chief of the OWI Publications Bureau and President of the Viking Press. It was also said that Henry Brennan, Chief of the Graphics Division and former art director of Fortune Magazine, submitted his resignation along with two other associates of Pringle. Also that Edward H. Dodd, Vice President of the publishing house of Dodd-Mead and Chief of the OWI Distribution Division, and Walter Conway, Assistant Chief in charge of Production, resigned two weeks ago when their division was placed under Lieut. Comdr. Price Gilbert, Chief of the Graphic and Printing Bureau and former advertising manager for Coca-Cola.

Mr. Cowles expressed regret at the necessity for the departure of Messrs. Pringle and Guinzburg, stating that they were both "extremely capable". He emphasized that he felt advertising men had a place "on the team".

"It seems laughable if I am to be condemned for persuading private industry to contribute as much as possible for the war effort", Mr. Cowles said. "For instance, if the food people spend some of their advertising money to publicize point rationing, that's all to the good."

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BLISTERS CONGRESS FOR BACKING COX IN FCC PROBE

Drew Pearson, whose column is syndicated by several hundred newspapers throughout the country, took a terrible wallop at Congress in general and Representative Cox of Georgia in particular, writing:

"The Congress of the United States, one of the few parliamentary systems left in the world, is now conducting a unique exhibition of how to lose the confidence of the Nation.

"It is staging an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission solely because that Commission voted unanimously to recommend criminal action against a member of Congress, Representative Gene Cox of Georgia. To defend him, his brother Congressmen not only voted to spend the taxpayers' money on an investigation of the FCC, but they also placed the Congressman who is under fire at the head of the committee investigating his accusers.

"This threat of investigation is the time-honored method by which Congressmen defend themselves whenever they get in a jam. They may rant and rave against some insignificant Government Bureau which spends a little extra on paper, or which hires a $2000 clerk beyond its budget. But should the Justice Department begin a criminal probe of certain shady congressional practices, the cry of 'Investigate the Justice Department!' goes up from the Capitol Dome, and the hounds are in full chase.

"Should, for instance, a certain Congressman from New England realize that the Justice Department was staging a criminal probe of his lobbying for war contracts, all of Congress immediately would demand an investigation of Attorney General Biddle.

"Or should a certain Senator from the South fear Justice Department scrutiny of war subcontracts held by his family; or should the Justice Department probe the law fees received by another Senator, poignant cries of 'Investigate the Justice Department!' would almost lift the Capitol Dome.

"The Congressional motto is, 'We Congressmen must stick together.' Apparently they don't realize that the best way to keep the confidence of the country is to keep their own stables clean; and that it was not until the German people lost confidence in the Reichstag that Hitler was able to seize power.

"Most interesting illustration is the current case of Eugene Cox, a very likable Congressman from Georgia. The Federal Communications Commission charges that he received a check for $2500 from Radio Station WALB, Albany, Ga., after he had used his influence with the FCC to improve the station's facilities. The Commission says that Cox later converted this $2500 into stock of the station.

"All of this was thoroughly investigated by the Commission and is a matter of public record. However, unlike some other Government bureaus when they stumble on the activity of a Congressman, the FCC did not hush the thing up. It proceeded with a thorough probe.

"Furthermore all seven Commissioners voted unanimously to send the matter to the Justice Department as a violation of the criminal statute (Title 18, United States Code Section 203) prohibiting a member of Congress from representing private clients before Government agencies.

"It was two of the Republican members of the FCC, rather than the New Dealers, who took the lead in this. Since then, the Criminal Division of the Justice Department has recommended prosecution, but nine months have passed and the Justice Department, as usual, has failed to move against a Congressman.

"Representative Cox, however, has not failed to 'move against the FCC. Although making speeches on the floor of the House praising Attorney General Biddle (who has not acted), Cox has ranted, raved, accused the FCC of Gestapo tactics, and created such a furor that his colleagues have voted an investigation.

"Counsel for the investigation committee is an interesting character. Eugene Garey, 63 Wall Street, who has distinguished himself in various attacks against the Securities and Exchange Commission and who once delivered a significant speech at the University of Virginia where he said:

"'Nothing is more firmly rooted in Anglo-Saxon justice than the principle that no man can be a judge in his own case. He is precluded from so doing by the moral sense of all mankind.'

"Yet as Chairman of the investigating committee, of which Garey is counsel, sits Congressman Cox, who will now be the presiding judge in his own case.

"And as a further lesson to anyone who dares ruffle the feathers of a Congressman, or even remotely insinuate that he does not have a lily-white soul, here is what has happened to a key FCC witness, Edward J. Lord of Orlando, Fla.

"When Lord was Manager of Station WALB in Albany, Ga., he was incensed at Cox's activities, and later appeared as a witness before the FCC. While on the witness stand, DeLacey Allen, attorney for WALB, threatened him with criminal prosecution if he proceeded with his testimony. The trial examiner immediately called Allen down for trying to intimidate a witness, and Lord proceeded to testify.

"Since then DeLacey Allen's threat has materialized. Lord has been indicted by a Georgia grand jury on the charge of 'larceny from a house'. This is based on the fact that Lord copied about

18 documents in the files of WALB pertaining in part to Congressman Cox's activities, and also removed one original letter.

"Today to Tallahassee, Fla., the State of Georgia will ask Governor Holland of Florida to extradite Lord, the man who didn't realize that a Congressman cannot sin, and who dared to testify against a member of the exclusive club on Capitol Hill."

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FRIENDS SALUTE LIEUT. COMMANDER GEORGE B. STORER

The latest leader in the broadcasting industry to join the colors is George B. Storer, President of the Fort Industry Company, who will report for duty next week as a Lieutenant Commander to act as an inspector of materiel in the Ninth Naval District at Chicago.

Preceding Mr. Storer into Government service have been his brother-in-law, J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship, and Frank H. McIntosh of the Radio Division of the War Production Board. Mr. Ryan is Vice-President and Treasurer of the Fort Industry Company, and Mr. McIntosh was its Chief Engineer.

Mr. Storer is also President of the Standard Tube Company of Detroit, which is now completely occupied with the making of shells. He has been supervising the operations of both Standard Tube and Fort Industry.

The Fort Industry broadcasting stations are located in Wheeling, West Virginia, WWVA; Toledo, Ohio, WSPD; Fairmont, West Virginia, WMMN; Lima, Ohio, WLOK; Zanesville, Ohio, WHIZ; and Atlanta, Georgia, WAGA.

It was said that Lieut. Commander Storer was chosen for his present tour of duty because of his knowledge of steel production.

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COWLES CALLS BROADCASTERS' WORK MAGNIFICENT

Gardner Cowles, Jr., Domestic Director, Office of War Information will be a key speaker at the Radio War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters April 27 in Chicago.

In accepting, Mr. Cowles wrote: "The broadcasting industry is performing a wonderful service in this total war. The Office of War Information is very grateful to the broadcasters of the United States for the magnificent way they have been aiding this office in carrying to the American people necessary war messages."

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS URGED TO ORDER FINE WIRE QUICKLY

Manufacturers of resistors and fine wire, used in military radio, have been urged to place orders quickly for fine wire in a recent letter by S. K. Wolf, Chief of the Resources Branch of the Radio Division, War Production Board.

Mr. Wolf pointed out that while orders for many sizes of fine wire are being delayed, the wire producers are working below capacity. He stated that facilities for producing some sizes have not been completed so that complaints of slow deliveries may be justified. He urged those who are experiencing difficulty in the delivery of fine wire .002 or smaller to seek the direct assistance of the Resources Branch.

"There have been complaints from some of you regarding fine wire deliveries", he wrote to manufacturers. "These complaints may be justified in certain sizes of fine wire where there are definite bottlenecks since some extensions have not been completed. However, there are sizes which are still not up to capacity of production in spite of the fact that these sizes are likewise necessary to meet the requirements of your industry. Apparently some of you have yet to place orders to meet your requirements in these latter available sizes.

"In the event you have placed your orders for fine wire (.002 and smaller) and are experiencing any delivery difficulties, we will assist you if, with your request, you send us a list of all your fine wire orders on which you are having delivery troubles. Report for each order the name of the supplier, purchase order number, size, quantity, description, delivery date promised and date required."

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PRESS ASKED RE PAID U. S. ADS; RADIO PROBABLY NEXT

According to the latest advices, Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, will hold up his bill to provide for a campaign of Treasury paid newspaper advertising until he has had a chance to hear from the publishers of the country as to whether this is the thing to do. If it seems O.K. for newspapers then it is assumed a similar bill would be introduced to allow radio stations and other advertising media to participate.

The letters Senator Bankhead sent to the publishers were in the form of requests for suggestions as to what should be incorporated in the measure. The tentative draft may be amended as a result of information received, but a bill will be introduced in any event, he assured.

Senator Bankhead's files include formal endorsement of the program from several state publisher associations and informal approvals from other groups and individuals. Identity of the correspondents will not be revealed until the measure is presented to the Senate. The bill in its now tentative form, or as revised, will go into the legislative hopper after the Easter recess.

Contemplated is an order to the United States Treasury to set aside from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 for newspaper advertising of securities sales, one-half of which shall be allocated to weekly newspapers.

Endorsement of the program has been given by Senator Raymond E. Willis, Indiana Republican, who publishes the Steuben County Republican at Angola, Ind. He views the plan as a feasible one for "channeling information to the public without compromising the editorial policy of the newspapers or establishing the embarrassing inference of a subsidy."

Consideration is being given a broadening of the bill to provide funds for advertising by radio.

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MULLANE CASE PROVES TERRIFIC BROADCAST PULL

One out of every 31 families who were listening to Mrs. Dennis Mullane, contestant on NBC's "Truth or Consequences" program, January 30, responded with pennies to the appeal for a fund to buy War Bonds for her soldier son.

These figures are presented in a brochure issued by the National Broadcasting Company following an analysis of the mail received by Mrs. Mullane.

The mail analysis further revealed, according to the brochure that letters were posted from 84.1% of the counties in the Eastern and Central time zones, the only zones in which the Mullane portion of the broadcast was heard.

Mail was received from all 48 States in the United States and 6 Provinces in Canada, although only 37 States are within the two time zones.

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Hugh Feltis, station contact representative of the Blue Network, has been appointed Station Manager of Station KOIL, Omaha, Neb., and General Sales Manager of Stations KFAB and KFOR, Lincoln, Neb., and KOIL. Mr. Feltis succeeds Don Searle, recently appointed Manager of Station KGO, Blue Network outlet in San Francisco.

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WAR GIVES RADIO EDUCATION PARLEY PLENTY TO DISCUSS

"Radio in the War and After" provides the theme for the fourteenth Institute for Education by Radio to be held in Columbus, April 30 to May 3, under the sponsorship of Ohio State University.

The trend of discussions is indicated in the program announced by I. Keith Tyler, Institute Chairman and member of the Ohio State faculty, which lists general meetings on such subjects as "International Radio as a Means to Understanding", "Radio's Wartime Strategy", "Problems of Wartime Operation", "Documentary Reporting", "Radio Reporting a Region", "Developing Understanding among the United Nations", and "Radio and the Post-War World".

According to Mr. Tyler, the Institute will again bring together several hundred representatives of educational and commercial stations, the chains, educational institutions, government, and various organizations employing radio or interested in its role in modern-day affairs.

Headlining the list of speakers is Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister and Special Assistant to the British Ambassador, who will address the annual institute dinner May 2nd.

Following the custom of several years past, a chain program will originate in one of the Institute sessions. This year it will be the British Broadcasting Corporation feature, "Answering Your". Participants will include two Americans, speaking from Columbus; two Canadians, speaking from Toronto; and a group of prominent British people speaking from London.

Among the numerous representatives of Government will be James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Ray C. Wakefield, Commissioner of the FCC; William B. Lewis, Philip H. Cohen, Elmo C. Wilson, Robert Martin, Elaine Ewing, Office of War Information; Charter Heslep, Office of Censorship; Lt. Col. E. M. Kirby, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department; Lt. Com. M. S. Reichner and J. Harrison Hartley, Office of Public Relations, Navy Department.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture representatives will include Maurice L. DuMars, Office of Information; Morse Salisbury, Director of Information. Among those coming from the U. S. Office of Education is R. R. Lowdermilk; the War Manpower Commission will send W. W. Carters, Chief of its Training Division.

As a special feature again this year, the Institute program includes "the American Exhibition and Citations of Educational Radio Programs" in which special honors will be accorded for the best recordings of such programs presented for Institute consideration.

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PRESS AND RADIO CAUTIONED ON INDUSTRY STATEMENTS

The press and radio have been advised to watch their step regarding statements given out by industrialists engaged in war work for fear that military secrets may be given away.

"The attention of editors and broadcasters is specifically directed to the fact that great damage can be done to national security if the outgivings of civilians engaged in war production are accepted without special scrutiny for publication or broadcast", Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, said.

"The codes place restrictions about news of new or secret military weapons for designs. They also restrict information regarding production progress in weapons and other munitions.

"This office has never, from the beginning, recognized industrialists, manufacturers or plant officials as appropriate authority for release of such information.

"In cases where such informants are talking about industrial designs, but no actual contract for war use exists, publication would be less damaging, but in every such instance the greatest care should be exercises.

"The responsibility for what is published and broadcast lies with the press and the broadcasters and not with the industrialist and manufacturer. For that reason the Office of Censorship urges that you make certain before publication or broadcast of any war production disclosures that the responsible Government war agency has authorized the disclosure."

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MORGENTHAU EXPRESSES MUSIC WEEK APPROVAL TO SARNOFF

A campaign to mobilize the musical forces of the nation behind the U. S. Treasury's War Savings Program during National Music Week, May 2nd to the 9th, was announced recently by David Sarnoff, Chairman of the National Music Week Committee.

Secretary Morgenthau in replying to a letter from Mr. Sarnoff offering the resources of the National Music Week Committee to the Treasury, praised the important contribution the musical forces of the nation have made to the war effort:

"Musicians have been of immense help in Treasury programs. They have given of their talents and energies with unfailing generosity to this and to many other causes. I am confident that the joint efforts of so many musicians as are represented in the organization of National Music Week will bring about notable results."

Word is being sent to the 34 national organizations making up the National Music Week Committee as well as to over 800 Music Week Chairmen and various musical organizations, suggesting that wherever possible they develop plans for relating the Music Week observance this year to the War Savings Program.

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TRADE NOTES

Jerome Sill, former Manager of Station Service in CBS's Station Relations Department, has been appointed to the new post of Director of Promotion Service for CBS owned stations. In the newly created post, Mr. Sill will be responsible for the promotion service for stations owned by the Columbia Broadcasting System, for its regional networks and for Radio Sales, the spot sales division of CBS.

The Army-Navy Production Award for meritorious services on the production front has been won for the second time by the Radio Corporation of America's plant at Harrison, N.J., according to notification received from Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War. To mark the maintenance of high production standard a white star has been added to the Army-Navy "E" flag, presented to the workers at the Harrison plant on September 8, 1942, for "high achievement in the production of war equipment".

Belmont Radio Corporation - For 1942: Net profit, $330,859, after a deduction of $812,291 for Federal taxes and a provision of $1,294,000 to be returned to the Government under renegotiation proceedings. This is equal to $1.10 a share, compared with $281,136 or 94 cents a share in 1941.

Summarizing the advantages of continued radio advertising in the Summer months of 1943, the Blue Network has released a presentation entitled "Hot Months for Radio Advertising".

In "eight Blue Summer points", the network sets forth (1) the Blue - best Summer buy in radio history; (2) 1943's available Summer audience will be larger; (3) 1943's Summer listening audience will be larger too; (4) spending power will be greater; (5) people will spend money; (6) Summer expenditures by Blue advertisers; (7) the Blue offers year-round advertisers a rebate which might well be considered a reduced Summer rate; and (8) five additional advantages for the advertiser.

Because of the greatly increased business which has come to the Radio Sales Division of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Howard S. Meighan, Eastern Sales Manager of Radio Sales has announced the expansion of its Sales and Promotion Departments.

George Dunham has been named Account Executive in the Sales Department and William S. Rayburn Promotion Manager. George Mateyo joins the Promotion Department as Supervisor of Research and Joyce Farnham as Copy Assistant. All have been connected with CBS for some time.

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EXCESSIVE BACKLOG OF FLOWMETER DELIVERIES SEEN

Orders this year for flowmeters, used in industrial processing to measure the flow rate of fluids, probably will be as great as the combined backlogs of unfilled orders of the principal manufacturers, according to an estimate by the Industrial Instruments Sections, Radio Division, War Production Board.

The estimate is based upon inquiries to the claimant agencies. With large orders in prospect, it was pointed out, the industry must hasten its deliveries to avoid the accumulation of excessive backlogs. Efforts are being made to advance placing of orders.

The 75 percent increase in production since December was based upon several factors. Deliveries of machine tools were expedited. The substitution of brass for steel in producing small parts made it possible to decrease machine time. Wider sub-contracting brought the use of additional facilities to the industry.

Production of control valves, used in association with flow-meters, is due to increase about 50 per cent over a period of months. The estimated increase, like that already achieved in flowmeters, is based upon improved machine tool deliveries, simplification and sub-contracting. However, pressure regulators may become tight. Manufacturers are urged to reduce their backlogs in anticipation of greater loads.

The Industrial Instruments Section urged that manufacturers expedite purchase orders locally, sending only the most difficult to Washington. In doing so, manufacturers were informed that radio field men at local WPB offices can assist them.

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SYLVANIA ELECTRIC OFFERS 175,000 SHARES OF COMMON

A registration statement covering 175,000 shares of no-par common stock of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. was made public last week by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The common stock will be offered to the public, at a price to be supplied by amendment, by sixteen underwriters, the principal among whom are Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis; White, Weld & Co., the Lee Higginson Corporation and Estabrook & Co., of Boston; Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane of New York, and Putnam & Co. of Hartford. The amounts to be underwritten by each will be supplied by amendment.

Proceeds from the sale of the stock will be used by the company with other funds, to redeem its outstanding 4½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock of $46 a share and accrued dividends.

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ADMIRAL McNAMEE AND H. C. ROEMER NEW I.T.& T. DIRECTORS

Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, and Henry C. Roemer, Vice President and Comptroller of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, have been elected to the Board of Directors of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Admiral McNamee, before becoming associated with Mackay Radio in 1934, had retired from the Navy following a career filled with assignments in high Naval posts, dating from service in the Spanish-American War. He commanded the battleships Nevada in 1920-21 and Tennessee in 1923; in 1917 he held the post of Chief-of Staff of the Pacific Fleet and in 1918 served on the staff of Admiral Sims on the combined American and British Planning Section in London. He was a member of the advisory staff of the American delegates at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1918 and 1919, and was made Director of Naval Intelligence in 1922. During the years 1926 and 1927 he was in command of the destroyers of the Battle Fleet and was Vice-Admiral commanding the Navy's battleships in 1931 and 1932. He was Admiral in command of the Battle Force in 1932 and 1933, and served as President of the Naval War College during 1933 and 1934.

Mr. Roemer has been connected with I. T. & T. since 1927. He has served in executive capacities with the Company and certain subsidiaries since 1933.

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ALL AMERICA CABLES AND RADIO OPEN OFFICE IN CAPITAL

Washington newspapers carried the following:

"All America Cables and Radio, Inc., and The Commercial Cable Company take pleasure in announcing the opening of their Washington office at 1332-1334 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. The telephone number is Decatur 4300.

"This office will handle international telegraph messages to and from all parts of the world and will be directly connected with the companies' cable systems terminating in New York.

"The office will be in charge of Mr. Thomas P. Dowd, who has been Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company in Washington for the past twenty years.

"As international messages only will be handled and the office will be open at every hour of the day and night, the best possible service is assured."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1521

TO PUSH BILL FOR PRESS AND RADIO WAR MEDALS

The bill just introduced by Representative Dewey (R), of Illinois to award a medal to press and radio correspondents who while serving with our armed forces are wounded or injured or distinguish themselves by conspicuous service is not merely a gesture but the greatest pressure will be exercised by Mr. Dewey to have it passed. To this end the Chicago Congressman is desirous of hearing from broadcasters and publishers instances of bravery on the part of commentators and correspondents of which they have personal knowledge.

The bill provides:

"That the President is hereby authorized to provide and award a war correspondent's medal of appropriate design and a ribbon, together with a rosette or other device to be worn in lieu thereof, to any citizen of the United States who, at any time since December 7, 1941, during the period of the present war, while serving on foreign duty with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States as an accredited representative of any newspaper or periodical published inthe United States, or of any radio broadcasting station or network in the United States, is wounded or suffers physical injury as a result of an act of an enemy of the United States, or shall distinguish himself or herself by conspicuous service at the risk of his or her life involving actual combat with an enemy of the United States.

"Not more than one medal provided herein shall be awarded to any one person, but for each succeeding service of any person to justify the award of a medal under section 1 of this Act, the President may award a suitable bar or other suitable device to be worn with the mdeal. In case any person who performs service sufficient to justify the award of a medal under section 1 dies before the award can be made to him, the award may be made and the mdeal presented to such representative of the deceased as the President may designate. No award of any medal or device shall be made hereunder after two years after the termination of the present war.

"The President is authorized to delegate, under such conditions, regulations, and limitations as he shall prescribe, to the commanding general of a separate army or higher unit in the field and to flag officers who are commanders in chief or commanding on important independent duty, the power conferred upon him by section 1 toaward the medal; and he is further authorized to make from time to time such rules, regulations, and orders which he shall deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act."

Introducing the bill, Representative Dewey said:

"In many respects these men who file their dispatches from battle fronts, giving us the daily news of the progress of our armed forces, are unsung and unheralded heroes. I hardly need speak of their courage and perseverance, ofttimes their gallantry, which makes it possible for us to learn from day to day and week to week, in words and in pictures, the revealing details of the fighting of our boys on land, on ships at sea and in the air. While I cannot attest to the completeness of the figures, it is my information that 3 war correspondents have been killed, 13 have been disabled, and 30 are reported missing.

"The average press or radio war correspondent does not sit comfortably in a bombproof shelter during an air raid; he does not stand at a safe distance on a hillside overlooking a battlefield; he does not wait in port for a naval task force to return; he does not loaf at the air field until the bombers land from a raid. On the contrary, he allows himself to experience bombings, artillery barrages, and machine-gun fire. He makes trips with the aircraft carriers, on the cruisers, and on the destroyers. He flies from time to time in the bombers on raids over France and Germany. While not a component part of the armed forces, he experiences and suffers what our fighting men experience and suffer. These experiences he translates into words and pictures that we here at home may better understand that which is taking place with our armed forces in all parts of this war-torn world.

"Great stories of battles on land, at sea, and in the air have already been written. I need not speak of the contribution these stories - actual experiences and eye-witness accounts - have made to the morale of the American people, to the will and determination of the American people, to the will and determination of the American people to sacrifice and to see this thing through to complete victory, whatever the costs."

"I believe the war correspondents are entitled to national recognition for the sacrifices they make, the hardships they endure, and the risks they take", the Speaker of the House interjected.

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RADIO BUSINESS UP TO PRIME CONTRACTORS

Recent large scale orders by the Armed Services for electronic end products have created a new situation in which producers of military radio components should look to the prime contractors rather than to the Army and Navy for further business as their current backlogs decline, Elmer Crane of the Radio Division, War Production Board, said this week following a meeting of the Coaxial Cable Industry Advisory Committee.

It was stated at the meeting that the speed with which orders flow to the producers of high frequency cable now depends upon the rapidity with which the prime contractors set up their requirements. After the meeting, Mr. Crane said that the situation is a general one applying to manufacturers of capacitors, resistors and other components as well as cable.

While the colume of cable production this year on the average will hold to the peak levels of the final quarter of 1942, present business is declining. Some manufacturers of cable are cutting output, either leaving their facilities idle or devoting them to other products.

Manufacturers suggested that the hesitancy by prime contractors in placing orders for components is probably aimed at insuring against problems which would be created by last minute changes in design.

Cable manufacturers were urged by WPB officials to request early action by prime contractors and to ask the procurement officers in their localities to emphasize these requests. In requesting the rapid placing of orders, it was said, the component manufacturers should point out that delays might lead to the diversion of facilities from electronics to other uses. Prime contractors were, however, cautioned against asking for greater quantities or earlier delivery dates than are actually required.

In a discussion of problems in producing cable, it was stated that deliveries of electrical testing materials are slow. Such equipment is produced spasmodically in runs of fifty or one hundred after orders have accumulated. Consequently, those buying test equipment should inquire of WPB as to which manufacturers will be in production when deliveries are required.

Two task Committees were formed, one to study the marking of cables for purposes of identification of types, manufacturers and dates of production, and the other to work out methods for standardizing the testing of cable.

The problem of makring cables is technical. For instance, branding is too slow and other methods have proved defective for various reasons. The Committee studying the problems comprises C. O. Hall, General Electric Company; A. Schmitt, American Phenolic Corporation and C. V. Kenney, Simplex Wire and Cable Company.

In the standardizing of tests, the desire is to eliminate as far as possible considerations depending upon the immediate judgment of the inspector and to substitute fixed rules. Work of the committee will be advisory. Its members are A. J. Warner, Federal Telephone & Radio Corporation; Dr. H. Selvidge, American Phenolic Corporation, and J. Palmer, Phelps Dodge Corporation.

Coaxial cable is used to connect electronic equipment on airplanes, ships and other fighting vehicles with those who, at relatively distant posts, must keep tuned to the electronic apparatus. Although the wire carrying the high frequency current has a maximum diameter of 1-4 of an inch, the total cable, with its thick insulating covering, may have a diameter of almost 2 inches.

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CALIFORNIA SUIT VS. ASCAP DISMISSED

A suit brought by Irving Bibo against the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP) was dismissed April 13th by Judge Benjamin Harrison of the Southern District Court of California.

In his complaint Mr. Bibo sought triple damages against the Society claiming a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The Society as plaintiff made a motion for a summary judgment on the grounds that Bibo as a writer member of the Society would be party to such a violation if it existed. Upon dismissal Bibo requested an amendment of the action which was also denied.

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RADIO PLAYS ITS PART IN NEW BOND RALLY

The U. S. Treasury this week cited radio as one of the media which is contributing its time and talent to helping put over the $13,000,000,000 Victory Loan.

The Treasury estimated that about 3,600 hours of broadcasting time were used in the round-the-clock programs opening the campaign last Monday.

Both the networks and independent stations will continue to carry special programs throughout the three week drive. The Office of War Information, which clears all Government material for radio, has made special concessions to permit the Treasury to have full use of radio's facilities.

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WPB KEEPS RADIO TUBE PRODUCTION UP TO NEAR-NORMAL

The War Production Board has kept production of radio tubes available for replacement in civilian sets almost as high as in peacetime, the Office of War Information pointed out this week in a review of recent WPB actions taken to protect the civilian economy.

The industry (radio) has also been requested by WPB to concentrate its civilian production on certain types most in demand, even though these may be low-profit items. Through care-scheduling of production, WPB is attempting to provide a sufficient number of batteries to take care of farm radios. To conserve materials for farm radio battery production, the manufacture of batteries for portable sets has been prohibited.

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WPB ISSUES REVISED LIST OF RADIO ADVISORY GROUPS

A new edition of the "Directory of Industry Advisory Committees" issued by the War Production Board, lists the radio manufacturing industry committees as follows:

Radio and Radar Industry: Max Balcom, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Pa.; Dr. W. R. G. Baker, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; M. Cohen, F. W. Sickles Co., Springfield, Mass.; W. P. Hilliard, Bendix Radio, Baltimore, Md.; W. F. Hosford, Western Electric, New York, N. Y.; E. E. Lewis, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J.; Percy L. Schonen, Hamilton Radio, New York, N. Y.; A. S. Wells, Wells-Gardner & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Radio Receiver Vacuum Tube Industry: M. F. Balcom, Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Emporium, Pa.; Henry C. Bonfig, RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J.; Roy Burlew, Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Co., Owensboro, Ky.; Raymond E. Carlson, Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc., Newark, N. J.; L. H. Coffin, Hytron Corporation, Salem, Mass.; Lawrence K. Marshall, Raytheon Production Corporation, Newton, Mass.; S. W. Muldowny, National Union Radio Corporation, Newark, N. J.

Radio Replacement Parts Industry: Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation, South Plainfield, N. J.; James P. Guam, Guam-Nichols Co., Chicago, Ill.; Edwin L. Guthman, E. I. Guthman & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. F. Hopkins, Girard-Hopkins Co., Oakland, Calif.; Jerome J. Kahn, Standard Transformer Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Victor Mucher, Clarostat Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ernest Searing, International Resistance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Ray F. Sparrow, P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. C. Sprague, Sprague Specialties Co., North Adams, Mass.; T. A. White, Jensen Radio Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Radio Transmitter Manufacturing Industry: W. J. Barkley, Collins Radio Co., New York, N. Y.; Sosthenes Behn, International Telegraph & Telephone Co., East Newark, N. J.; H. C. Bonfig, RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J.; Walter Evans, Westinghouse Electric Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; Lloyd A. Hammerlund, The Hammerlund Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.; Fred M. Link, Link Radio Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Charles M. Srebroff, Radio Engineering Laboratories, Long Island, New York; M. H. Willis, Spokane Radio Co., Spokane, Wash.; H. N. Willets, Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y.

Transmitter Vacuum Tube Industry: Dr. W. R. G. Baker, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Henry C. Bonfig, RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J.; Roy Burlew, Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Co., Owensboro, Ky.; W. W. Eitel, Eitel-McCullough, Inc., San Bruno, Calif.; St. George Lafitte, Federal Telegraph Co., Newark, N. J.; S. Norris, Amperex Electronics, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Warren G. Taylor, Taylor Rubes, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Wilson, Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y.

Fixed and Variable Resistor Industry: Harry L. Bradley, Allen-Bradley Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. H. Hardwick, Hardwick-Hindle, Inc., Newark, N. J.; Allen K. Moulton, Ohio Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Ernest Searing, International Resistance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. Stackpole, Stackpole Carbon Co., St. Marys, Pa.

Cathode Ray Tube Industry: M. F. Balcom, Sylvania Electric Products, Emporium, Pa.; Allen B. DuMont, Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Passaic, N. J.; E. H. Fritschel, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; S. W. Muldowny, National Union Radio Corporation, Newark, N. J.; L. S. Thees, RCA Manufacturing Co., Harrison, N. J.

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RADIO CORRESPONDENTS CITED BY ELMER DAVIS

American correspondents of radio and press were cited for bravery by Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, this week and credited with bringing to the American people frank and complete information about the war.

"The gallantry of these reporters and photographers is akin to that of our fighting men, but it is also a thing apart", said Mr. Davis. "For they don't fight -- and they can't fight back when, as happens so often, their own lives are jeopardized.

"Their mission is to mirror for us at home something of what our fighting men are doing for us. Whatever they may tell about themselves is but incidental to giving us the best understanding they can of those with whom they are joined.

"Their service is one to which we owe much; to which we will owe even more before we have achieved a victory based in part on the understanding they give to us."

Mr. Davis said that since Pearl Harbor, more than 600 newspaper writers, radio commentators and motion picture and still cameramen have been accredited by the United States military authorities to the several theaters of military operations, ashore and afloat. Of these, about 400 are actively covering the news on the war fronts at all times.

Fifteen have died in performance of their duty.

Several correspondents have become casualties in air battles as well as on land and on sea. Only by accompanying our air fighters did they feel they could reproduce the war situations descriptively for the radio and reading public, the OWI said.

In every corner of the world these men are braving the rigors of climate and disease as well as the dangers from enemy

high explosives. They are covering their assignments in Alaska, Iceland, Newfoundland, Russia, Central Africa, the Southwest Pacific, India, China, Burma, the British Isles, the Middle East, North Africa, the Caribbean, Hawaii, and with the fleet units in the far-flung zones of naval operations.

Thirteen of the correspondents have lost their lives since Pearl Harbor. Among these was Don Bell, anti-Japanese radio news commentator in Manila, who was killed when the Japanese took the city.

Frank Josef Cuhel, of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and Ben Robertson, of the New York Herald-Tribune, were lost last February when a trans-Atlantic passenger plane crashed in Lisbon harbor. Both were on their way to cover war assignments in North Africa.

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FTC CRACKS DOWN ON DIATHERMY MAKER

M. E. Heyman and Maude S. Jaret, trading as Domestic Diathermy Co., 251 West 57th St., New York, N. Y., selling and distributing a device designated "Domestic Short-Wave Diathermy", are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with false advertising and misrepresentation.

The complaint charges that in advertisements in newspapers, by radio continuities and in other advertising literature, the respondents have represented that the device, when used by the unskilled lay public in the treatment of self-diagnosed diseases and ailments of the human body by individual self application in the home, is a scientific, safe, harmless and effective means for the treatment of and constitutes a competent remedy for rheumatism, arthritis, sciatica, neuralgia, lumbago, sinus trouble, neuritis, laryngitis and numerous other ailments and that through its use one may renew youthful vigor, establish body efficiency and resistance to disease; that the treatment provided is similar to that known as "friendly fever" and the results are comparable to those obtained through use of such treatment, and that of the device will have no ill effects upon the user.

The complaint charges that the device is not a scientific safe, harmless or effective means for use in the treatment of self-diagnosed diseases and ailments; that its use is contra-indicated and may result in serious and irreparable injury to health in all conditions involving acute inflammatory processes and in conditions involving the special senses and glandular structure; and that it is not an effective method for the treatment of, nor does its use constitute a remedy for, rheumatism, arthritis or any of the ail ments enumerated in the advertisements of the respondents.

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TELEVISION SEEN AS BILLION DOLLAR POST-WAR INDUSTRY

Addressing the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry, Harry Boyd Brown, of the Philco Company, was quoted in Variety as saying that after the war, television would reach a volume of $1,000,000,000 a year. Mr. Brown used as an analogy the growth of motion pictures following the advent of sound.

"It increased by many times the scope, the drmatic quality and the influence of motion pictures, and therefore public interest and attendance", he said.

"Television will add sight to the sound of radio - it adds motion pictures to the radio voice, and certainly that is a far more vital contribution to radio than the addition of sound was to motion pictures."

The beginnings of television chain broadcasting are already well started, Mr. Brown declared. Soon after the end of the war, we will have an Atlantic seaboard television broadcasting chain made possible by means of radio relay stations located at 40 to 50 miles apart, he said.

Mr. Brown declared that television will have a "tremendous effect on politics."

"We all know the importance in politics of a good radio voice - of the so-called radio personality. It is entirely possible that in the future our candidates for office will need to have a picture personality as well as a radio personality.

"Women vote by the millions, so our aspiring candidates will need to screen well, in other words be telegenic, if they are to be successful in attracting votes."

W. M. Angle, President of Stromberg-Carlson Co., in a broadcast April 12th over NBC short-wave facilities, predicted a post-war boom in the manufacture of frequency modulation and television apparatus. Mr. Angle was a guest speaker on the "Industry Looks to the Future" program presented by NBC in cooperation with the National Association of Manufacturers.

"Frequency modulation broadcasting has hardly started", Mr. Angle said. "Millions more FM receiving sets and hundreds of FM stations are surely going to be needed. Television, reported just around the corner as far back as 1930, made an auspicious start three or four years ago but has been dormant since the war. After the war television is sure to become a large factor in the business of communications apparatus manufacturers.

Mr. Angle said the whole field of electronics was opening up "and the necessities of war are going to lead definitely to the development and offer-for-sale of what will prove, first luxuries, then necessities, once peace comes again."

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PRO RADIO-PRESS ANTI PAMPHLET SCRAP CONTINUES

Eruptions continue following the upheaval at the Office of War Information which caused 14 or more writers to be discharged or to resign. In Congress, Representative Francis Case (R), of South Dakota defended Gardner Cowles, Jr., Iowa broadcaster and publisher, now Deputy Director of the OWI, for swiging the axe. In another quarter, however, Mr. Cowles more or less received the "raspberry" as did William B. Lewis, formerly CBS Vice-President, now also one of Elmer Davis' fair-haired boys.

"Members of Congress, regardless of party affiliation, are very much in sympathy with the trend within OWI, made public in the press today, by which the Government itself joins the program to save paper through curtailing the publication of queer pamphlets and booklets and using the customary channels of newspapers, and radio to give information to the people", Representative Case, taking up the cudgel for Mr. Cowles and OWI, said.

"There is some satisfaction in having this dispute within OWI brought into the open, because many of us have felt that taxpayers' money, manpower, and printing paper have been wasted on an attempt to win the war by pamphleteers. If, as the press today states, a clique within OWI has resigned because it is dissatisfied with this change in policy, their departures from the Government payroll will be quite in keeping with the desires of members of the Appropriations Committee and the House generally. The fact that those resigning are holdovers from the Mellett regime in OWI makes it that much more satisfactory to the Congress in my opinion.

"With WPB ordering curtailment in the use of printing papers by newspapers, magazines, and commercial printers, it was high time for those responsible for the use of paper by the Government to get in step. If Gardner Cowles, Jr., Deputy Director of OWI is bringing this about, he is to be commended and sustained."

In the Washington Daily News, Lee G. Miller writes:

"Whether the people should be given the truth straight or in candy-coated capsules is the real issue behind the rebellion in the Office of War Information, according to some of the rebels.

"The OWI row has been pictured as a squabble over techniques - over the issuance of pamphlets vs. the use of 'normal' channels of information. The actuality cuts deeper. The real argument, certain of the writers who are resigning from OWI say, is - Facts vs. ballyhoo.

"The dozen or two experts who are quitting OWI, in the wake of the forced resignation of their chief, the biographer Henry Pringle, are neither long-haired radicals nor long-paunched bureaucrats. Most of them are professional writing people who in many cases walked out of good incomes to put their 'pens' at the Government's service.

"The OWI row goes far back, to before Pearl Harbor, when OWI wasn't OWI but OFF - the Office of Facts and Figures - and run not by Elmer Davis but by the poet-librarian, Archibald MacLeish.

"One of Mr. MacLeish's right-hand men (and now one of Mr. Davis') was William Lewis, a former $12,000-a-year Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Lewis, in fact, along with Robert Kintner - then a newspaper columnist, now an Army lieutenant colonel - had conceived the idea that the Government should establish an agency to counteract Nazi propaganda and stimulate thinking about postwar problems. Out of the Kintner-Lewis conversations - in which Mayor LaGuardia took part for a time - grew the OFF.

"Mr. Lewis is young, ambitious, high-powered and possessed of what an OWI young woman demurely calls 'personal appeal'. He made friends easily, but hasn't kept them all. Some of the resigning OWI men blame him for their difficulties. They regard him as more interested in ballyhoo - in 'campaigns' - than in the careful presentation of facts to press and public, which they have regarded as their function. (They snort at such things as attempting to sugar-coat the rubber-gasoline shortages with the slogan 'Walk to Be Beautiful').

"In OFF, Bill Lewis was originally in charge of the Writers Division, but Mr. Kintner succeeded in getting him shifted. Presently Mr. Lewis became OFF's radio coordinator.

"But in this and subsequent capacities Mr. Lewis has been impatient with Mr. Pringle. And Mr. Lewis' immediate boss as of today - the head of OWI's domestic operations, Gardner Cowles, Jr. of the Des Moines publishing family - seems to have absorbed some of the impatience. Elmer Davis, having 'drafted' Mr. Cowles, backed him up when a showdown on policy came with Mr. Pringle.

"In an attempt to keep peace, Harold Guinzburg, President of the Viking Press, was brought in to serve as Mr. Pringle's immediate boss, on the theory that he might act as a buffer between clashing personalities.

"It turned out that the friction derived not so much from personalities as from principles - from Mr. Pringle's irritating insistence that the whole truth, up to the limits imposed by considerations of national security, be served up without soft soap - as in his division's illuminating reports on aircraft, on Army drinking, etc.

"About 10 days ago there was a dramatic meeting in which practically the whole staff of Mr. Pringle's Writers Division faced up to Elmer Davis and and 'Mike' Cowles and stated their case - the case of facts vs. ballyhoo. They didn't make a sale.

"In the absence of intervention of Mr. Davis, Mr. Cowles asked for Mr. Pringle's resignation. The wholesale resignations of executives, writers and researchers followed, and continues."

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"Fifteen recently resigned members of the Office of War Information staff", the Washington Post reports today (April 16) "said in a statement yesterday they were leaving 'because of our conviction that it is impossible for us . . . to tell the full truth." This was immediately denied by OWI Director Elmer Davis.

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TRADE NOTES

The New Mexico Anti-ASCAP Bill died April 13 in a session with the adjournment of the Legislature.

Effective Jun 1, 1943, Station WGR, Buffalo, will become a basic affiliate of the Blue Network, replacing WEBR, Buffalo. WGR operates with 5,000 watts power daytime, and 1,000 watts nighttime, on a frequency of 550 kilocycles.

Harold D. Lasswell, Director of War Communications Research in the Library of Congress, will be heard with James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and William Benton, Vice-President of the University of Chicago, on the "University of Chicago Round Table" Sunday, May 17 (NBC-RED, 2:30 P.M. EWT). The subject will originate in Washington.

Only 7,100 radio listeners' licenses were in effect in Norway in August, 1942, compared with 484,000 before radios were confiscated in July, 1940, according to the foreign press, the Commerce Department reports. At present, radios may be owned legally only by members of the Quisling Party or by high officials. It is believed, however, that the number of radios being operated in secret is increasing steadily.

Radar can apparently detect most anything - planes, submarines, tanks, or ships.

On April 1, 1943, Station WLBC, Muncie, Indiana, became affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System as a member of the Basic Supplementary Group. WLBC operates on a frequency of 1340 kilocycles with 250 watts power day and night.

Thirty-five young men, formerly employed as pages and guides, obtained positions as announcers on the staffs of independent stations this week, following their completion of the course given by the Blue Network announcing school. The school, established with the two-fold purpose of helping ambitious employees and aiding station managers in need of announcers, was opened six months ago. A second six-months course will begin in the near future following auditions.

A proposed tax on broadcasting stations by the Los Angeles City Council has been defeated. Those opposing the tax argued if the stations were taxed thus so should the newspapers be. The proposed tax was graduated, the larger stations to pay the heaviest freight, and was to be based on the monthly income.

RADAR - RADAR
Aviation
Detection
And
Recognition

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1522

April 20, 1943.

ARMY HAD ITS COMMUNICATIONS TROUBLES IN PUERTO RICO

Colonel Louis Cansler, Signal Corps, who had been signal officer of the Puerto Rican Department and of the Puerto Rican Sector of the Caribbean Defense Command for more than a year, told of the work of setting up reliable communications in that theatre of warfare on his arrival in Washington recently.

A maritime transportation problem had to be solved when the Signal Corps was confronted with the task of setting up radio stations to link up the numerous small islands of the Puerto Rican sector, the Colonel revealed. Previously, many of these islands had communication with the outside world only through the arrival of inter-island schooners or by carrier pigeons.

To deliver the necessary radio equipment to these places, the Signal Corps acquired a yacht from a Puerto Rican planter, Colonel Cansler stated. The vessel was converted into a maintenance ship. Within the Signal Corps personnel were found two men with previous piloting experience. Others were found fitted for engineering and deck duties. Together with civilian employees, a crew was formed which plied successfully among the Caribbean Islands.

Looking back on the progress of communications in the Puerto Rican area since September 1941, when he went on duty there, Colonel Cansler said:

"We had a most pressing problem in establishing improved communications in Puerto Rico and the outlying bases of our sector of the Caribbean Defense Command. Laying cable was no simple matter. We practically had to drill our way through solid rock in installing cable across the mountains in Puerto Rico.

"For radio communications, small groups of men were assigned to isolated stations on various islands. We were afraid at first that the isolation might get on their nerves, and we had accordingly drawn up a plan to rotate the men in their assignments. But this proved to be unnecessary. Many of the men got so interested in their work that they asked to remain at their stations.

"Because of the wide geographical distribution of our communication posts, we had to place great responsibilities upon young officers who were put in charge of these installations. The men accepted these responsibilities and did a good job, quickly developing their stations into going concerns and making themselves ready for even greater responsibilities."

Vehicular radio sets were used, Colonel Cansler told, to provide increased range. It was found impracticable to use high frequency radio sets between points across the mountains unless plenty of power was available. For overhead wire lines, creosoted poles had to be shipped from the United States, since no suitable trees grow in Puerto Rico.

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NAB TO STUDY SMALL STATIONS' PLIGHT

Appointment of a "clearing house" committee of 12 radio station operators to clear suggestions and questions concerning the small stations' problems at the National Association of Broadcasters Radio War Conference in Chicago, April 27-29, was announced this week by Neville Miller, NAB President.

James W. Woodruff, Jr., WGPC, Albany, Ga., is Chairman. He is NAB Director-At-Large representing small stations.

More than 300 small stations are near or in financial and other difficulties owing to the war emergency and one suggestion for relief is Government subsidy.

Views of the radio industry on this and related subjects will be presented to the committee headed by Woodruff. The committee will consider the subjects in a meeting Tuesday, April 27 and then submit its report at the Thursday morning, April 29, general session at which time Mr. Woodruff will act as the moderator at the discussions of the small stations problems.

Other members of the Committee are: James R. Curtis, KFRO, Longview, Texas; John Elmer, WCBM, Baltimore, Md.; Leo Fitzpatrick, WJR, Detroit, Mich.; John J. Gillin, Jr., WOW, Omaha, Nebr.; Herbert Hollister, KANS, Wichita, Kans.; Robert Hudson, Rocky Mountain Radio Council, Denver, Colo.; William F. Maag, Jr., WFMJ, Youngstown, Ohio; Marshall Pengra, KRNR, Roseburg, Ore.; Fred Schilplin, KFAM, St. Cloud, Minn.; H. E. Studebaker, KUJ-KRLC, Walla Walla, Washington, and Art Thomas, WJAG, Norfolk, Neb.

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Having reached the saturation point in the use of spot radio for the exploitation of its production, "Hitler's Children", RKO-Radio Pictures Corp. credited broadcasting with being largely instrumental for the film's box office success. "Hitler's Children", which has been budgeted as a Class B picture, was given intensive air plugging in various key cities, with the result that the b.o. takes in these markets have gone away over the anticipated figures, Variety reports. The radio campaign had been keyed with local newspaper advertising.

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SENATE INVESTIGATION OF OWI APPROVED

A full accounting of the Office of War Information activities is certain to be demanded by the appropriating committees of Congress, especially in view of the fact that the agency received 36 millions for the fiscal year ending next June 30 and President Roosevelt has requested an appropriation of $47,343,000 to run OWI for the next fiscal year. The following are the developments to date:

1. The Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously approved a resolution by Senator O'Mahoney (D.), of Wyoming, to conduct an investigation of OWI and "give Congress a clear understanding of the methods by which it operates in issuing the information upon which the people of this country must depend to form their judgments of public events".

2. Judiciary Committee Chairman Van Nuys (D.), of Indiana, arranged with OWI Chief Elmer Davis to launch the inquiry by having Mr. Davis conduct a press conference before the committee in the Senate Office Building caucus room at 4 P.M. tomorrow (Wednesday). After Senators are shown how he handles a conference, Mr. Van Nuys said, a plan of investigation will be worked out by Mr. Davis and the committee in a closed session.

3. Senator Taft (R.), of Ohio, introduced resolutions which would require OWI and the coordinator of the Inter-American Affairs to file with the Senate clerk all propaganda material, printed, recorded or photographed, unless, in the case of OWI, such material is certified to be a military secret by general staffs of the Army and Navy.

4. In discussing the Judiciary Committee action with reporters, Senator O'Mahoney scored the Administration's policy of requiring agency heads to clear with the Budget Bureau before expressing an official opinion on legislation before Congress.

Because of the "tremendous power" wielded by the Budget Bureau over the publicly expressed opinions of Federal officials, Senator O'Mahoney declared, some agency heads "have been reduced to office boys".

The policy of having Federal information services clear through OWI, he added, is "tending to build up another such agency with the result that "OWI and the Budget Bureau are by way of becoming dominant forces in the Government".

OWI and Nelson Rockefeller's Coordinator's Office, the agencies covered by Senator Taft's resolution, have refused to make texts of short-wave broadcasts available to reporters.

Senator Taft told the Senate: "Ugly rumors are abroad that much of this short-wave broadcasting is futile and idiotic, and very inferior to that of other nations."

Commenting on Senator Taft's resolution, Mr. Davis told the Associated Press he was willing to file with the Senate anything asked for.

Other OWI officials observed that the filing of all overseas broadcasts would provide the Senators with a vast amount of reading matter. They said there are 6000 programs a week in a total of 24 languages.

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RMA POSTWAR PLANNING; WAR PRODUCTION CONFERENCE JUNE 10

An extensive survey by the Radio Manufacturers' Association of the industry's postwar problems, including resumption of civilian radio production as the military radio program declines, was ordered by the RMA Board of Directors at its annual Spring meeting in New York on April 15th. President Paul V. Galvin of RMA will soon appoint a special committee on Postwar Planning for action in many fields, including future radio services, such as television and frequency modulation, termination of war contracts, disposition of inventories, peace-time employment, etc.

Many immediate problems of military radio production also were considered at the Board meeting, which was attended by nearly aoo of the Association's Directors, the RMA reports. With manpower an immediate problem, a resolution to the War Manpower Commission and WPB was approved, urging establishment of a special industry board to act on the particular manpower problems of radio manufacturers, including draft deferments of "essential" workers and uniform action by local draft boards.

An RMA War Production Conference at Chicago on June 10, in connection with the Association's annual membership meeting, also was arranged by the RMA Board. Prominent Government speakers will head up a one-day, streamlined industry meeting, to be held at the Palmer House, on the military radio program, without any social features or exhibits. Director A. S. Wells of Chicago is Chairman of the Committee on arrangements, including the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association's membership, divisions and committees.

Continuation of "Radio Manufacturers Association" as the name of the industry trade organization was decided upon by its Board of Directors. There had been discussion of including "electronics", "radionics", or some other term in connection with new technical developments, and possibly changing the name of RMA, which was organized in 1924.

The Organization Committee of RMA, of which Mr. Leslie F. Muter, past president of the Association, is Chairman, presented a unanimous report to the Board of Directors recommending that for the present the name of RMA be continued. The Zenith Radio Corporation offered RMA unrestricted use of its copyrighted word "radionics".

Members of the committee which recommended continuation of the Association's present name include H. C. Bonfig, Glenn W. Thompson, A. S. Wells, and Fred D. Williams.

Problems of maintaining the public's receiving sets during the war period also were considered by the RMA Board, including reports of the program between WPB and the tube industry to provide about 2,000,000 replacement tubes monthly during the current quarter. Chairman Balcom of the RMA Tube Division reported that this immediate program had been assumed by the tube manufacturers and that production was now under way.

President Paul V. Galvin will preside at an industry luncheon, and there will be meetings of the Association's Set, Tube, Transmitter, Parts and Speaker Divisions; also of a number of committees.

New officers and Directors of RMA will be elected for future service in the present war program, and also for the Association's plans on postwar problems.

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EX-FBI INVESTIGATOR PICKED BY COX COMMITTEE

Chairman Cox, of the Select House Committee to investigate the Federal Communications Commission announced last Friday the appointment of William Larson, former Chicago FBI investigator, as chief investigator for the inquiry.

Indications were that the hearing will not get under way before mid-May.

Mr. Larson served as an agent of FBI from 1925 to 1935 and handled a number of important cases, including participation in the Dillinger capture. He posed as a prisoner for four months in Leavenworth to get first-hand information on internal conditions.

Mr. Larson joined FBI in 1925, just three months after J. Edgar Hoover became its Chief. He served successively in New York, Spokane, Seattle and Nashville. In 1929 he became agent in charge at Kansas City and headed the Denver office a year later. Afterward he was agent in charge of the Southern States, with headquarters in Birmingham.

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SOLDIER TELEPHONE RATES CAN'T BE CHANGED, SAYS FCC

Because of its general interest the Federal Communications Commission has made public its reply to the serious question of one American citizen. A lady in Ohio, on April 5, took time off to write to Washington, suggesting that telephone rates to members of the armed forces be reduced. Regretting that circumstances are not favorable to such a course, the Commission in its answer said:

"This matter has been under consideration by the Commission. While it has been generally agreed that reduced rates to members of the armed forces would be beneficial to the morale of the armed forces, representatives of the Bell System opposed such reduction for the reason that telephone facilities serving army camps were already overtaxed and the telephone company would be unable to secure additional equipment and personnel necessary to handle the increased traffic at lower rates, or properly to identify the person entitled to such rates. The Signal Corps of the United States Army also opposed reduced rates to members of the armed forces, because of the lack of plant facilities and the necessity of increasing its civilian and military personnel to handle the increased traffic, the responsibility of post signal officers in collecting toll charges, and the difficulty of identifying persons entitled to such rates.

"The increased burden on long-distance telephone facilities as the result of war-time demands has been a serious problem because of possible effects in delaying calls essential to the war effort."

It was pointed out, however, that where the problems of time, facilities, and the identification of the user were more simple the Commission did facilitate low communications rates for the personnel of military services overseas. On May 27, 1942, the FCC announced special low rates of 60 cents per fixed-text message under "EFM" tariffs for cablegrams and radiograms filed by American companies operating international carriers.

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"In 490 B.C. the Greeks repelled a Persian invasion at Marathon. The herald Phidippides ran 22 miles to Athens, gasped news of victory, and fell dead. With a radio transmitter, he could have snapped out his story in a few seconds and spent the rest of the day in celebration.

"No one will lose his life in reporting our coming victory. The welcome news will be whipped around the globe by the tireless automatic equipment of radiotelegraph - Relay, R.C.A. Communications Magazine.

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RATINGS WON'T GOVERN ELECTRONIC SUPPLY ORDERS

The Electronic Research Supply Agency, which will provide radio laboratories serving the Army or Navy with critical components not quickly available elsewhere, will not be required to accept orders on the basis of their ratings, according to a directive to the Agency just issued by C. E. Wilson, Executive Vice Chairman of the War Production Board.

The Agency has not been fully set up administratively and is not yet engaged in actual operations. Announcement of the organizational details, with the names of those with whom the laboratories can deal and the location of the Agency's office, will be made later.

Based upon directions to be given by the Army, the Navy, the Office of Scientific Research and Development and WPB, the Agency itself will work out the sequence in which orders on it will be filled. In dealing with its own suppliers, the Agency will be assigned ratings by WPB or will extend the ratings of its customers. It is authorized to apply for priorities assistance or allotments on approved forms.

The Agency was organized for use of electronic laboratories whose needs could not be supplied on time in commercial channels. Laboratories are expected to continue to draw upon their usual suppliers to the fullest extent, using the Agency only for last resort.

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SENATE HEARINGS ON FCC BILL START MAY 6

Senator Wheeler (D.), of Montana, has announced that hearings on the White-Wheeler Bill (S-814) to reorganize the FCC will begin Thursday, May 6, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee.

The White-Wheeler bill proposes to divide the FCC into two autonomous divisions of three members each - one to handle broadcasting and related matters and the other common carrier activities. The Chairman would be the executive officer. Since the legislation would amend rather than supersede the existing Communications Act, it would not necessarily entail changes in FCC membership, since existing offices would not be abolished.

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TELEVISION TRAINED ENGINEERS FOR WAR

If television did nothing more before the war than train engineers in the art of high frequency work, it was well worth while, for this knowledge has been extremely important to the Allies in the war now being fought, Dr. W.R.G. Baker, General Electric Vice President, told the Schenectady, N.Y., Advertising Club recently.

When peace comes, radio manufacturers, now devoting all their facilities to war production, will be prepared to build reasonably priced television sets in large volume, he said. They will be clamoring for work, but before they can produce these sets a decision must be made on standards, just as such a decision was in the pre-war era by the National Television System Committee. The place of television in the frequency spectrum must be determined, he said. What the standards should be will be the big problem to decide, for the decision will affect the industry for many years, Dr. Baker explained.

High frequencies never before available to the television engineer have been brought into use as a result of war research, he said, comparing the pre-war television frequency band with a small boat. "Let us imagine this small boat as the only means of contact between two countries on opposite sides of a river, and the amount of trade and intelligence passing between the countries being limited by the boat's capacity. War research has broadened the usable television frequency band just as a bridge built across the river between the countries would provide greater capacity for traffic between these countries."

The television sets built after the war probably will produce pictures in black and white because color television may be too expensive and still has not been worked out to the engineer's satisfaction, Dr. Baker pointed out. Color television will come, he said, but probably not for some time after the war ends. Then, too, any immediate adoption of color television would make obsolete much of the transmitting equipment of the nation's eight television stations which will form the nucleus for immediate post-war television broadcasting. These stations probably will start branching out with full-scale programs shortly after the war ends, it was explained.

Before the war, a sizable portion of picture tubes, the most expensive part of television sets, were imported from Holland because they could be bought by U.S. manufacturers cheaper than they could be built. But the war has changed that, Dr. Baker explained, and when peace comes, U. S. manufacturers will have tremendous capacities to make these tubes in America. Large scale production and other developments will drastically reduce the pre-war price of these tubes which will be among the elements that will bring about reasonably priced television sets, he said.

Post-war relaying of programs will be done with coaxial cables or television relay stations, or possibly a combination of both, it was explained, and only developments will tell who will

operate these relay links. Dr. Baker pointed out that General Electric has had a relay station in operation for over three years. Located in the Helderberg Mountains outside Albany, N. Y., the station picks up programs from the NBC television station in New York City and relays them to the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area through G.E.'s WRGB transmitter. This is the nation's pioneer television network, he pointed out, being in service since January 12, 1940.

Television is essentially a line-of-sight operation from transmitter to receiver. Stations will therefore probably be located in the larger cities, with transmitters located where they can reach the most receivers, he said.

The size of the picture produced by a television set will depend on public demands, the advertising audience was told, but Dr. Baker pointed out that in his opinion the American people will not want a picture the size of the wal in their living rooms. The average person probably will want a picture from 12 to 15 inches square so that he can sit seven or eight feet away from the television set and enjoy the program, it was explained.

There is no technical reason why motion picture houses cannot receive and project special television pictures on their screens after the war if such a procedure can be made economically sound and if managers can attract audiences to the theaters to see these pictures, Dr. Baker said.

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FCC DEFERMENTS HIT BY COSTELLO COMMITTEE

The deferment record of the Federal Communications Commission was attacked last Friday by the Costello Committee investigating draft deferment of Government employees in a report to the House that 840,578 persons of military age are employed by the Federal Government.

The Committee specifically singled out the FCC for criticism, pointing out that nearly 50% of the FCC personnel consisted of men between 18 and 38. "It is fortunate", the Committee commented, "that this percentage does not hold good throughout the government."

Citing testimony by Chairman James Lawrence Fly, Chief Engineer E. K. Jett and Dr. R. D. Leigh of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, the Committee pointed out that of 2,299 Commission employees, 1,035 were men of draft age. Of these 391 were deferred to Class 2A and 2B. Of deferred men, 267 were appointed before Pearl Harbor and 314 since the U. S. entered the war.

The report showed that the FCC deferred employees were for the most part monitors and intelligence officers who were stationed at outposts in this country and abroad to patrol the radio spectrum.

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TRADE NOTES

Representatives of Blue Network affiliates will meet in Chicago at the Palmer House on April 26 to discuss wartime and postwar network problems with network executives immediately prior to the opening of the National Association of Broadcasters' convention.

Assemblyman John V. Downey's bill imposing a tax of 10¢ on each person over 14 years of age attending as a spectator of a radio or exhibition in a radio station or theatre, was killed by the taxation committee of the Lower House of the New York State Legislature. Senator Peter T. Farrell sponsored a similar bill in the Upper House. However, the measure is considered dead.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has announced the affiliation of Station KILO, Grand Forks, North Dakota, as a CBS bonus outlet with Station KDAL, Duluth. In addition, CBS made known that the FCC has just granted license for full time operation of CBS Pacific Coast bonus Station KGDM, Stockton, California. KILO will be added to the Columbia network on May 1; KGDM, Stockton became a full time operating CBS bonus station on April 14.

The sale by Radio Corporation of America of its holdings of the securities of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation was announced by David Sarnoff, President of RCA. The purchasers were a group headed by Dillon, Read & Co.

The securities sold, comprising 44,757 shares of 6% Preferred Stock, 316,328 shares of Common Stock, 555,253 Option Warrants, constitute the remainder of RCA's interest in RKO securities. The selling price in a cash transaction was approximately $6,500,000.

To safeguard the operation of U.S. Signal Corps radio tubes in the field, General Electric engineers are using high-frequency induction heat to drive gases from the metal parts of the tubes, and to "explode" tiny pellets of barium inside the tubes to absorb any remaining particles of gas which may come from the metal while the tubes are in use. Such gases, if not properly exhausted during manufacture and absorbed during operation, would cause premature failure of the tubes.

Net sales of the Crosley Corp. and subsidiaries totaled $43,142,078 in 1942, compared with $27,171,880 in the previous year, the annual report to stockholders showed last Friday.

President Powel Crosley, Jr., pointed out that the sharp increase in sales took place despite a difficult transition from peace to war products.

Net income was $1,931,659 last year, including a postwar refund of $389,333. This compared with net of $1,493,134 in 1941. Provision for Federal income and excess profit taxes amounted to $4,274,597 against $825,000 for 1941.

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ZENITH ELECTS FOUR NEW OFFICERS

Four new officers of the Zenith Radio Corporation were elected at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, it was announced last week by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., Zenith President.

G. E. Gustafson, who has been with the company since 1925, has held the post of Chief Engineer since 1933, and has been Assistant Vice President since 1940, was elected Vice President in Charge of Engineering.

R. D. Burnet, who joined the company in 1924 and has been Controller and Assistant Treasurer since 1929, was also elected Secretary, replacing Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Howland, who resigned to enter the Army.

Karl E. Hassel, Engineering executive, who with Commander McDonald and Ralph Mathews was an original founder of the company and who has been a Director of the corporation since 1932, was elected Assistant Vice President.

J. E. Brown, Zenith's engineering specialist in television and frequency modulation since 1937, was elected Assistant Vice President.

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PRESS RATES FROM ALGIERS REDUCED

A substantial reduction of the rates for press messages to and from Algiers, North Africa, was announced last week by Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, affiliate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. A special rate of five cents per word will be inaugurated for messages from New York to Algiers, formerly eight cents. Rates from Algiers to New York will be correspondingly reduced to approximately five cents and will go into effect April 18.

This reduction in transmitting messages via the direct circuit operated by Mackay Radio between this country and the North African war zone will provide press services with a rate level they have long sought in their efforts to transmit complete descriptions of events of immediate interest on the battlefronts of Tunisia.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
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RADIO ONE OF 35 ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES, SAYS WMC

The War Manpower Commission this week took another step in an effort to stop transfers to jobs at higher wages thus stabilizing employment in what it has termed "essential industries", one of which is radio, and issued an order prohibiting such transfers unless the shift is in the interest of the war program.

In a supplemental statement the WMC listed the 35 essential industries". Under "production of communication equipment" the list defined the industry as follows: "radios and radio equipment; radar; telephone, telegraph, cable, television, and signalling apparatus."

Chairman Paul V. McNutt issued a regulation designed to put into effect Section 3 of the President's "hold-the-line" order with the approval of James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization. The regulation provides:

(1) All transfers of workers from activities not on the essential list to activities on the list will be encouraged. Such shifts contribute to the winning of the war and any worker may make such a change even if an increase in wages is involved.

(2) No shift from work in an essential activity to an activity not so classified will be permitted if higher wages will be paid.

(3) If the shift is from one essential activity to another and no wage increase is involved, approval is not required except for employments covered by employment stabilization plans.

(4) In general if the shift is from one activity not on the essential list to another also not on the essential list, such a move is not yet subject to this regulation.

(5) If the shift is from one essential activity to another and is subject to one of the WMC employment stabilization programs, the change can be made at a higher wage rate if the worker leaves his job for reasons that are consistent with the provisions of these plans. Where the terms of the plans conflict in any way with the intent of the executive order on which the regulation is based, the plans will be modified.

(6) If the shift is from one essential activity to another essential activity and is not subject to the provisions of one of the employment stabilization plans, the change cannot be made if higher pay is involved.

An essential activity is described as one listed by the WMC to indicate those activities required in connection with the effective prosecution of the War. A list of such activities is included with the order. It now includes 35 basic activities and industries.

A prediction that women will be used more widely in the radio industry came from "Radio Today" which stated editorially:

"The bottlenecks of the tremendous radio war production program (which this year must turn out five billion dollars worth of radio equipment) are changing almost daily. As soon as one shortage is cured, it may turn into actual excess - and the another bottleneck appears!

"A few months ago steatite was on the list of critical shortages; today there is a virtual oversupply of this material and manufacturers are being asked to find uses for it.

"Today manpower appears to be the major problem even more than materials. And before the end of 1943 this shortage of manpower may be even more serious, as draft deferments of key and skilled personnel are terminated in face of the demands of the Army and Navy. As a result, we shall likely see a wider and wider use of women, in jobs for which they have not been considered before."

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ELECTRONIC AGENCY READY FOR BUSINESS

The Electronic Research Supply Agency is ready to receive inquiries of radio laboratories, serving the Army or Navy which wish to buy critical common components not quickly available in commercial channels, the War Production Board announced this week.

Requests for components should be addressed to Maurice Despres, who has just been appointed Agent. The address is 460 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The agency has just started to stock materials, but in cases of emergency will receive or accept orders for components not immediately in its possession.

Mr. Depres has been associated for years with the radio industry. Before his appointment he was employed by the War Production Board.

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Mr. George H. A. Parkman, Westinghouse construction expert, has designed the ideal war factory - a blackout, bomb-resistant, windowless building from which vital military machines and armaments would flow 24 hours a day, uninterrupted by air raids or sabotage.

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RELIGIOUS TIME ON AIR UP TO NETS, SAYS FLY

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, said that the allocation of time to religious groups is entirely up to the networks in answer to questions put to him this week at his press conference.

Mr. Fly denied a report that he had advised the American Council of Churches "to pressure the networks" and stated flatly:

"I must say this is a field in which neither the Commission nor I could take an active part. Controversy over time on the air is one for the networks and the people concerned. It doesn't make any difference whether I am in sympathy with the particular network or not."

Meanwhile, the American Council of Churches circulated "Federal Council Issue No. 1" of the "Christian Beacon" attacking the Federal Council of Churches for allegedly opposing its request for free time on the air. Copies were sent all members of Congress, Governors, and newspaper correspondents. A second edition along similar lines was promised for next week.

Said the Christian Beacon in its lead story:

"Though the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing the larger denominations in the United States, has repeatedly gone on record favoring the rights of minorities and of religious freedom throughout the world, its leaders in New York in recent weeks have been vigorously opposed to any free radio time being allotted to its one competitor, a minority in its own field, The American Council of Christian Churches. Conferences have been held between the Federal Council's representatives and the head of the Blue Network, Inc., in which they have been asked to share some of their Protestant time with the American Council of Christian Churches, and the Federal Council leaders have opposed the granting of any time to the American Council."

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SUPREME COURT DELAYS DECISION IN NETWORK CASE

The Failure of the Supreme Court to hand down the long-awaited decision Monday, April 19th, on the Federal Communications Commission networks case, means that no decision can now be expected before May 3.

This is the tribunal's next date to decide pending litigation.

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TWO FCC OFFICIALS DENY SUBVERSIVE CHARGE

Within the next few weeks the House will vote on whether two officials of the Federal Communications Commission are guilty of subversive activities as charged by a Congressional sub-committee.

The two officials are Dr. Goodwin B. Watson, $6,500 Chief Analyst of the Foreigh Broadcast Intelligence Service and William E. Dodd, Jr., $3,200 Assistant News Editor of the same FCC unit. In formal statements both struck back at their critics.

A third employee of the FCC, Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, 2410 Eleventh Street, North, Arlington, Va., principal political analyst in the German section of the Analysis Division of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, salary $5,600 per annum, was cleared of charges of subversive activities in the Committee's report.

All were in a group of 39 government employees named by Representative Martin Dies (D.), of Texas, as "un-American" in the House February 1. Dies went into the record of Schuman at length in an attempt to show Communist affiliations.

Declaring he had never "in thought word or deed attacked our American form of constitutional democratic Government", Dr. Watson said: "If this action is carried through to dismissal it will be a severe threat to freedom of thought and expression among my fellow Americans."

Mr. Dodd said:

"Paralleling what has happened in both Germany and Japan, a committee of the Congress attempts to outlaw individuals from the Government from the right to earn a living, without due process of law."

"Today", he continued, "it is 'subversive activity' as defined by the Kerr Committee which excludes patriotic citizens who have never advocated the over throw of the democratic Government of the United States which they love as deeply as the members of the committee." Later, he predicted, a committee might take exception to the "color of one's skin, or shape of one's nose".

The committee, headed by Representative Kerr (D), of North Carolina, was appointed two months ago to investigate charges made against more than 30 Government officials by Representative Dies

"For 20 years", said Dr. Watson, "I have served my fellow citizens in fairly public positions as a Methodist minister, a Y.M.C.A. Research Director and as a university professor. * * * For 18 months I have served in a public office and have directed the preparation of more than 100 intelligence reports which have gone to high officials in Government agencies concerned with foreign affairs. Our service has been frequently praised but never

criticized for any kind of bias. No word of criticism of my conduct in office has been mentioned by the Dies committee or the Kerr committee."

The Dies Committee, however, he charged, "have followed the fallacious argument that one who works for a worthy democratic cause which Communists also support, is tarred by a red brush."

Dr. Watson admitted association or affiliation with 12 or more organizations designated by the Department of Justice as "front organizations" and "questionable", including the American League for Peace and Democracy, American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, American Student Union, American Youth Congress, Conference on Pan-American Democracy, Consumers Union, Coordinating Committee to Life the Embargo, Descendants of American Revolution, International Workers Order, League of American Writers National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy."

In regard to Dodd, the committee called attention to his membership in the American League for Peace and Democracy and to his continued membership in the Washington Bookshop, "which he retains to this day".

"This organization has been listed as a 'front organization' by the Department of Justice", the report continued. "Dr. Dodd testified before the committee that he knew the organization had been found to be subversive, but that he did not feel any obligation to resign his membership in it."

Mr. Dodd also testified that he entertained Harry Bridges at a cocktail party in his apartment at the time deportation charges were pending against the West Coast agitator. However, he claimed he did not know who the people were who attended the party or who finally paid the bills, but thought that a Miss Gardner, Secretary of the Harry Bridges Committee, did pay the bills.

The blasting character of the verdict on Watson and Dodd was evidenced in the subcommittee's findings that the activities of both were subversive under the following definition:

"Subversive activity in this country derives from conduct intentionally destructive of or inimical to the Government of the United States - that which seeks to undermine its institutions, or to distort its functions, or to impede its projects, or to lessen its efforts, the ultimate end being to overturn it all. Such activity may be open and direct as by effort to overthrow, or subtle and indirect as by sabotage."

The House Appropriations Committee said in a formal report that it would seek to prevent use of Government funds to pay the salaries of Drs. Watson and Dodd, Jr., described as "unfit for the present to continue in Government employment" because of alleged subversive activity.

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FOUR KEYNOTE SPEAKERS AT NAB MEETING

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, will be one of four keynote speakers at the National Association of Broadcasters War Conference at Chicago, April 27-29. An attendance of 1,000 or more is expected.

In accepting the NAB invitation, Mr. Davis said: "It is a pleasure to address the War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters. The industry has given great service to the war effort and I am confident that service will be continued."

As previously announced, James L. Fly, Federal Communications Commission Chairman, and Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, also will address the conference. The fourth speaker, a high ranking military officer, must remain anonymous until the day he speaks for security reasons.

Supplementing these four speakers will be prominent men from civilian, government and military ranks. Included among broadcasters who will address the conference are William S. Paley, President, Columbia Broadcasting System; Dr. James R. Angell, Public Service Counsellor, National Broadcasting Company, and Lindsay Wellington and William M. Newton, of British Broadcasting Corporation.

A special session on the role of advertising in time of war has been scheduled for Thursday morning, April 29. Problems involved in Government purchase of time, to alleviate the plight of smaller stations, will be fully explored at the session, following submission of a report by a special committee named by President Neville Miller.

Pro and con discussion of the advisability of Government purchase of time, opposed by OWI Director Davis but supported by some stations, resulted in Mr. Miller's decision to schedule the special session. The NAB is on record, through its special war committee, as opposed to sale of time to the Government for any purpose on the ground that it would tend toward subsidy. Disclosure of plans by Senators Bankhead (D), of Alabama, and Willis (R.), of Indiana, to sponsor a bill for a 25 to 30 million dollar appropriation for purchase of space in small newspapers by the Treasury has resulted in pleas from many small stations which have suffered economic adversities for similar treatment for radio.

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The Columbia Broadcasting System has announced that it would send 26 officials, in addition to CBS personnel attending from Chicago, from eight cities to the convention of the National Association of Broadcasters at Chicago, April 26 to 29.

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FLY WON'T STICK HIS NECK OUT ON TELEVISION

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, declined to "stick out my neck" at his weekly press conference in predicting whether or not a monopoly will control television after the war.

The question put by a reporter was:

"Mr. Chairman, there has been a lot of talk lately about the television situation - that there will be monopoly by two or three companies once television finally gets going after the war. Have you an indication that that is the case?"

Replied the Chairman:

"I am not prepared on that subject. Of course, when you say that the patents could be controlled by two or three companies, I would expect that in any event the three companies that are heaviest in the research would naturally come off with the predominant number of patents, though there will be important patents in the hands of other concerns. Then, too, it may well be that at the end of the war some of the more valuable patents will be in the hands of the Government itself. On the whole, I would hope we will find some feasible way to make all of the patents available to everybody interested in the production of television equipment. I don't want to stick my neck out any further at this time, but that is something we do hope to see in the future."

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MILLER RAPS BAN ON RADIO REPORTERS

Criticizing the barring of radio newscasters and the press from the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, May 18, Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, termed the actiona "a serious mistake" in a statement this week.

"I believe a serious mistake has been made in barring radio newscasters and the press from the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, May 18th. This conference is of great importance to civilians and is not military in character.

"Working under voluntary censorship, radio and the press have demonstrated that they can be relied upon not to release information giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The right of the people to the remainder of the information coming out of such a conference must not be abridged."

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BILL HEADS NAB PUBLIC RELATIONS UNIT

Edgar Bill, President of radio station WMBD, Peoria, Ill., co-author of the National Association of Broadcasters' Code of Ethics, has been named Chairman of NAB's Public Relations Committee, Neville Miller, NAB President has announced this week.

Other members of the newly-appointed committee are: Kern Tripps, Manager. KPRC, Houston, Texas; Craig Lawrence, Vice-President and General Manager, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines; John F. Patt, General Manager, WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio; Leslie Joy, General Manager, KYW, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edgar H. Twamley, Director, WBEN, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Frank M. Russell, Vice-President, NBC, and Dr. Frank Stanton, Vice-President, CBS.

First meeting of the Committee will be held at the NAB War Conference Monday, April 26 at 2 P.M. under direction of Willard D. Egolf, NAB assistant to the president.

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FM RELAY STATIONS CONNECTING WHOLE COUNTRY FORESEEN

Remarking that war is a tremendous stimulant of new discoveries, Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson of the General Electric Company, said:

"Frequency modulation has already been well established, but it has still far to go. We can foresee chains of relay stations on mountain tops, so that the whole country can be connected up in a system of frequency-modulated broadcasting. Such relay chains may be comtined with television, which will come into its own when it can acquire a large enough audience."

Discussing further post-war developments, Dr. Alexanderson continued:

"Television in color will follow, when circumstances permit. The growth of television is likely to have indirect effects in other fields, because it contains so many new ideas which will be useful for other purposes. The relay chains will lead to the utilization of sharp radio beams and still shorter waves.

"Here is a basis for radio trails which will cross the continent like highways, so that the aviator can fly above the clouds and see his way in three dimensions by radio vision, as unmistakably as if he were looking at rows of street lights on a clear night. Ships will see each other in a fog, and their radio lights will be as indispensable as the red and green lights are now for navigating on a clear night."

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STORY OF ARMY'S FIRST RADIOPHOTOS FROM AFRICA TOLD

The story behind the recent inauguration of the Army Signal Corps' new radio-telephoto transmission service from North Africa, which brings battlefront news pictures to U.S. newspapers a few hours after the action takes place, was told by the Editor & Publisher as follows:

"It represents the climax of many months of planning and testing by the Signal Corps and a young civilian engineer, L. A. Thompson, employed by Acme Newspictures, and is a story of typical American inventive skill and speed pitted against a seemingly impossible task.

"The designing and construction of the new radio-telephoto equipment were accomplished in Acme's Laboratories in Cleveland, where Thompson has been telephoto engineer for several years.

"Thompson already had designed and perfected the Acme Telephoto Transceiver for two-way transmission over land wires - the system now used by Acme - so he was assigned by the Signal Corps to convert existing telephoto equipment to radio use.

"Military need for equipment to reproduce facsimile diagrams and photographs was seen in December, 1941, by Brig. Gen. Frank E. Stoner, then Signal Officer of the Third Army, stationed at San Antonio, Texas. General Stoner, Lieut. Col. Carl H. Hatch, and Thompson carried out the project from its inception, developing equipment for military land-line transmission under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer, Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead.

"Adaptation of equipment to transoceanic radio transmission took two and a half months of intensive laboratory research. During that time Thompson had not only designed but built the initial Signal Corps machines which would send a picture across the Atlantic without too much distortion from atmospheric and other disturbances.

"Signal Corps non-coms and commissioned officers, who have had long experience as photo syndicate men in civil life, had to be trained in the special problems of operating the delicately synchronized apparatus.

"Capt. Lawrence D. Prehn flew to Africa to install and test the equipment there. Three weeks of testing were necessary to reach the quality which Army Pictorial Service considered satisfactory. Certain types of photographic printing and developing were found necessary for the best transmission. A test picture was sent across the ocean more than 100 times - a print of Jinx Falkenburg playing tennis. At least the picture came through so clearly that it even showed the detail of the racket strings. The news-picture service was ready to launch.

"Photographs of the capture of Gafsa were sent by courier to the radio station, and put on a radio channel. Seven minutes later the negatives were being stripped off the machine in Washington for speedy printing and distribution to the newspapers.

"In future, the important news pictures and battle photographs taken by Signal Corps combat photographers will be rushed by plane or motor courier to the transmitting station for publication

within an hour or two. Use of one of the vitally-needed military radio communication channels for this purpose is an example of the Army's anxiety to tell the public everything possible about our military operations.

"Additional Signal Corps radio-telephoto circuits will be established to the other front as soon as possible. Two-way transmission of pictures is provided, and it will be possible to send news pictures to the front for distribution in camp publications."

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

Maj. John H. Phipps, U. S. Air Corps, now stationed in Washington, has filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for the purchase of Station WTAL, Tallahassee, Fla., for $22,500. Major Phipps' grandfather was one of the founders of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Henry Blanchard and William Harding have been named Assistant Directors in CBS' Network Operations Department, Horace Guillotte, Manager of Network Operations, has announced.

Mark Woods, President of the BLUE Network, has been named Chairman of the Professional Group of the Manhattan Committee for the Greater New York Fund. The goal of the Manhattan Committee is $4,250,000, with $5,125,000 the total goal for Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx.

Station WOR, New York, has set up a Post-War Planning Committee and is studying means of bringing greater listening pleasure and increasing operation efficiency after the war has been won. The functions of the Committee at the moment are exploratory in nature, but it has several post-war personnel, engineering and business problems under consideration.

A Program Development Division, headed by Wyllis Cooper, noted author and producer, has been created by NBC, C. L. Menser, Vice-President in Charge of Programs, announces.

"This Division", Mr. Menser said, "will be concerned with the development and organization of new programs, the consideration of new ideas, and the development of new talent, as well as with the constant review of programs already on the air."

Senator Perry B. Duryea and Assemblyman William S. Hults, Jr. Republicans of Nassau County, recently introduced a bill in the New York State Legislature which would make libelous any broadcast about another person which, if published in writing, would be a libel. It adds a paragraph, 1344-A, to the Penal Law, declaring "Any person who, himself or through his agent, makes orally by a radio broadcast a statement about another person which if published in writing would be a libel, shall be deemed to have made and published a libel and shall be punished accordingly."

The measure would take effect Sept. 1, 1943.

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RCA AND FEDERAL CORPS. WIN ARMY-NAVY "E"

A new Army-Navy "E" pennant carrying a star for six months continued production achievement has been won by Radiomarine Corporation of America, the company was informed this week by Admiral C. C. Bloch, Chairman of the Navy Board for Production Awards.

"The men and women of the Radiomarine Corporation of America have achieved a signal honor by continuing their splendid production in such volume as to justify this renewal of their award", Admiral Bloch stated. "In the first instance, it was difficult to win the Army-Navy "E", and by meriting a renewal the management and employees have indicated their solid determination and ability to support our fighting forces by supplying the equipment which is necessary for ultimate victory."

Radiomarine's original Army-Navy "E" pennant was presented to the company and its employees in December, 1942. In March, 1943, the U. S. Maritime Commission presented Radiomarine with the Maritime "M" pennant and Victory Fleet Flag in recognition of its production record in supplying radio equipment to cargo vessels.

The Army Navy "E" also was presented to the Laboratories Division of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, Newark, manufacturing affiliate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. Col. Ira H. Treest was the principal speaker.

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NEW RADIO RELAY ANTENNA DEVELOPED BY G. E.

A new radio relay antenna for studio-to-transmitter service has been developed by engineers of the General Electric Electronics Department at Schenectady, N. Y. It is designed for relaying FM programs from studio to the main transmitter via any one of the 23 assigned channels centering on 337 megacycles. One of the new antennas is in operation at Schenectady where it is installed atop a building to relay programs of FM station W85A, with studios in the building, to the station's main transmitter in the Helderberg Mountains, 12 miles away.

According to M. W. Scheldorf, G-E electronics engineer, "The antenna concentrates its radiation in a narrow beam in the desired direction only, in accordance with well defined and narrow limitations of the Federal Communications Commission. The antenna consists essentially of five sets of simple dipole antennas, properly mounted and connected electrically in a manner to achieve the necessary radiation pattern. The entire electrical system is mounted within a non-metallic housing which protests it from rain, snow and ice. It is made to mount easily on a single metal pole."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1524

April 27, 1943

WPB FIXES RULES FOR REPAIRING RADIOS

"Tube for tube" and "radio part for part" are the rules which hereafter will govern the repair of radio sets.

Limitation Order L-265, issued last Saturday by the War Production Board, requires that the owner of a radio set turn in an old part when he buys a new one or when a new one is installed by a repair man. It makes exception, however, for cases in which the return of a part is impractical.

In issuing the order, WPB officials emphasized that owners of radio sets need not secure priority ratings to replace old parts. In some localities repair men demand such unobtainable ratings in order to sell more expensive servicing.

WPB officials said that dealers should be able to supply tubes and other radio parts to their customers as old ones are turned in. It was pointed out that tube production, available for civilian radio maintenance, is close to peace-time levels. Existing shortages will be remedied as manufacturers concentrate production on types most in demand and, by exchanging tubes among themselves, round out their own stocks and those of their dealers.

The order makes allowance for rural set owners who can buy only by mail and for those who have lost the part which is to be replaced. Such a buyer must "certify that the part(s) specified on this order are essential for presently needed repair of electronic equipment which I own or operate".

The radio repair man or dealer must collect a part or certificate when he sells a part to a consumer, but need not pass that part along to his supplier. Instead, he must certify that he has collected either components of the kind being ordered or certificates for them. Such certification must be made both by the repair man who sells a part to an owner of a set and by the supplier who sells to a repair man or to another jobber. Dealers must take used parts to scrap heaps or salvage stations within sixty days of receiving them.

WPB officials pointed out that the dealer is free to develop his own bookkeeping system in balancing the receipt of parts and certificates against purchases. They stated that the order will be enforced through checks made in the field. Records of sales and purchases must be kept. In most cases, this will not require changes in bookkeeping practice, officials said.

The order applies generally to electronic equipment, radios and phonographs, but exceptions are made to permit the sale of entire radio sets, phonographs and sound motion picture projectors completed before April 24th. Hearind aid devices, electric batteries and power and light equipment are not covered by the order. L-265 supersedes L-44 and L-44a, incorporating the prohibitions of those orders against the manufacture of new radio sets, phonographs and the like.

The order also supersedes L-183, which required a minimum rating of A-3 for transfers by manufacturers of electronic equipment, and raises this rating to A-1-a. However, purchases against parts or certificates do not require ratings. L-265 prohibits the manufacture of electronic equipment, except to fill orders of the Services, orders rated AA-4 or higher, or to the extent that the manufacturer has received his materials under the Controlled Materials Plan.

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DURR DEFIES COX COMMITTEE ON PERSONAL ACCOUNT

Federal communications Commissioner C. J. Durr last Friday refused to provide the staff of the House Cox Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission with a record of his banking transactions or any investments he might have made in the past five years and other phases of "personal and private financial affairs".

The Commissioner made public correspondence between himself and Eugene L. Garey, General Counsel for the Committee, revealing that he had suggested that if the Committee had any evidence justifying such an inquiry it should be turned over to the Department of Justice.

Mr. Garey had requested, in a letter dated April 20, according to the correspondence, the following information:

"1. The name(s) and addresses of all banks, trust companies or other depositaries employed by you since January 1, 1937, for the deposit of funds and the name(s) in which such account(s) was carried.

"2. The source of all funds received by you during such period and whether such funds constituted income or return of capital.

"3. In the event any portion of such funds constituted a return of capital please submit in respect thereof a brief statement of all facts connected therewith.

"4. Whether at any time during the period stated you carried funds belonging to you or in which you had or claimed an interest (direct, beneficial or otherwise), with any person, firm, associa-

tion or corporation, banking or otherwise, other than those institutions named by you in answer to paragraph 1, supra, and whether carried in your own name or otherwise.

"5. Whether, during the period stated, you have had any safety deposit box(es) and, if so, state the name(s) and address(es) of the institution from which the same was rented.

"6. Whether, during the period stated, you have acquired by purchase or otherwise, any real property, and, if so, state the details thereof.

"7. Whether, during the period stated, you have any investment(3) of any kind, and, if so, state the details of such investment(s).

"8. Whether, during the period stated, you had acquired or sold any stocks, bonds, or other securities, and if so, state the details of each such acquisition or sale."

Commissioner Durr's reply, after a brier acknowledgment of the request, said:

"While I have absolutely nothing to conceal from the committee, it seems to me that the information you are requesting is of an entirely personal nature unless it is for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not I have been guilty of accepting bribes or of similar misconduct in the performance of my official duties. If you have any information which would lead you to feel that further inquiry along this line is warranted, it is suggested that you refer the matter to the Department of Justice."

The Investigating Committee is headed by Representative Eugene Cox (D.), of Georgia, long a bitter critic of the FCC.

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PHILCO GRANTED CONDITIONAL TELEVISION PERMIT

Station WPTZ, Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., this week was granted a license to cover construction permit in part for commercial television broadcast station, on condition that licensee will take steps to comply fully with the rules, regulations and standards of the Commission when materials and personnel become available or when required by the Commission to do so. It was also granted modification of construction permit to extend completion date to June 1, 1943.

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FCC GRANTS RENEWALS DESPITE VIOLATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission last week proposed to issue temporary licenses for a period of six months for the operation of Stations WDSU, New Orleans, La., WMIS, Natchez, Miss., and WGRM, Greenwood, Miss., despite recognized violations of FCC rules.

The proceeding arose upon the applications of WDSU, Inc., (WDSU), Natchez Broadcasting Co. (WMIS), and P. K. Ewing (WGRM), for renewal of licenses, and upon the application of WDSU for reinstatement of construction permit, as modified, which authorized an increase of day and night power of Station WDSU from 1 kilowatt to 5 kilowatts, the installation of a new transmitter, changes in transmitter location, and the employment of a directional antenna for both day and night operation.

The Commission took cognizance of various and numerous - and on occasions repeated - violations of the Rules and Regulations of the Commission, but concluded:

"It appears that public interest would best be served by the issuance of temporary license for a period of six months for the operation of these stations and, if during that period no violations of the law or the Rules and Regulations of the Commission are disclosed, that license on a regular basis should then be issued to them. However, if further violations should be disclosed, the matter should be opened for introduction of evidence on such violations and the cases then finally determined upon the enlarged record.

"The application of WDSU, Docket No. 6331, to reinstate its construction permit, should be held in abeyance until the expiration of the temporary license period, herein proposed, and then granted if the application for renewal of license is finally issued for the operation of Station WDSU."

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Apprised that Blue Network employees in Chicago have decided to buy a $25,000 light tank through purchase of Second War Loan bonds instead of subscribing to a general network fund, and were preparing to inform New York headquarters to that effect, Edgar Kobak, Blue Executive Vice-President notified the "indy City workers that their colleagues in New York are not only going to buy a tank of their own but have raised their sights sufficiently to insure purchase of a $64,000 heavy tank.

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NEW SOURCE OF METAL USED IN TUBES FOUND

The Nation's war plants will have an increased supply of rare tantalum for radio tubes, special carbides, and electrical equipment as the result of a discovery of tantalum ore in New Mexico by a private geologist, and research work conducted by the Bureau of Mines in its pilot plant at Rolla, Missouri. Tantalum, a metal scarcer than gold, is noted for its extremely high melting point and its acid-resisting qualities.

While examining a mine in New Mexico, the geologist found a tantalum mineral in the pegmatite deposit of the area. He submitted a sample of the ore to the Bureau's pilot plant at Rolla. A high percentage of tantalum was indicated and E. D. Gardner, regional engineer at Rolla, proposed that more ore be sent for metallurgical tests.

Four tons of ore were used in early beneficiation tests by the Rolla chemists and engineers and pilot plant "runs" were continued until all the kinks in the treatment process had been ironed out. Altogether, 30 tons of ore were handled and more than three tons of high-grade concentrate were produced in the Bureau's pilot plant.

Today the concentrate is being stockpiled at Rolla awaiting removal by the Metals Reserve Company, a Federal agency, which is paying the geologist $3.50 a pound, or $7,000 a ton, for the beneficiated material. The geologist reports that he plans to develop his property and install equipment to utilize the Bureau's process in turning out concentrate if sufficient reserves are indicated.

In past years much of the tantalum used in the United States has been imported. Because of its rarity, tantalum remained a laboratory curiosity for a long time. Its first commercial use was in filaments of electric light globes, and then it leaped to prominence because of its widespread use in radio tubes. Carbides of tantalum are used in wire-drawing dies, in steel-cutting tools, in wear-resistant parts of machines, and in dies for cold-nosing artillery shells. Because of its power to resist corrosion, tantalum is in high demand by manufacturers of surgical and dental instruments, electrical contacts, pump and valve parts, and temperature control apparatus.

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Effective May 15, Station WJLS, Beckley, West Virginia, will join the Columbia network as a special supplementary station, available with CBS' Basic Network.

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FCC UPHOLDS DODD AND WATSON

Defying a Congressional Committee, the Federal Communications Commission by a formal 4-3 vote Monday adopted a report warmly praising two of its employees whom a Congressional Committee called "unfit" to hold office, and also decided to keep them on the job.

The two are:

Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., 220 Greenbrier Street, Arlington, Va., son of the former Ambassador to Berlin, and now Assistant News Editor in the FCC's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service at $3,200 a year.

Dr. Goodwin B. Watson of New York City, Chief Analyst at $6,500 a year in the same branch.

The Commission's action sharply contradicted the finding last week by a five-member House Appropriations subcommittee that both men were unfit to hold office because of connections with "subversive" activities. The House group said it had been unable to substantiate similar charges against a third employee, Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, political analyst, of 2410 Eleventh Street, Arlington, Va., and the Commission's report praised his work, too. It said, in part:

"Watson, Schuman, and Dodd enjoy the full respect and confidence of their superiors, associates, and subordinates. The removal of any one of them would result in a direct reduction in the efficiency and quality of the essential war activity carried on by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

"All three, by reason of their close contact and exhaustive study of world affairs, perceived earlier than many of their countrymen the rising menace of the Nazis, Fascists, and Japanese.

"Spurred on by this insight, they sought by speech, by writing, and by cooperation with others working toward similar ends to awaken their countrymen to the peril which became manifest to all at Pearl Harbor.

"In practical effect these men have only been farsighted and aggressive in opposing Naziism and Fascism. Their citizenship and the legality of their conduct have not been brought into question in any court of law.

"We find no basis orreason for the dismissal of Watson, Schuman or Dodd. . ."

The three dissenting members were Commissioners Norman S. Case, George Henry Payne, and T. A. M. Craven, with the majority made up of Chairman James Lawrence Fly, Paul A. Walker, Ray C. Wakefield and Clifford J. Durr.

It was indicated that all three of the dissenters questioned the strategic advisability of stepping into the case before Congress had determined finally what to do about Watson and Dodd.

It was recalled that a year ago, the House followed the lead of its Appropriations Committee in declining funds to pay Watson, but the Senate saved his job.

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U. S. FLIERS ASK TOJO TO IMPROVE S-W BROADCASTS

Complicated international postal arrangements permitting, General Hideki Tojo, Premier of Japan, is scheduled to receive shortly a strange and remarkable letter from a group of radio listeners, asking for the general improvement of the quality of radio programs over Radio Tokyo.

The listeners are American flyers stationed somewhere in the Pacific. They have carefully prepared a letter listing their complaints about Radio Tokyo and mailed it to Tojo through the International Red Cross, of Berne, Switzerland, a neutral nation, in accordance with the established procedure in dealing with the Japanese enemy.

It isn't a mere coincidence that the letter of the American flyers is addressed to Tojo, in care of Air Raid Shelter 42, Tokyo, Japan. One of the flyers knows the real significance of the word "forty-two" through his knowledge of the Japanese language. One way of saying "forty-two" in Japanese is "shi-ni", which also means "death". The natural Japanese antipathy for this word will be thoroughly emphasized in the case of Premier Tojo, who knows that "shi-ni" is an accurate description of the fate that awaits all tyrants of the Axis world-oppression program. Here is the letter written by the American flyers, which they are hopeful will reach Tojo:

"Dear Tojo:

"due to conditions beyond our control, it is sometimes our misfortune to listen to your programs over Radio Tokyo. However, we are not complaining too much, because the Japanese version of the truth in your newscasts is always good for a laugh, and Radio Tokyo is throwing the world into a convulsion of laughter these days. However, as inadvertent listeners to your programs, we feel we are entitled to better service, so we would appreciate getting it. Here is one of our complaints: (1) Either change the name of your Radio Tokyo theme song of 'My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean', or have your piano tuned. Of course, the Japanese war machine probably could not spare a few yen for piano-tuning, so our next best suggestion is to get someone who can play 'My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean' without massacring it. You are even torturing your allies with your musical presentation of 'My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean'.

"(2) We also suggest that some of your radio announcers either do a little studying of the English language, or be provided with new sets of false teeth, so they can at least approach reasonable accuracy in the pronunication of English words and terms.

"(3) We further recommend that you make some effort to establish a musical library of popular pieces which can be obtained from any good American music store.

"If you can take care of these minor adjustments for only a short time, we will attend to the matter ourselves when our own radio technicians and announcers get to Tokyo. Of course, you may not be in a position then to enjoy your own programs, because 'The Star Spangled Banner' will supplant 'My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean', as a Radio Tokyo theme song.

"In the meantime, we recommend that you and other members of your military clique who seek world domination begin a thorough study of both the words and music of 'The Star Spangled Banner' because, after a United Nations victory, we are going to recommend that you, Mr. Tojo, lead the community singing of America's national anthem in a worldwide network hookup from Radio Tokyo. This will constitute your first lesson in Freedom and Democracy.

"So long, Tojo! We'll be bombing you.

(Signed A Squadron of American Flyers."

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WERS ENTERS LIST OF ALPHABET SERVICES

WERS is the latest addition to the wartime services, the Office of Civilian Defense discloses in a Fact Sheet just released.

The War Emergency Radio Service, WERS, is a new system of two-way radio communication for use of Civilian Defense and other defense forces in local areas. WERS can be set up only by specific authorization of the Federal Communications Commission.

The FCC has assigned to WERS a number of frequencies, the more important being from 112 to 116 megacycles. Within this range OCD recommends that operation be planned for three bands of several channels each. At need there would be available 14 distinct channels so that there is no practical limit to the system's flexibility.

1. One band connects the local Civilian Defense control center with the district control center and so reinforces the community's outside communications.
2. A second band connects the local control center with local fixed points such as wardens' posts, fire houses, hospitals, public utilities, and industrial plants.
3. A third band connects mobile forces like fire trucks and emergency medical teams with the control center. This band can also connect with walkie-talkies.

WERS transmitters use a maximum of 25 watts input power, which gives an effective communicating range to Civilian Defense forces of approximately 10 miles, the longest distance ordinarily necessary for this type of service. Transmission of this limited range cannot help the enemy. It is useless for direction finding or interception of messages.

"There are three main advantages of WERS," says OCD:

"1. Wide coverage - WERS can reach many points simultaneously, once its channels are put on the alert. One district warning center can reach all local control centers. The local control center can simultaneously notify all wardens' posts of air raid signals, for example. The need for telephone chain calling is eliminated.

"The system also has a value in the case of calls to only one point. All sets are listening in, and operators can break in to give advice or information, or can guide their own forces better through knowing the current situation.

"2. Invulnerability - It is virtually impossible to put the new system out of action. At most a few sets may be destroyed, which can easily be replaced. All other means of communication depend on cables, wires, and exchanges vulnerable to bomb hits and partial or total destruction. A bomb hit anywhere between the two points of communication will usually put all lines out of commission. Radio needs no wire or cable.

"3. Contact with moving units - The new system can reach defense forces in motion. WERS gives all mobile forces a continuous central command and allows them to be shifted from one incident to another without returning to the base. Walkie-talkies extend this two-way contact. Walkie-talkies are small portable sending and receiving sets carried by the defense forces. By means of these sets an incident officer or a fire chief or chief of any emergency unit can direct his squads easily and quickly from a vantage point at the scene of disaster.

"The new emergency radio system is of direct use to many strategic centers and installations in the community, such as hospitals, industrial plants, railroad yards, docks, bridges, and public utilities.

"Thousands of volunteers are helping set up the new WERS system. Amateurs otherwise banned from the air are today helping to build and operate thousands of two-way stations needed throughout the country. In community and Nationwide drives, attics and back rooms of radio repair shops are ransacked for junked sets and unused material - it is the existence of this material which puts the United States out in front as the country most ready for the rapid setting up of this fool-proof communications auxiliary. With the materials gathered, volunteer groups construct stations which become the property of the defense forces. Not only amateurs, but qualified repairmen, electrical trade unionists, and persons holding commercial radio operators' licenses, including radio engineers employed in broadcast stations, are joining in this work.

"All the defense personnel who will operate the newly constructed stations must be trained, and each one specifically who will operate a station must obtain a permit from the FCC. This permit is not hard to get - after training, it means the passing of an elementary FCC test. Many Defense Councils have organized classes in WERS operation.

"Under OCD's recommended plan, blanket licenses are obtained from the Federal Communications Commission for all the Civilian Defense radio stations within one area of operations. Thus one WERS system covers a district warning area, and the equipment and operators of the entire district are available to any stricken community. This prevents 'freezing', for under law. operators in one separately licensed community cannot work in any other unless they bring equipment with them.

"Licenses are issued only to municipal or local governments, such as cities, towns, townships, or counties. They are not issued to police departments, fire departments, or Defense Councils as such.

"WERS is invaluable not only in war disasters, but in the fearful and sudden catastrophes of civilian life - flood, fire, hurricane. Civilian Defense forces can rapidly be called out, warning can rapidly be given, outside help can be summoned."

OCD Director James M. Landis declared: "Thousands of Defense Councils, particularly those in target areas, can now substantially increase the effectiveness and flexibility of their defense forces through the WAR Emergency Radio Service. OCD strongly recommends that every community take steps immediately to give itself this added protection in case of enemy attack or local catastrophe."

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FTC ISSUES COMPLAINT ON S-W DIATHERMY

United Diathermy, Inc., 1537 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with the dissemination of false advertisements concerning the device designated "United Short Wave Diathermy" which it sells in interstate commerce.

The respondent's false representations made in newspapers, illustrated booklets, radio continuities and other advertising media, the complaint alleges, are to the effect that the device, when used by the unskilled lay public in the treatment of self-diagnosed diseases and ailments by individual self-application in the home, is a safe, harmless and effective method for the relief of pain in chronic conditions of rheumatism, arthritis,

bursitis, lumbago, sciatica, and sinus trouble, and that its use will have no ill effects upon the body.

According to the complaint, the device does not constitute a competent treatment for the conditions enumerated in the respondent's advertisements, and its use may result in further swelling of inflamed tissue, thereby increasing the congestion of the inflamed part and spreading the congestion to adjacent tissue and allowing the absorption of toxins, if present.

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PEABODY AWARDS TO BE MADE MAY 1

Presentation of the Peabody Awards, the "Pulitzer Prizes" of radio, will be made Saturday, May 1, at 8 P.M. at the Ohio Radio Educational Conference, University of Ohio, Columbus, by Dr. S. V. Sanford, Chancellor, University System of Georgia, the National Association of Broadcasters has announced.

Doctor Sanford was to have presented the awards at the NAB Radio War Conference, April 27-29, in Chicago, but it was decided to transfer the presentation to the Ohio conference, April 30-May 3, to fill the NAB portion of the agenda.

The George Foster Peabody Awards are jointly administered by NAB and the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia. Dean John E. Drewry will represent the Grady School, while Earl Glade of Salt Lake City, NAB Code Committee Chairman and member of the Awards Committee, will speak on "What is 'Public Interest, Convenience and Necessity'?" as applied to radio.

Awards will be presented this year to NBC Pacific Coast network; CBS network; Charles Collingwood, CBS news correspondent; Station WCHS, Charleston, W. Va.; Station WHA, Madison, Wisc., and Station KOAC, Corvallis, Ore.

The Ohio conference will be attended by public service program producers, station and network operators, and Government officials.

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No. 1525

April 30, 1943

PHILADELPHIA STATION MANAGEMENT PLAN PUT UP TO NAB

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, presented to the Radio War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters a report which had been made to him on a wartime plan of operation which Philadelphia stations are now said to be successfully carrying out. The reportto Mr. Fly was written by Samuel R. Rosenbaum, Chairman of Philadelphia Radio Station Managements and reads, in part, as follows:

"We appreciate the interest evidenced by your request for information regarding the operation of the joint union-management broadcast-technician training-plan now being conducted in Philadelphia.

"Approximately two years ago Charles C. Smith, a member of American Communications Association, Eastern Branch, Broadcast Local #1, and a broadcast technician in one of the Philadelphia radio stations, first pointed out that the demands of war industry upon the manpower of the Philadelphia radio stations were rapidly increasing, and that war itselfmight be imminent, in which event the armed services would make further demands upon our manpower.

"He proposed that the union should set up a training plan in order to add to the pool of available men the union had on its waiting list for employment. In December 1942, the joint plan now in effect was formally announced.

"The plan, in general, consists of two departments (a) practical and (b) theoretical. The Practical Department is open to applicants whose names are obtained from the local office of the FCC and who are persons who hold licenses from the Commission of a type which permits their employment as technicians in broadcast radio stations, but who have not had practical experience in this work.

"Of such licensees, Mr. Smith and his committee selected, only such men as were not employed in essential defense industries and not in draft classifications rendering them eligible for Selective Service call. These persons were allocated on a carefully constructed roster among the eight Philadelphia radio stations joining in the plan in such a manner that they received one week of practical training in each of the eight stations in turn, or 120 hours of practical training over the eight week course, such training being conducted by experienced members of the technician staffs of the respective stations.

"Of the first group of eight men so assigned, four were placed in permanent employment in Philadelphia radio stations and the other four are in allied industries where their training has proved to be useful in the war effort.

"In the Theory Department, applicants were obtained by announcements on the radio stations and by personal solicitation and were accepted only after personal investigation and examination as to their previous edication, business experience, employment in essential industry, draft status, adaptability to the work of broadcast technicians, and willingness to accept employment if proffered upon successful completion of the course.

"Mr. Smith obtained remarkable cooperation for this department from the local and Federal authorities as well as from broadcast stations. The School District of Philadelphia made available the necessary physical facilities in the Murrell Dobbins Vocational School. In this splendidly equipped, modern building, a large classroom and several laboratory rooms were set aside free of any charge for rental, light, or electrical power. Books for the students were supplied by the War Production Training Project of the Federal Office of Education which also assisted in procuring the technical equipment required for the laboratory procedures. Work tables, work benches, and electrical instruments and equipment of every type needed in a thorough theoretical training course by laboratory demonstrations were donated by the Philadelphia radio stations, the Dobbins School, and the Federal Education Project. Equipment of a total value of at least $3,000 was assembled in this way without any expenditure.

"The Philadelphia School District supplied and paid one lecturer, a laboratory instructor, and a custodian for equipment, and this staff was assisted continuously by Mr. Smith himself, who acted as the head of the school and general supervisor of its program committee.

"The Theory Department commenced operation at the Murrell Dobbins School on January 4th, 1943, and has been in session five nights each week from the hours of 7 and 11 each night. Each session consists of a two-hour lecture and two hours' laboratory demonstration on the subject of the lecture covering the same evening. A group of 29 students was accepted for the Theory Department out of a total of 207 applicants. The students accepted were all men whose educational background included completion of a high school course and many of them had study in courses designed to prepare them for electrical or engineering or management activities. They range in age from 24 to 49 with a median age of about 33.

"Although the first semester of the training course was only completed last week, thirteen of the students have already obtained employment: eight have been accepted by Philadelphia radio stations, one received a commission in the Coast Guard, one in an RCA transmitter test laboratory, a vital war industry, one in a Philco electronic laboratory, one with the electronic department of the aircraft division of the Budd Manufacturing Company

and one is a monitor operator for the Bureau of Naturalization and Immigration of the U. S. Department of Justice in Philadelphia. Having replaced the reclassified students, the course has now produced an additional sixteen graduates who are now eligible to take their examination for license for radio broadcast telephonic operator, after obtaining which, they will immediately be assigned to the Practical Department of the course for an additional eight weeks of practical training experience in the Philadelphia radio stations.

"The second semester of the Theory Department with a new group of 33 students, chosen from a field of several hundred applicants, began April 19th. While they are not of as high promise as those accepted for the first semester, nevertheless there is every expectation of developing satisfactory results.

"In the Practical Department, no second group of trainees has yet been assigned to the radio stations due to the difficulty of finding in this area persons already licensed who need only the practical experience for employment.

"At all times the station managements have found the union training plan committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Smith, eager and practical in its willingness to seek out students, investigating them and maintaining their interest. The students have been made no charge for the benefits they have received. The instructors receive modest compensation from the Board of Education for their services.

"In our judgment, this course is producing results in a period of twenty-two to twenty-four weeks which are comparable to the results shown by many of the special war training courses in periods of from one to two years. This is due to the fact that the instruction is all given by practical and experienced broadcast radio technicians with years of service behind them and also to the fact that the radio stations themselves provide the practical experience which is so invaluable and exceeds in benefit even the splendid laboratory facilities provided by the Board of Education in this instance.

"In reply to your question as to whether the system we have devised in Philadelphia provides a pattern that can be adopted in other parts of the country, I would say that it can be adopted in other centers where similar facilities are available."

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For its sponsorship of the Metropolitan Opera Saturday afternoon broadcasts on the Blue Network, the Texas Company has received the music award in the ninth annual poll of the Women's National Radio Committee. The series was chosen as the musical program which has best served the war effort during the past year.

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MBS NOT FIGHTING ANYONE, SAYS McCLINTOCK AT CHICAGO

Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, told an audience of network station affiliates meeting preceding the Radio War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters at Chicago that "Mutual is going to build a character of programming second to none, the kind of operation it is our duty to give the American listener."

Also the network executive said: "We of Mutual are not fighting anyone. We are against no one. We are pledged only to serve you, the advertiser, and the listener. The worst thing that could happen would be the destruction of the broadcasting industry, the newspapers, and magazines, each a symbol of the fundamental right to speak freely. We must not tear down the fabric of which we are a part."

Another speaker was Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of the Board of Mutual and President of WOR, New York. "The best is yet to come and the toughest experiences are behind us", Mr. McCosker said.

Sales Manager Ed Wood, Jr. then reported on the network sales picture and traced the volume rise of Mutual. He predicted a 30% gain in gross time billings in 1943 over the 1942 total figure. Mr. Wood pointed out that in 1940 Mutual's average gross billings a month were $300,000; in 1941, $600,000 and in 1942, $800,000. He said that the April billings will be the largest of any April in Mutual history and the May billings for 1943 will be the greatest month of the network's history.

The meeting was climaxed by a preview of the new Koda-Chrome sales promotion presentation showing an examination of Mutual sales advantages as they will soon be exhibited to advertisers all over the country.

Increased participation in the operations of MBC by the network's affiliated stations was approved by the Board of Directors and stockholders meeting in Chicago April 26th.

The Board likewise approved President McClintock's appointment of three affiliated station functional committees to deal with the subjects of (1) station service; (2) programming, and (3) sales and merchandising. Mr. McClintock stated that station representation of these three committees would be by geographical allocation and by balance of station power.

The network's President leaves for the West Coast today (April 30) accompanied by Lewis Allan Weiss and Lester Gottlieb, Publicity Director for Mutual. On the Coast Mr. McClintock begins a series of speaking engagements before eight advertising clubs in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Columbus.

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DISREGARDING CONGRESS, FLY STILL ENDORSES DR. WATSON

Dr. Goodwin Watson, political analyst of the Federal Communications Commission, alleged "Red", who along with William Dodd, Jr., occupying a similar position and charged with similar subversive leanings, was found by a Congressional sub-committee to be "unfit to continue in Government employment" still looks good to Chairman James L. Fly, head of the Federal Communications Commission.

At Mr. Fly's press conference, a correspondent ventured the question:

"The Commission stands very strongly about Mr. Watson, and has for a period of over a year as I recall."

"Yes", the Chairman replied, "and in the meanwhile Mr. Watson has been rendering very valuable and efficient service and has received the commendation of various interested Government departments who have received and scrutinized his work. Yes, I do think that regardless of what we do or what we are required to do, there is one factor that was not gone into; it is the fact that they have been in the service and have done a good job, competent, loyal and the fact that any tendency to distort or mislead would be readily detected; on the contrary, we have a number of commendations of them."

In the meantime, members of the House Appropriations subcommittee charged that the FCC had tried to "whitewash" Watson and Dodd.

"The character of the FCC's investigation of these men will be aired before the House and will be found most interesting", said Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D), of New Mexico. "It was a whitewash pure and simple."

Representative Albert Gore (D), Tennessee, former Tennessee school official, said he had been "prejudiced in favor of Dr. Watson because of his reputation as an educator" at first, but that "the evidence was overwhelming".

One member of the sub-committee said Dr. Watson repudiated some of his own writings in which American conversion to communism was advocated, by testifying that the writings no longer represented his views.

That member also said that FCC Chairman James Fly testified that Mr. Dodd, son of the former Ambassador to Germany, did not belong to certain organizations listed as subversive by the Attorney General, only to be contradicted by Mr. Dodd himself, who admitted his membership. This same member said Mr. Dodd told the committee he was deferred as an essential war worker, but "he admitted a schoolboy could do his work."

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U. S. DROPPING PETRILLO CHARGES JOLTS NAB CONFAB

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington that the Justice Department has decided to drop the action it instituted against the A. F. of L. American Federation of Musicians and the union's president, James C. Petrillo, to prevent enforcement of the union ban on making recorded music, was bad news to the Chicago Radio War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters. Neville Miller, its President at the time was denouncing Petrillo's recording ban as "political" and declaring the radio industry "wants to solve this problem once and for all now".

It was freely predicted that when Thurman Arnold went out that would be the end of the Petrillo prosecution.

A Justice Department official was quoted as saying Wednesday in Washington that the Federal Court at Chicago will be asked, probably today (Thursday) to dismiss a second injunction suit against the union and Petrillo.

The second suit was filed after the Chicago court dismissed the first action, ruling that the case constituted a labor dispute and that no injunction could be issued. That decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

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PALEY SEES PROGRAMS BASIS OF POST-WAR JUDGMENT

Post-war public judgment of the radio industry will be based almost solely on how closely the programs it presents now aid the war effort and coincide with the public interest, William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, declared yesterday (Thursday) before the War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters in Chicago.

Laying special stress on radio programming, Mr. Paley said, "Our programs are today the symbol of our participation in the war."

"It will be through our programs", he added, "that we must build the post-war prestige and justification of privately licensed broadcasting."

Mr. Paley reviewed radio's wartime accomplishments in the last year, asserting that "thousands of individual broadcasts and scores of networks and local stations alike have been of incalculable assistance to the better understanding and prosecution of the war."

Mr. Paley continued:

"Elevating standards and striving for new fields to conquer must be the spirit of radio, if we are to take advantage of our great opportunities and discharge our great obligation to the American people.

"The lifeblood of American radio is an awareness on the part of the radio broadcaster that his first duty is to serve the best interests of the people and the nation. That awareness is a spring-board for action and the action consists of programs designed to inform, to entertain and to educate the people of this country.

"It is up to us now to concentrate on and to develop to its fullest possibilities the art of broadcasting. Our future freedom, our future rewards, our future satisfaction will depend on how well we do this."

Program quality, Mr. Paley said, is the first of "the four most important challenges which broadcasters, looking toward the future, face today." The other three he outlined as follows:

"First is the continuing change in our relationship with Government, which may be effected by regulation or by legislation or by both.

"The second is the challenge of our own public relations, in the broadest sense of informing the public about this importance of broadcasting as an instrument of daily service and of democratic freedom. We have informed the public expertly about almost everything under the sun, except broadcasting itself.

"Third is the challenge of technical change which lies ahead. This includes the probable change in whole or in part from our present broadcast band into the higher frequencies, both for radio broadcasting, television broadcasting, and probably facsimile broadcasting."

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RADIO SPONSOR QUITS OVER FDR 4TH TERM TOPIC

Because the issue of a fourth term for President Roosevelt has been selected as the topic for Town Meeting of the Air broadcast, George A. Blackmore, a Pennsylvania industrialist, has resigned his chairmanship of the local committee sponsoring the program, it has been learned.

Mr. Blackmore, who is Chairman of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and President of the Union Switch and Signal Company, said he has severed his connection with the Committee because he did not wish to be a party to any movement furthering the political ambitions of President Roosevelt.

[illegible]

"[illegible] Andrew Jackson [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

He not only withdrew from the Committee but turned over to the new U.S.O. canteen $1,600 which he and men working with him had raised to finance the broadcast, it was disclosed. The money was reported to have been obtained through subscriptions from 37 industrial leaders, all of whom are said to have contributed in the past to Republican political campaigns.

Reorganized after Mr. Blackmore's withdrawal, the local committee was able over the week-end to raise enough money to guarantee the broadcast, it was said.

The scheduled speakers are Gov. M. M. Neely, of West Virginia, a Democrat, and Sen. Styles Bridges (R.), New Hampshire, who will debate the affirmative and negative sides, respectively, of the question "Should the President of the United States have a fourth term?"

According to reports Town Meeting officials in New York submitted the proposed debate topic to the White House, which gave its approval to the subject as a topic of public debate. The local committee was first informed the title would be "Should a President of the United States Have a Fourth Term?" but later a telegram arrived stating it should read "the President" instead of "a President", it was said.

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FCC OFFICIAL READY TO GIVE PROBERS FINANCIAL DATA

Clifford J. Durr, Federal Communications Commissioner, said Thursday that he was prepared to tell a Congressional Committee about his personal financial affairs, without being subpenaed.

Eugene L. Garey, counsel of the select House Committee to investigate the FCC, said he was prepared to subpena Mr. Durr, and also to subpena the information. If Mr. Durr is called, he said, it would be to a closed hearing for the present.

Mr. Durr had rejected a questionnaire from Mr. Garey by saying that while he had nothing to conceal, the information demanded was of a personal nature. Mr. Garey replied that appropriate procedures would be taken to compel Mr. Durr to answer.

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A new electronic time-interval meter for accurately measuring extremely short intervals - as low as 100 microseconds - has been announced by the Special Products section of the General Electric Company. Specifically, the meter is designed for measuring the time interval between two events which can be converted into electrical impulses, such as the elapsed time between the closing of two controls; between two impulses to a phototube; and between an electrical impulse and a light impulse.

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FCC CHAIRMAN OPPOSES PAID GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission addressing the Radio War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters at Chicago said that broadcasters had now adequately demonstrated that they could survive under private ownership even in war time. This, he said, he had forecast they would.

Prime sufferers during war time, said Mr. Fly, have been the smaller stations. While the broadcasting industry as a whole had its best year in 1942, he said, 168 of the 900 American stations, mostly low powered, lost money.

Mr. Fly said that he was opposed to the proposals of paid Government advertising on such stations.

"They would be trading their freedom for a mess of pottage", he asserted, "a pretty small mess of pottage, too." He also said that RFC loans would merely be "shots in the arm" and would probably prove the swiftest method of getting the Government into broadcasting operation - something not to be desired, he said.

Chairman Fly commended the networks for adding more of the smaller stations to their chains and suggested that if national advertisers would channel a very little of their advertising to the smaller stations, which, he said, in many instances served important segments of the public, they could be kept from closing down.

Marshall Pengra, of Rosenberg, Ore., representing the smaller stations was against Government subsidies saying it was up to stations to solve their own problems.

Mr. Pengra charged that the Bankhead bill, which would provide $38,000,000 to allocate paid advertising to newspapers in distress, appeared to be discriminatory to radio, adding that unless broadcasters are included the industry should prepare to take up cudgels against the measure.

H. Andrew Dudley, a spokesman for the Office of War Information, stated that the OWI is opposed to paying for advertising on the radio or elsewhere. The OWI is requesting and receiving millions of dollars worth of radio time without payment.

Harold Thomas, Vice Chairman of the Advertising Council, indicated that advertisers as a group looked on the subsidy play with more favor than broadcasters.

"You are getting along all right", said Byron Price, "but don't be too smug about it. Radio and the press could make no greater mistake than to suppose that voluntary censorship has become a definite and final success and that the worst is over. The worlst will never be over until the war is over."

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MANFRED TOEPPEN, NEW FCC ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER

The Federal Communications Commission has appointed Manfred K. Toeppen, of Detroit, Michigan, as Assistant Chief Engineer and Chief of the Common Carrier Division, succeeding Lt. Comdr. Gerald C. Gross, USNR, now on active duty. Mr. Toeppen has been with the Commission since May 1, 1935, when he was appointed Principal Engineer on the Special Investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. On January 1, 1937, he was appointed Chief of the Communications Property Section. In October, 1941, he was designated Assistant Chief, and in January, 1943, he was named Acting Chief of the Common Carrier Division.

Mr. Toeppen is a graduate of the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., receiving the degree of B.S. in Electrical Engineering in 1908, and has pursued graduate study in Economics and Government at American University. From 1908 to 1920 he was engaged in the operation of public utilities, principally in the telephone field, in St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit. From 1920 to 1924 he was with the Michigan Public Utilities Commission first as Valuation, then as Chief Engineer.

Mr. Toeppen participated in several State-wide investigations of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company between 1920 and 1934; in the Michigan Commission's 1931 rate reduction order directed against the Detroit Edison Company. In 1934 he was Chairman of the Industry Advisory Committee which prepared the first rules for production, transmission and distribution of natural gas in the State of Michigan. During his employment by the Federal Communications Commission he has, while on leave, assisted the Michigan Commission, the City of Detroit, and Wayne County, Michigan, in the presentation of testimony before the Michigan Public Service Commission and the Federal Power Commission.

Mr. Toeppen is Federal Communications Commission representative on the Telephone and Priority Liaison Committees of the Board of War Communications.

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ASKS IF IT IS CONGRESS OR A CLUB?

Ripping into Representative Cox for his inquiry into the Federal Communications Commission, a leading editorial in the Washington Post reads:

"The general counsel for Representative Cox's Committee, Eugene L. Garey, has attempted to justify the high-handed fishing expedition into the private financial affairs of the Federal Communications Commissioners on the ground that the Communications Act provided that no member of the FFC shall be financially interested in any phase of the communications industry. The personal questions, posed to the Commissioners, he contends, were "designed to elicit information in respect to whether you have violated any

of these provisions of law". Why, then, do they cover a period extending back to 1937, when some of the Commissioners, including the Chairman, were appointed much more recently?

"The fact remains that the implications of this inquiry, in the absence of any evidence of guilt, are highly offensive. This was properly the attitude of Commissioner Clifford Durr. He was named to the FCC only in 1941. And he had the intestinal fortitude to decline to answer questions so obviously malicious and impertinent. The history of this attempted persecution needs recital for the benefit of Congress. The FCC had the temerity, or the misguided zeal, to inquire into the acceptance of a $2500 fee by Representative Cox who, despite membership in the National Legislature, saw fit to represent a Georgia radio station in its application for a broadcasting license. This would be a violation of Section 113 of the Criminal Code.

"Now Representative Cox happens to be a popular and influential member of the Cloak-room Club. Naturally his fraternity brothers resented this reflection on the propriety of his behavior. They manifested their own high sense of propriety by putting Mr. Cox in the chairmanship of a committee to investigate the FCC. Mr. Cox promptly demonstrated that his own sense of propriety was not such as to forbid his making use of this committee to implement his personal vindictiveness against the FCC commissioners. He demanded of the Commissioners indiscriminately a detailed accounting of all their personal financial and business affairs since 1937.

"The fraternal devotion among Congressmen which makes possible this sort of persecution may seem to them very touching and beautiful. But to the American people it is likely to seem nothing less than a conspiratorial use of public office for private ends. These are ends, moreover, which reflect little credit upon the men who further them. The House of Representatives, by lending its authority and position to such practices, is in danger of becoming known as a political club instead of a national legislature.

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Shareholders of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. approved a refinancing plan which increases authorized common stock by 165,000 shares. This is to be sold to provide capital to retire the outstanding preferred stock. Action took place at an adjourned session of a special meeting held in place of the annual meeting.

On or about May 1, 1943, Station KILO, Grand Forks, North Dakota, will become affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System as a bonus station for network advertisers using Station KDAL, Duluth.

The tax calculations on sales of new phonograph records that result in fraction of cent should be reduced to nearest lower cent if less than one-half cent, and may be increased to nearest higher cent if fraction is one-half cent or more OPA said with issuance of Amendment 3 to MPR-263, effective May 4.

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WOODS FAVORS U.S. CITING RADIO AND PRESS REPORTERS

The latest to join the movement to reward newspapermen and radio commentators for their work in the field of battle is Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, who writes:

"I was very much interested in Representative Dewey's bill to award a medal to press and radio correspondents. I believe that the broadcasters' and publishers' representatives who are on the front line are deserving of recognition, and I am glad that a member of Congress has introduced such a bill."

Elmer Davis of OWI and Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press have also praised the bravery of the press and radio correspondents.

"There was no embargo on the enterprise or exploits of AP men on the battlefronts", Mr. Cooper said. "They witnessed and wrote about the most dramatic episodes of the war from historic Bataan and the bomb-battered decks of aircraft carriers in the Pacific, to the flaming scenes of North African warfare. They did their jobs with a combination of skill, courage and brilliance unsurpassed in the history of wartime reporting."

Incidentally Mr. Cooper explained something not heretofore generally known which was that the sinking of a ship loaded with radio transmitting equipment was an unforeseen event which was partly responsible for extraordinary delay in clearance of stories of the North African Expeditionary Force.

Representative Dewey, who hails from Chicago, is prepared to press his bill for medals for correspondents but before doing so is desirous of hearing from press associations, newspapers and networks as to the exact number of killed and injured. Also he would like to know about any conspicuous acts of bravery not yet reported.

A complete recheck by the Editor and Publisher of casualties suffered by American war correspondents, press and radio, overseas disclosed this week that 12 were killed, three missing, 55 wounded or injured in line of duty and 28 captured in action or interned were still Axis prisoners after more than three and a half years of unprecedented war coverage abroad.

Frank Cuhel, Mutual Broadcasting System, formerly in Java and Australia for the MBS was killed in Lisbon clipper crash enroute to North Africa.

Melville Jacoby, Time and Life writer and NBC correspondent, who escaped from Bataan with his wife, was killed by a propeller in an airplane takeoff in Australia.

Lea Burdett, photographer, wife of Winston Burdett, CBS war correspondent, was slain by bandits in Iran.

Don Bell, NBC, was tortured and bayonetted to death by Japanese captors.

Endorsing the idea to especially reward these brave men, Editor & Publisher says:

"It's a small matter compared with selling $13,000,000,000 in War Bonds during the next few weeks, or transporting men, guns, planes and tanks to the front in astronomical numbers, but we hope that the official recognition of war service at personal peril by newspaper and radio correspondents will not be allowed to fall by the wayside.

"Editor & Publisher has chronicled some of the hardships which have had to be met by men who go to the firing line to be met by men who go to the firing line to tell the story of the war to stay-at-homes. These are hazards that the soldier and sailor face as a part of their grisly business, with promotion or decoration as rewards for service that goes beyond ordinary calls of duty. Death and injury, too, are a part of the picture for the armed forces, as they very evidently are for the men who pack the portable typewriters and the black pencils to the front. Up to now, there has been no plan for giving distinction to newspaper people who risk their lives or who exhibit heroism that sets them apart from less fortunate or less spirited individuals.

"A fundamental condition is that the awards must carry dignity, that they must be issued under auspices that command the respect not only of the recipients, but of the whole newspaper fraternity, and that they must be awarded for genuine achievement. A newspaperman who wins the right to wear a ribbon for achievement ought to be able to wear it with the same sense of accomplishment that goes with the winning of the D.S.C. or the Medal of Honor by a fighting man. No lesser standard of excellence should be tolerated."

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William B. Lewis, Chief of OWI's Radio Bureau, resented Time's calling him "smooth, dapper", and one of the "soap salesmen" in OWI, according to Drew Pearson, who said Mr. Lewis called Time's Washington bureau threatening to write letters of protest to important people. "Write one to us", said Felix Belair, Jr., head of the Bureau, "if it's good, we'll print it."

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MANUFACTURERS AND BROADCASTERS FORM POSTWAR BOARDS

Plans of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, with participation of the Institute of Radio Engineers and cooperation of the Federal Communications Commission, to establish a "Radio Technical Planning Board" for the study of postwar services to the public, including FM and television, were announced by Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC last week at the war conference of the National Association of Broadcasters in Chicago. Following this and evidently feeling that they had been left out of the picture, the NAB named five of its members to a broadcasting industry postwar planning committee. The members are Neville Miller, President of NAB, John J. Gillin, Jr., WOW, Omaha; William B. Way, KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.; James W. Woodruff, Jr., WRBL, Columbus, Ga.; Nathan Lord, WAVE, Louisville, Ky., and G. Richard Shafto, WIS, Columbia, S.C.

Paul V. Galvin, President of RMA, and Dr. L. P. Wheeler, President of IRE, are to appoint the manufacturers planning board chairmen with the approval of Chairman Fly of the FCC. Dr. W.R.G. Baker is scheduled for appointment to chairmanship. It was pointed out that since Dr. Wheeler was an employee of the FCC that Mr. Fly might be able to dominate the situation.

The RMA, through its Engineering Department under Dr. Baker, initiatied the plans for the manufacturers' Radio Technical Planning Board, following suggestions made by Chairman Fly last November at the RMA-IRE Fall meeting in Rochester, N. Y.

Preliminary organization of RTPB now is being completed and its operations will be financed entirely by RMA. The tentative organization plan, after revision, was approved by the RMA Board of Directors at New York on April 15 and later by FCC. It awaits final action by the IRE Board of Directors. An initial appropriation of $10,000 for RTPB operations was made by the RMA governing board. Mr. Fly stated that the RTPB would study "all current research developments in radio science."

"We must be ready for tomorrow", said Chairman Fly. "War and postwar problems are not isolated from one another; they are integrally related. Few of us realize the tremendous progress that has been made in radio and related fields during this war. Military secrecy, of necessity, shrouds those developments. Later these technical developments, adapted to the purposes of peace, will unquestionably revolutionize all forms of communication and lead to new and better uses in the public interest.

"The Commission has welcomed proposals from the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Radio Manufacturers' Association looking toward the formation of a new group to be known as the Radio Technical Planning Board, to discuss and devise solutions for just such problems. While the details have not been worked out, I understand that the Commission and other Government agencies will

accept invitations to have their technical people sit on the Board and on the panel discussions of the Radio Technical Planning Board, though, of course, the Government people will not vote on any issues. By making sound, technical recommendations to the Commission, to other governmental agencies and to the industry itself, such a planning board can be of the greatest assistance in solving postwar problems soundly and in facilitating the tremendous radio advances which lie ahead."

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WOULD REDUCE VARIETIES OF RADIO-RADAR INSTRUMENTS

Many small electrical instruments used in radio and radar, such as voltmeters and ammeters, can be reduced by standardization from sixty varieties to one or two, it was said at a meeting of the Electrical Indicating Instrument Industry Advisory Committee with the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board.

The adoption of American War Standards will facilitate the production of instruments, many of which will become interchangeable. It also will simplify depot stocking and replacements.

Manufacturers said that simplification should not include the elimination of special scale markings. Because switchboard and portable instruments are produced in small numbers, special scale markings do not disrupt the routines of manufacture. Such markings are functional rather than decorative, it was said.

The Production Consultant to the Instrument Unit was asked to work out methods for comparing the demand on industry with scheduled production. The data will be used in scheduling deliveries of various companies.

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OWI TO SHORT-WAVE WILLKIE BOOK EXCERPTS AROUND WORLD

Wendell L. Willkie, author of "One World", has prepared a forty-minute recording of passages from the book for overseas use by the Office of War Information.

The book, which has already sold more than 650,000 copies in the United States will reach the attention, through this channel, of many more people living abroad. OWI will use the recording on its short-wave transmissions to Europe and Asia, both in English and in translation, and will also schedule it on medium-wave programs broadcast from foreign cities in which the OWI has outposts.

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PRESIDENTS OPEN RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE TO ECUADOR

An exchange of messages by President Roosevelt of the United States and President del Rio of Ecuador Saturday marked the opening by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., of the first direct radiotelegraph service between the two countries.

Several other messages transmitted in observance of the opening included exchanges of greetings by Senor Alberto Wright, Ecuador's Minister of Communications and Public Works, and James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America; David Sarnoff, President of RCA, and William A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., New York.

The new service operates over a direct radio circuit between New York and Quito, capital of Ecuador. As it opened, RCAC filed with the Federal Communications Commission a proposal to reduce message rates 17 per cent on business traffic and 19 per cent on Government traffic, effective June 2.

It was pointed out by Mr. Winterbottom that until now, a cable monopoly in Ecuador has prevented that country from engaging in radiotelegraph operations with other nations. The Government of Ecuador cooperated with R.C.A. Communications, Inc., in establishing the new radio service.

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CONTENDS EDUCATORS HAVEN'T FOUND WAY TO USE RADIO

Returning from the war conference of the National Association of Broadcasters at Chicago and the Education by Radio gathering at Columbis, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission when queried on the subject said:

"I had a good trip, and we had a very interesting discussion at the Institute for Education by Radio in Columbus. In Chicago, of course, it was more routine in character. I am not sure it was as interesting as we might have wanted it, but I had a very fine stay there and liked it very much.

"There was a very good discussion on Saturday morning at Columbus from an operating point of view. Quite a bit of discussion on the quality of programs and that sort of thing. Of course that started in Chicago. Mr. Paley and Dr. Angell came out in very forceful speeches on that subject of getting the upward incline on the quality of the program structure. I rather stressed with the educationalists the thought that all radio is educational, and that education hasn't found a way to utilize existing framework of radio. I did not discourage specialized educational stations but I did observe their very limited applications and the necessity for doing any comprehensive job through the use of a general program structure of the broadcasting industry itself."

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REVISED RADIO TEST EQUIPMENT DELIVERY SCHEDULE

After May 1, deliveries of radio and radar test equipment will be made in accordance with schedules determined under M-293 instead of preference ratings, it was stated at a recent meeting of the Test Equipment Industry Advisory Committee with the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board.

Buyers of test equipment will fill in Form 556, on the basis of which the placement and delivery of new orders will be determined. These forms, available at WPB regional offices, will be submitted to the WPB Radio and Radar Division for approval, and the approved forms will be attached to purchase orders.

While it is expected that buyers no longer will be able to trump each others bids for equipment with triple A ratings, they will be able, under restrictions, to obtain directives for prompt delivery. However, requests for such directives will be scrutinized more closely, leading to a swift reduction in the number of them in force, it was said.

Elmer Crane, Chief of the Components Section, said that while deliveries of test equipment no longer would be subject to the competition of priority ratings, production would continue to be expedited by the use of ratings to purchase components and materials. Since supplies of these components, consisting of resistors, condensers and other equipment, are not as tight as those of test apparatus, schedules of the component producers will not be upset.

Since test equipment purchase orders hereafter are to carry WPB approval on Form 556, manufacturers receiving purchase orders without such approval should return them to their customers, it was stated. Jobbers, like manufacturers, are to see to it that their customers receive approval on Form 556, and that the approved form is sent with the purchase order to the producer.

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PUBLIC SERVICE RADIO WINNERS ANNOUNCED

The winning programs for the George Foster Peabody radio awards for outstanding meritorious public service announced by Columbus, were:

News reporting - Charles Collingwood of the Columbia Broadcasting System, for his reporting from North Africa.

Entertainment in drama - CBS program, "The Man Behind the Gun", written by Ronald R. MacDougall and produced by William N. Robson.

Entertainment in music - The Standard Symphony Hour, National Broadcasting Co., Pacific Coast network.

Educational program - University of Wisconsin's Radio Station WHA for its natural science and conservation program "Afield With Ranger Mac", presented by Wakelin McNeel, Chief of the Junior Forest Rangers, Wisconsin.

Public service by a local station - Station KOAC, Corvalls, Oreg., for its program, "Our Hidden Enemy - Venereal Diseases", prepared by Dr. Charles Baker, syphologist, University of Kentucky.

Public service by a regional station - Station WCHS, C Charleston, W. Va., for its program, "The Home Front".

The Peabody Board is establishing listening post committees at the State Universities of California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin so that a higher degree of perfection could be attained in the administration of the awards, sometimes referred to as the "Pulitzer prices of radio".

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McINTOSH DISCUSSES CIVILIAN RADIO REPLACEMENTS

Measures for maintenance of the public's radios were considered at a conference in Chicago by officials of the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Broadcasters, the WPB Radio and Radar Division and Office of War Information. Problems of supplying civilian tubes and parts, also their distribution, and the maintenance of adequate radio servicing were considered at the joint industry conference. President Neville Miller of the National Association of Broadcasters presided and among those in attendance were President Paul V. Galvin and Executive Vice President Bond Geddes of RMA; Arthur C. Stringer, NAB Director of Promotion; Chief Frank H. McIntosh, the Civilian Section, WPB Radio and Radar Division; Morris Weisz, consultant of the WPB Labor Division, and Don Stauffer, Assistant Director of the Office of War Information. Several radio manufacturers, including A. S. Wells, P. S. Billings, and Ross Siragusa also attended.

Mr. McIntosh detailed the present civilian replacement program of 2,000,000 tubes monthly. Also, he discussed the future WPB replacement parts program, as well as measures under consideration to provide for equitable distribution by distributors of replacement tubes and parts. The latter includes probable future use of WPB "directives", both for production and also distribution, in the replacement components program.

In his address at the NAB meeting, Chairman Fly of the FCC stated that the shortage of farm batteries was the most pressing immediate problem for set owners, but that he expected "an early solution" from WPB. That the Army had returned, for civilian use, "a considerable number" of radio batteries also was disclosed by the WPB Office of Civilian Supply.

High compliment to Chief McIntosh was paid by Chairman Fly who said that Mr. McIntosh in providing materials for maintenance of the public's radios had done "a swell job".

With a present adequate supply of replacement parts, Mr. McIntosh stated that probably in July consideration would be given to production plans for parts replacements, in ample time to insure against a parts shortage. Steps also are being taken to provide for public receipt of components produced under the WPB program. The Navy has issued a "directive" against purchase by its field procurement officers of civilian replacement components, and a similar War Department "directive" to its field officers is under consideration.

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EXPLANATION OF RADAR REASSURING TO PUBLIC

Raising the secrecy ban and explaining how it may protect the United States from invasion has reassured the public. It was only after months of consideration that the Government broke its own official silence and released this joint Army-Navy statement which reads, in part, as follows:

"The term 'radar' means radio-detecting-and-ranging. Radars, then, are devices which the Allies use to detect the approach of enemy aircraft and ships, and to determine the distance (range) to the enemies' forces. Radar is used by static ground defenses to provide data for anti-aircraft guns for use in smashing Axis planes through cloud cover, and by airplanes and warships.

"It is one of the marvels made possible by the electron tube. Ultra high-frequency waves, traveling with the speed of light, can be focussed, scan the air and sea. When they strike an enemy ship or airplane, they bounce back. Radio waves travel at a constant speed of 186,000 miles per second. Thus a small space of time is required for such signals to travel to a reflecting surface and return to a receiver, so that, with means provided for measuring this time interval, it is possible to determine the distance to a given target. Radars operate through fog, storms and darkness, as well as through cloudless skies. They are, therefore, superior to both telescope and acoustic listening devices.

"Radar is used for both defense and offense. In fact, the British, who call their similar apparatus the radio locator, say it was instrumental in saving England during the aerial blitz

of 1940 and 1941. At that time the locators spotted German raiders long before they reached a target area, and thus gave the RAF and ground defenses time for preparation. Since then radar has stood guard at many danger points along United Nations frontiers and at sea, warning of the coming of aerial and sea-borne enemy forces and contributing towards victory in combat. The new science has played a vital part in helping first to stem and then to turn the tide of Axis conquest.

"It was first discovered in the United States in 1922 when scientists observed that reception from a radio station was interfered with by an object moving in the path of the signals. Accordingly, a radio receiver was set up on the banks of a river and the effects of signal reception caused by boats passing up and down the river were studied. The experiment of installing the receiver in a truck was also tried, and it was observed that similar disturbances were produced in the receiver when the truck moved past large buildings. Development work was immediately undertaken so that the new discovery might be used for detecting vessels passing between harbor entrances or between ships at sea.

"So far, it had been necessary to have the moving object pass between the radio transmitter and the receiver. This obviously limited the possible fields of application. In 1925, it was found that the surface of an object, or target, would act as a reflector of high frequency radio waves. In other words, the radio signals sent out by a transmitter could be made to strike a target, and then "bounce" back to a receiver. This made it possible to have both the transmitter and the receiver at the same location.

"In 1930, research engineers were able to pick up reflected signals from planes passing overhead. By 1934, they had developed a satisfactory means of measuring the distance between the radar transmitter and the target. Since then other advances in the field have been made, some of which, after the war is over, will undoubtedly contribute to the security and comfort of a world at peace."

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CABLE RADIO CORPORATION EARNS $830,249 NET

The American Cable and Radio Corporation and subsidiaries had a consolidated net income, after all operating expenses and other charges, of $830,249 in 1942, John L. Merrill, Chairman of the Board, disclosed in his annual report to stockholders. This compares with a net of $556,623 in 1941.

Revenues from radio-telegraph operations suffered a severe reduction due to the closing down of circuits formerly operated with Germany, Italy and Japan and to the suspension in July, 1942, of the United States domestic radio-telegraph services for reasons of military security, Mr. Merrill reported.

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WANT TO KNOW RADIO AND RADAR RESISTOR REQUIREMENTS

Early statements by claimant agencies of requirements for resistors used in military radio and radar were urged by the Fixed and Variable Resistor Industry Advisory Committee at a meeting with the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board.

It was urged that requirements be stated in quantities broken down into broad classifications.

The resistor manufacturers were told that backlogs of orders for fine wire, used in resistor production, are rapidly declining. It was stated, therefore, that the present is a good time to buy. Resistor producers said, however, that deliveries are still slow on some sizes.

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NOW IT'S THE RADIO SEWING MACHINE

A radio sewing machine has been developed experimentally by RCA Laboratories at Princeton, N.J. It has promise of becoming one of the new radio electronic machines of the post-war period, when expansion of its use may be extended through wartime developments.

Instead of needle and thread, this machine uses radio-frequency current; instead of woven cloth, it works on thermoplastics - the new synthetic materials that are finding wide application in the making of raincoats and caps, weather balloons, and in the packaging of many types of food and oils.

It "stitches" a thin solid seam that is air and water tight, creating a bond that is stronger than the material itself. It does this simply and easily, thus promising to overcome many fabrication difficulties involved in conventional processing methods as applied to thermoplastics.

The radio sewing machine was created to meet a definite need in the plastics industry. Thermoplastics, tough resilient material, can be rolled into large cloth-like sheets, which makes them highly useful in any number of ways. When cut into patterns, the sections are usually put together by sewing with thread, by cementing, or by fusing with externally applied heat. None of these methods has been found to be entirely satisfactory for mass production.

Somewhat similar in appearance and operation to the conventional sewing machine, the radio device derives its current from a low-power radio-electronic oscillator. A small electric motor drives the roller wheels. Controls are in a foot pedal. Ordinary alternating current of 110 volts supplies the power.

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TRADE NOTES

The Federal Communications Commission en banc has amended Order 75 by the adoption of Order 75-C, so as to require every person who holds an outstanding commercial or amateur radio operator license issued by the Commission and every person who has applied or shall apply for such a license or a renewal thereof, to furnish such additional information bearing upon the individual's qualifications to hold an operator license as the Commission may in writing request after examination of the application for license.

WTOP, Washington, in connection with the recent call letter change of the station to WTOP from WJSV, is issuing promotional cards with push-button tabs attached for listeners to make the change on their radios. There are nine sets of the WTOP letters in three different sizes on each card, which can be bent or trimmed to fit any type push-button. Letters have been sent to the 235 radio servicemen and radio retailers in the Washington area with sets of ten cards enclosed. The letters suggest that the tabs might be passed on directly at the time of a sale or service.

The King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Detroit, Mich., has applied for a construction permit for a new High Frequency Broadcast Station to operate on 47300 kc., coverage 6,750 square miles (formerly W73D); also construction permit for new High Frequency Broadcast Station at Grand Rapids, Mich., to operate on 46900 kc., coverage 5300 square miles (formerly W69GR).

Stewart-Warner Corp. reported March quarter profit of $831,398, equal to 65 cents a capital share, against $690,777, or 54 cents a share, in the March quarter of last year. The company said the results in the first period this year were subject to alterations by renegotiation of Government contracts.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has announced that four new Illinois affiliates of CBS have been added to its network: WSOY, Decatur; WTAX, Springfield; WDWS, Champaign and WDAN, Danville; also two new Florida affiliates WAAC, Ft. Meyers, and WSPB, Sarasota. With the addition of these new outlets, the CBS network now totals 132 stations.

News Editor Charter Heslep of the Office of Censorship, broadcasting division, reports that he has found only 17 censorship violations after reading personally 2,000 scripts of radio commentators and listening to 7,000 network newscasts.

Station WQXR, Interstate Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, has been granted modification of license to operate nondirectionally on 1560 kc. with 10 KW power; and dismissed application for modification of construction permit to extend completion date. The grant of modification of license is made subject to condition that it may be cancelled or modified by the Commission without hearing.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
MAY 8 1943
FRANK E. MULLEN

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1527

PREDICTED A BILLION SPENT ON RADIO AFTER THE WAR

By E. J. Detgen and Lawrence D. Batson
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

"Markets After the War" in its hypothetical break-down, by commodity groups, of the distribution of an assumed total expenditure for all goods and services of 165 billion dollars in a post-war year, indicated that approximately a billion dollars - an increase of 165% over the 1940 volume - might be spent for radio apparatus and phonographs. This includes receiving sets of all kinds, phonographs, radio-phonograph combinations, electric record players, tubes and replacement parts, needles, storage batteries, records, and blanks. This article discusses some of the factors that were not considered because of the purely mechanical nature of the projection.

This article considers only the home radio field which constituted 80% of the combined radio and phonograph industry total in 1940.

If the hypothetical statistical projection of "Markets After the War" is a true indication of the post-war market, we could expect an annual expenditure for household radios in the post-war era of approximately 880 million dollars, 165% of the 1940 estimated volume of 345 million. Assuming further that the average retail price of a radio set remains at $35 (the 1938-41 average), 25 million radio sets may be sold annually in the United States in the post-war period. How may these figures be tested?

First, how would this volume compare with previous experience in the industry? Of 36 million families in the United States in 1942, approximately 30 million owned about 60 million radio sets. Industry estimates indicate that 50% of these families owned one set each, or a total of 15 million sets, and that the remaining 15 million families owned 45 million sets, and of these, probably 15 million are first or primary sets and 30 million, second or additional sets. In other words, there were approximately 30 million first or primary sets and an equal number of second or additional sets in use in 1942.

With reference to the market for the primary or first set, assuming an average life span of approximately 7 years, a very high percentage of the pre-war sets in this class may be considered by their owners as obsolete by 1946. Can we estimate, therefore, that there will be an immediate market in 1946 for 30 million primary sets, which will mean a new set for each radio family in the United States? Looking ahead to 1947 and subsequent years of high levels

of employment, (and remembering that annual sales have never exceeded 11 million sets) can we assume a continuation of this new high volume of business?

In seeking the answer to this question, we must consider, among other factors, the market for the second or additional set, which represented 30 million units in 1942. To what extent and how soon will second or additional sets be replaced? What effect would the sale of 30 million sets in one year have on the number of second or additional sets in use? How many families will retain the first or primary set used during the war period to serve as a second or additional set after purchase of this new post-war set? All these statistical factors must be applied to our original figure of 30 million sets to determine its validity as a starting point for discussion of the radio market in the post-war period.

The foregoing is based on the continuation of the assumed average retail price of $35 per set. Will the average price per set be higher or lower? What knowledge have we now, concerning the technological changes taking place in the industry, that will permit us a glimpse of this phase of the industry in the future? Will radio production be changed so radically that prices will be cut in half resulting in an average retail price of around $15 or $20 and necessitating a volume of 60 million sets per year, or will there be emphasis on larger, higher-quality sets which will increase the unit price and thereby reduce this hypothetical annual quota of 30 million units which we are using for the purpose of this discussion? For example, can we assume that in the post-war period frequency-modulation will be a "must" among radio users?

To some radio manufacturers questions of this type will be considered elementary since they are convinced that the benefits of frequenty-modulation are so great it will "have to be". And they reason that since the production of this type of set involves more man-hours and materials the cost will be higher. They point out that the lowest retail price of a complete frequency-modulation set in 1942 was approximately $60, or almost double the average price paid for radio sets. If a market of this type is developed, annual sales of 15 million sets would achieve the hypothetical goal of 880 million dollars in retail sales of home radios.

The possibilities of frequency-modulation raise other interesting questions, including the future of the market for the lowest-price set ($10 and under) and the possibility that many owners of high-quality sets may purchase FM converters for use in conjunction with these sets. There is also the problem of setting up and staffing a large number of radio stations to provide frequency-modulation broadcasts, because of the limited range of such stations, compared with present amplitude modulation stations.

The implications of television and its accompanying developments have not even been mentioned here because of limitations on space; certainly that development alone requires intensive and elaborate investigation by anyone attempting to appraise the future of radio.

A major factor in reconversion will be the continued availability of these plants and workers. Will radio manufacturers be able to retain them or must they develop new facilities and train new workers? In the assembly industry reconversion may be largely a matter of providing a short training period for radio assembly operations, for workers now producing items of military equipment.

Many other important considerations must receive careful study as we look into the post-war radio situation. Not the least are questions regarding foreign industries and markets. In such a study attention must be directed not only to past export experience and the potentials of the future, but also to the possibilities of competition from abroad. Much of this will be intimately tied up with the expansion of radio industries in countries that have been producers in the past as well as with the establishment of radio factories in countries which formerly imported all their requirements. What effect will these developments have on our domestic production and sales?

(Note - The full text of this article may be obtained by writing to Lawrence D. Batson, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., for the brochure "Appraising the Post-War Radio Market".

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N.Y. NOW COMMUNICATION CENTER OF WORLD, SAYS D.S.

In what the New York Times described as having "hit a new high mark in the presentation of information to investors in the corporation", David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, in his annual report, the Times went on to say "delivered one of the most interesting talks which stockholders have had the pleasure of hearing in several years".

Here are some of the highlights of Mr. Sarnoff's report:

"As you know, RCA is engaged in world-wide communications. Long distance radiotelegraph circuits are wartime arteries of international communications, linking the United Nations. In cooperation with the United States Government, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., is providing transmitting and receiving facilities for military and other departments of the Government. The success being achieved in this field fulfills to a high degree the main purpose for which the Radio Corporation of America was formed in 1919 - to equip the United States with independent radio communications. New York, largely through the pioneering operations of RCA, is now the communication center of the world."

"Today, RCA manufacturing plants are gigantic arsenals of radio. The blueprints and diagrams which a few years ago patterned home-radios and radio-phonographs, now are replaced by specifications of war.

"In this total war, radio is a weapon of the soldier, of the sailor, and of the flyer. Special apparatus is needed to withstand the terrific poundings of combat. Dive bombers, fighter planes, submarines, tanks, battleships, jeeps, PT-boats and mechanized units call for rugged equipment to withstand heavy mechanical shock and extreme climatic conditions. The wartime radio is no parlor set, or music box. To meet the specifications of war, research functions night and day to give the manufacturer what is vitally needed, whether it be a new radio tube, or a new electronic "eye"."

"In all our plants, harmonious labor relations have produced happy and encouraging results. Both management and workers have strengthened all forms of cooperation. There have been no strikes, no disruption of production, and little absenteeism.

"A spot survey conducted in the Camden-Philadelphia area showed that RCA had the lowest absenteeism of any company studied. We had less than 4 percent, whereas some other industries ranged as high as 12 percent. We find that much can be done by education and by appeal to the worker's patriotism and pride, if the conditions contributing to absences are controlled. It is doubtful whether compulsion could produce more constructive results.

"Management-labor war production committees sponsored by the Government, have been adopted at our plants and have resulted in splendid teamwork. Union officials have pointed to RCA as an example of good labor relations."

"In cooperation with Purdue University, RCA has organized an intensive Engineering Cadette Program for training women radio technicians, between the ages of 18 and 22. Completion of the course qualifies these students for immediate assignments in our plants as Engineering Aides. Eighty-seven are enrolled; they come from 19 States.

"A new unit of women workers, wearing the insignia of the U.S. Navy Inspection Service, is on duty at the RCA Camden plant, releasing a like number of men for other vital work.

"In cooperation with the New Jersey Commission for the Blind, RCA employed ten blind operators in its Camden plant, on tasks requiring a high degree of sensitiveness and skill. So successful has been this experiment that two of these operators have been recalled by the Commission to teach other blind workers."

[illegible]

[illegible]

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"A standard-text radiotelegraph service has been made available for use by members of the American armed forces abroad and their families and friends in the United States. The charge for these "Expeditionary Force Messages", to whatever part of the world they may go, is only 60¢."

"In regard to our operations since the beginning of the present year, I am able to announce that the consolidated gross income of RCA during the first quarter - that is January, February and March - 1943, amounted to $67,283,000 compared with $44,141,000 in the first quarter of last year, an increase of $23,142,000, or 52 percent.

"Net profit before taxes, for the first quarter of 1943 amounted to $8,936,000. This represents an increase of $1,371,000 or 18 percent over the same quarter in 1942.

"Federal Income Taxes amounting to $6,341,000 are provided for the first quarter of this year. This represents an increase in taxes of $1,443,000 or 29 percent over the same quarter last year.

"Net profit after taxes, for the first quarter of 1943 amounted to $2,595,000, a decrease of $72,000, or 3 percent compared with the same period last year.

"The earnings per Common share for the first quarter of this year were 12.9 cents, and the estimated Federal Income Taxes, 46 cents per share. A year ago, the first quarter earnings were 13.4 cents and the taxes, 35 cents per share."

"On the lighter side - an incident frequently occurs on the radio that reveals the widespread coverage of modern broadcasting. Many of you probably read the story, which was front-page news at the time, telling of the avalanche of pennies which reached a Staten Island lady, who missed a question on NBC's "Truth or Consequences" show. The announcer made a 20-second appeal to every listener to mail a penny to Mrs. Dennis Mullane, to buy war bonds for her son in the U. S. Marines. Proof that America was listening was soon in evidence, for more than 300,000 pennies were received in 204,000 letters. It required 200 extra clerks to handle the mail from every State in the Union, and Canada."

"R C A radiophoto circuits are in operation between New York and London, Stockholm, Moscow, Cairo, Buenos Aires, Hawaii and Australia. Many war pictures from the battlefronts are transmitted to American newspapers over these circuits. At the same time, many eye-witness reports on the war and commentaries from overseas are brought to this country by the RCAC Program Transmission Service which delivers them with split-second precision to American networks for domestic broadcasting."

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McCLINTOCK, MBS PRESIDENT, ILL; CANCELS SPEAKING TOUR

Believed to be the result of over-exertion at the time of the War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters, Miller McClintock recently elected President of the Mutual Broadcasting System was taken down at the Hotel Drake with what was described as a mild case of pneumonia. Mrs. Miller, who was on the West Coast, was called to Chicago and a speaking trip which Mr. McClintock was to have made to eight cities - Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus was cancelled. On this trip Mr. McClintock was to have been accompanied by Lewis Allen Weiss, prominent Pacific Coast broadcaster and Lester Gottlieb, MBS press representative.

Mc. McClintock, 49 years old, is the second network executive to be stricken by illness as a result of his duties. The other was Niles Trammell, of the National Broadcasting Company, who is now back in the harness and reported to be completely recovered.

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PHILHARMONIC GETS SPONSOR THUS ENDING LABOR TROUBLES

With the U. S. Rubber Company sponsoring the New York Philharmonic Orchestra sponsoring the Sunday afternoon broadcasts over the Columbia Broadcasting System that organization's labor troubles seem to be at an end. There will be 52 concerts a year where in the past there were only twenty-eight. The entire Columbia network of 118 stations will carry the broadcasts.

Carl Van Doren, Pulitzer Prize winner in biography, has been engaged as the intermission speaker for the concerts. During the intermissions there also will be a reenactment of the famous words of American heroes, with Raymond Massey participating on the initial broadcast.

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WOULD DEFER SHIP COMMUNICATIONS SAFEGUARDS ACT

Senator Walsh (D), of Massachusetts introduced a bill (S. 1063) to extend effective date of the Act of December 17, 1941, relating to additional safeguards to the radio communications service of ships of the United States. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce.

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"WHERE'S BIDDLE?" NEWSPAPER ASKS IN COX RADIO CASE

Continuing its campaign against Representative E. E. Cox of Georgia in the WALB case, an editorial in the Washington Post this week read:

"Equal justice under law" is a motto that lies close to the heart of democracy. There are few abuses that more readily corrupt a government of the people than the granting of immunity to favored individuals when the laws are violated. It is bad enough when guardians of the law are lax in bringing violations to light. But when they fail to prosecute men in high office whose wrong doing is well known to them, one of the cardinal principles on which our society rests begins to crumble.

"The Department of Justice has been negligent in bringing higher-ups to book in a number of instances during recent years. We know of no case, however, suggesting such a flagrant breakdown in the administration of justice as that of Representative E. E. Cox. The Department of Justice has in its possession apparently unimpeachable evidence that Mr. Cox represented a Georgia broadcasting station before the Federal Communications Commission. Records of the FCC show that he communicated with that agency or its staff at least 25 times in the interest of securing a license for what is now Station WALB. The license was granted in July, 1941. The following month Mr. Cox received a check for $2,500 from the owners of the station. To this check, now in the hands of Federal authorities, was attached a voucher bearing the words 'legal expense'.

"The Department also knows that in the files of the FCC there is a statement by C. D. Tounsley, Manager of WALB, to the effect that Mr. Cox and his secretary performed no services for the station in Albany, Ga., where it is located. Then the statement says: 'Radio station WALB has never at any time and does now now have any Washington representation other than that provided by E. E. Cox.' Attorney General Biddle's department has been asked to measure this evidence against Section 113 of the Criminal Code, which provides:

> "'Whoever, being elected or appointed a Senator, Member of or Delegate to Congress . . . shall . . . directly or indirectly receive, or agree to receive, any compensation whatever for any services rendered or to be rendered to any person, either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party or directly or indirectly interested, before any department, court martial, bureau, officer, or any civil, military or naval commission whatever, shall be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years; and shall moreover thereafter be incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the Government of the United States.'

"What could be plainer than this statute? It is said that the chief of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice recommended that this statute be invoked in the case of Representative Cox many months ago. Why has the Attorney General side-stepped the issue? Does he wish to give the impression that the penalties for violation of the law are reserved for the meek and humble who hold no official position? Unless the Attorney General is ready to enforce the law impartially, letting the chips fall where they may, he will himself be guilty of gross misconduct in office. Surely mere delay or inefficiency cannot account for the department's long silence in this case. It is high time for Mr. Biddle to let this evidence go before the grand jury or acknowledge a policy of unequal justice before the law where politics are involved."

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HOUSE EXPECTED TO VOTE ALLEGED FCC
EMPLOYEES OFF PAYROLL

A Government agency's open defiance of a Congressional edict will be tested on the House floor next week.

The House Appropriations Committee, it was reported, will ask members to vote approval of legislation discharging from office Goodwin B. Watson, and William E. Dodd, Jr., employees of the Federal Communications Commission.

On April 21, the Committee issued a report finding the two men guilty of subversive activity which it defined as "conduct intentionally destructive or inimical to the Government of the United States".

Despite the group's decision that Messrs. Watson and Dodd were unfit for Government employment, FCC officials refused to fire the two men, contending their activities were in no way harmful.

Determined to answer this challenge to Congressional authority as quickly as possible, the Committee has decided to attach to the Navy Department Appropriation Bill coming up next week an amendment forbidding the future appropriation of any money to pay the salaries of Watson and Dodd. Watson receives $6,500 a year as "Chief Analyst" of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, and Dodd gets $3,200 as "Assistant News Editor" in the same service of the FCC.

House approval of the rider is considered virtually a certainty. A spectacular battle probably will be put up by the small bloc of radicals in the chamber, but an overwhelming majority of members have previously indicated their disapproval of Communism in high Government places.

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GOVERNMENT BOOKLET CHARGES RADIO NEWS DISTORTION

Political propaganda at last has invaded the public school system of the United States, David Lawrence, syndicated columnist, writes. With the sponsorship and encouragement of various agencies of the Government, certain New Dealers and radical-minded educators have together put something over on the National Education Association, using that non-partisan organization as the medium for extolling the philosophy of an omniscient and all-wise State, Mr. Lawrence continues.

"For years, alert-minded educators and citizen Boards of Education throughout the United States have rightly been on guard to keep the public schools free from the intrusions of political or economic indoctrination. But now under the guise of 'helping to win the war', a far-flung scheme of Government-made 'education' has been worked out which is designed primarily for high school students, but it openly calls also for 'adult education' among the parents to whom the propaganda is to be brought from the schools to the home by the students.

"A new 93-page, expensively illustrated textbook, entitled 'My Part in This War', has been designed for use in the classroom.

"Thus high school students will find these impressions with regard to press and radio in the book:

"That the press and radio, while generally patriotic and co-operative, nevertheless do distort at times Government announcement so as 'to make the news more interesting', that 'most editors' deliberately 'passed up' a speech by Vice President Wallace which the book calls 'outstanding', and that the 'facts on rubber shortage were grossly and persistently confused, occasionally to the private advantage of those muddying the waters'.

"That the press and radio, in their 'treatment of information', are under the 'divided influence of the Government, the public audience, the advertisers, and the owners, with the owners having the final word'. This is coupled with the statement that 'our Government does not control the press and radio as they are controlled in other countries' and that 'it (our Government) has only a limited influence over what they say and do'.

"There is no explanation as to whether this is a hint that the example of other governments which control the press might better be followed but the student is certainly left with the command that it is his duty 'to support those channels of information' which conform to the text book's concept of how to win the war."

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TRADE NOTES

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Wednesday declared a cash dividend of 30¢ per share on the present Class A and Class B stock of $2.50 par value. The dividend is payable on June 4, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 21, 1943.

The Blue Network Co. has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for extension of authority to transmit programs to Stations CFCF, Montreal and CBL, Toronto, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

About 40 million letters have been sent overseas by V-mail, on rolls of film, without a single loss. The original is held at the port of embarkation until the reproduction has arrived, when confirmation is flashed by radio.

Arthur B. Church, President of KMBC, CBS affiliate in Kansas City, Missouri, has recently been voted the ninth member of the Columbia Affiliates Advisory Board.

Elmer Davis told the Senate Committee investigating draft deferments that OWI drew many of its recruits from the newspaper and radio industries, "both of which are on the Manpower Commission's essential list - and on that list ahead of the Government service".

"If anybody in our office wanted to escape the draft", the OWI chief declared, "he would have had a much better chance of doing so by staying with the newspaper or the radio station he used to work for instead of going into OWI."

Eric Severeid, chief correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Washington and a member of the Executive Committee of Overseas Writers and the National Press Club, was elected President of the Radio Correspondents' Association in Washington.

Other officers are Earl Godwin, of the Blue Network, Vice President; Richard Harkness, of National Broadcasting Co., Secretary, Jack Goad, of Transradio Press, Treasurer, and Fred Morrison, of Mutual Broadcasting System, ex-officio member of the Executive Committee.

Radio receiving licenses in effect in New Zealand in September 1942 totaled 374,696, our Commerce Department reports. This is a material increase over the 319,879 licenses in effect before the outbreak of the war. Production of radio apparatus for civilian use is said to be curtailed by lack of essential parts and shortages of skilled workers.

John Hade has been appointed to the newly-created post of WJZ Commercial Program Manager.

The Henry Hadley medal awarded to Deems Taylor, President of the American Society of Composers, by the National Association of Composers and Conductors, will be presented to Mr. Taylor at the Association's annual reception, Friday evening, May 14th, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Leonard Liebling is Chairman of Awards of the Association of which Dr. Sigmund Spaeth is President. Mr. Taylor was awarded the medal as the person "performing the greatest service to American music during 1942-1943".

WOWO, Westinghouse Radio Station, Inc., Ft. Wayne, Ind., was granted application for modification of licence to operate on 1190 kc. with 10 KW power, unlimited time, subject to cancellation by the Commission without a hearing in the event it becomes necessary for the licensee to protect the services of other stations operating on the 1190 kc. frequency.

Misrepresentation in the advertising of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., as to the creation and perfection of the U. S. Army "Jeep", is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission. The complaint alleges that the idea of creating a "Jeep" was originated by the American Bantam Car Company, of Butler, Pa., in collaboration with certain officers of the United States Army. The United States Advertising Corporation, on behalf of the Willys-Overland corporation, is alleged to have prepared and placed advertisements in various newspapers, magazines and other periodicals and caused radio broadcasts to be made describing the automotive products of the Willys-Overland corporation.

In his annual report, John L. Merrill, Chairman of the American Cable and Radio Corporation said:

"In the legislation which was adopted to permit the merger of the domestic telegraph operating companies, there was omitted a provision originally included in the House Bill which would also have permitted the merger of the international carriers. The result is that although the domestic carriers are now permitted to merge, the international carriers are still under the necessity of competing with one another in their relations with foreign telegraph Administrations and companies."

Station WHAM, Rochester, N. Y., 50,000 watt station of the Stromberg Carlson Manufacturing Co., joined NBC's basic network as a regular outlet May 1st. WHAM operates on the 1180 kilocycle clear channel.

This sidelight on the Columbus meeting was carried by Variety:

"James L. Fly, who's used to trouble with broadcasters, bumped into a new wrinkle even for him. When he checked into the Deshler-Wallick Hotel and went to his room, he found one of the hotel engineers snoozing in his bed. Then, when he complained because the maid took so long to get one room straightened up, she told the management it was all the engineer's fault. The latter was fired, and subsequently phoned Fly and threatened him. Nothing further actually happened, but the FCC chief was plenty worried."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1528

May 11, 1943

FLY JUBILANT BUT MUM OVER CHAIN BROADCAST VICTORY

Although it was the biggest triumph of his life, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission refused to say a single word when the restrictions on chain broadcasting ordered by the Commission - in which he was the prime mover - were upheld by a 5 to 2 vote of the Supreme Court Monday afternoon. By a coincidence, the news of the high court's action reached the FCC about the time of the head Commissioner's regular weekly press conference. With it came a swarm of outside newspapermen. Nevertheless, Mr. Fly was adamant and quickly cancelling the conference, wouldn't see the gentlemen of the press much less answer any questions that were subsequently sent in to him.

Those close to the Chairman, however, described him as jubilant over the Commission's victory. The same was reported of Louis G. Caldwell, chief counsel for Mutual, but Mr. Caldwell likewise had no word of comment.

The high tribunal's majority opinion written by Justice Felix Frankfurter, ruled that Congress had given the FCC broad power to regulate the broadcasting industry under its power to grant or deny licenses for operation of broadcasting stations. Justice Frank Murphy in a dissenting opinion subscribed to by Justice Roberts, declared that the FCC had gone beyond the power granted by Congress and warned of the dangers to curtailment of free speech. He declared the Court was gratuitously bestowing on the FCC a power which Congress had not granted.

Justice Black did not take part in the deliberations presumably because of the fact that he is a brother-in-law of FCC Commissioner Durr and Justice Rutledge because he had been appointed after the evidence in the case had been heard.

Justice Frankfurter said the Communications Commission found that the network affiliation agreement of NBC and CBS customarily contained a provision which prevented the station being licensed from broadcasting the program of any other network.

"The effect of this provision", the court said, "was to hinder the growth of new networks, to deprive the listening public in many areas of service to which they were entitled, and to prevent station licensees from exercising their statutory duty of determining which programs would best serve the need of the community."

The regulation dealing with this provides for denial of a license to any standard broadcasting station having a contract with a network which prevents or hinders another station serving

substantially the same area from broadcasting the network programs not taken by the former station, or which prevents or hinders another station serving a substantially different area from broadcasting any program of the network.

"A licensee station does not operate in the public interest when it enters into exclusive arrangements which prevent it from giving the public the best service of which it is capable, and which, by closing the door of opportunity in the network field, adversely affect the program structure of the entire industry", said the court, quoting from the report of the Commission.

Another regulation upheld limits contractural terms to two years instead of five.

The court also agreed with the Commission conclusion that national network time options have restricted the freedom of station licensees and hampered their efforts to broadcast local commercial programs, the programs of other national networks, and national spot transcriptions. This was another point the broadcasting companies regarded as vital.

Justice Murphy in dissenting said that the power to control network contracts and affiliations by means of the Commission's licensing power "cannot be derived from implication out of the standard of 'public convenience, interest or necessity'." He added that the Commission is given no supervisory control of the programs of business management or of policy.

Justice Murphy said that the "real objective" of the Commission "is to regulate the business practices of the major networks, thus bringing within the range of its regulatory power the chain broadcasting industry as a whole.

"By means of these regulations and enforcement program, the Commission would not only extend its authority over business activities which represent interests and investments of a very substantial character, which has not been put under its jurisdiction by the act, but would greatly enlarge its control over an institution that has now become a rival of the press and pulpit as a purveyor of news and entertainment and a medium of public discussion."

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Speed traps are set in various parts of the country by local and State traffic police using 2-way radio. A car suspected of exceeding the speed limit will be timed going over a measured portion of the road. One patrol car will flash the license number and leaving time to the distant car which, if there has been a violation, will make the arrest.

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NETWORK HEADS DIFFER ON SUPREME COURT DECISION

There was a difference of opinion among network heads on the Supreme Court's decision upholding restrictions imposed by the Federal Communications Commission on chain broadcasting. Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, which aided the Commission in its fight, said:

"Finally the radio industry is to have a practical application of the broadcasting rules promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission and confirmed by the Supreme Court. We welcome their application without apprehension.

"The Mutual Broadcasting System pledges its full cooperation to the FCC, to the broadcasting stations of the Nation and to the network industry in the fair and business-like operation of these rules as they now stand or as they may be amended."

Commenting on the decision, Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, said:

"The decision of the United States Supreme Court holding that the Federal Communications Commission was within its jurisdiction in the promulgation and enforcement of the much-disputed network regulation is of grave concern to American broadcasters. We have had an era in which networks and stations, through collaboration, have been able to build the finest broadcasting service the world has ever known. This has been accomplished through private enterprise, with no interference on the part of the FCC with business relationships voluntarily entered into between networks and stations.

With the present radio law given this broad interpretation by the Supreme Court, the FCC may endeavor to extend its regulations to cover practically every phase of the business relationship between the networks and the stations. The Commission now assumes a grave responsibility that it exercise the greatest possible wisdom in the issuance of regulations which will enable the broadcasters of the nation to continue to render a satisfactory service to the public. I am convinced that unless such wisdom prevails within the Commission, that the people of the United States will insist upon a revision of the fundamental laws governing broadcasting so that the American system of broadcasting as we have known it will not be impaired.

"I have every confidence, despite the present limitations which are about to be imposed upon the broadcasting industry, that ultimately, either through action of the Commission itself or through Congress, broadcasting will continue as the greatest means of mass communication, as an effective medium for the preservation of the morale of the American public in war time and as its greatest source of entertainment in peace time."

William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, emphasizing that the court had not passed on the merit of the rules themselves, stated:

"We are more than ever convinced that the Commission's areas of authority and the broadcasters' areas of freedom should be redefined by the Congress in a new Radio Act."

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, said the decision "once more emphasizes the necessity for prompt Congressional review of the radio law in the light of present development of the broadcasting art." Mr. Miller noted that hearings on a Senate resolution to review the present communications act are scheduled for May 25.

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CONGRESS TO PROBE COMMENTATOR'S 2101 R ST. CHARGES

The allegation of Drew Pearson, Blue Network commentator in connection with John Monroe's dinners at 2101 R Street, N.W., that one of the group was slated to "get a juicy war commission out of purchase of a steam boiler" got such a rise out of the Louisiana delegation in the House that they demanded that Mr. Pearson's charges be investigated. Representative May (D.), Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, said the investigation would be made immediately.

The portion of Mr. Pearson's broadcast which caused all the excitement and which was delivered last Sunday night, was as follows:

"The big red house on R Street - the House Military Affairs Committee investigating war lobbyist John Monroe and his mysterious house on R Street - has a bear by the tail and can't let go. Last week many Congressmen, particularly Republicans, were worried sick that Monroe might name more guests who had come to his house for dinner. They repeatedly told him they did not want to know who his dinner guests were.

"Last week I gave the Military Affairs Committee some tips as to what they might investigate. Here are some more. See whether Monroe didn't appear before the Washington Rent Commission to help secure a reduction of rent for a colonel, who helps buy tanks for the Army. Also look into Monroe's deal to buy a steam boiler from the New Orleans Public Service Co., and then sell it at a much higher price to the Aluminum Corp. I think you will find that Donald Nelson stopped the deal - but especially, gentlemen, you might investigate whether one of your own colleagues, a Congressman from Louisiana, was not supposed to get a juicy commission."

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CROSLEY IS AGAIN DENIED W8XO REHEARING

The Federal Communications Commission last week denied a petition for a rehearing against an order of the Commission adopted last December dismissing an application for renewal of licenses of W8XO the 500,000-watt Crosley developmental adjunct of WLW, Cincinnati. The Commission also denied a petition to dismiss without prejudice an application for renewal of license for W8XO.

The Crosley Corporation in December sought a new hearing on the FCC action denying W8XO authority to experiment with increased power of 750,000 watts, and at the same time allow the station's 500,000-watt experimental authorization to expire under its own terms.

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NEW RADAR PUBLICATION MAKES ITS BOW

Quick to take advantage of the War Department releasing its restrictions upon the use of the word radar, the hitherto secret detecting equipment, the Caldwell-Clements Company, of which Dr. O. H. Caldwell is the head, have launched a new publication "Radar", the policy of which, it is explained is "Detecting and Revealing Things Ahead in Radio, Television and the Electronic Industries". Explaining its purpose in an acrostic, Messrs. Caldwell and Clements state:

"RADAR"
covers
Radio manufacturing
Applications, new and unusual
Developments ahead
All branches of the industry
Review of news

Among the items of interest in the first issue of "Radar" are:

"Radio war production is about to slow down. By July some radio plants may fall below 50 per cent. And by December one large radio factory will be running at 20 per cent capacity, unless more orders are received."

"Civilian-tube production is now about 2,000,000 per month. This is still far short of the 45-million yearly rate promised. WPB may have to simply take more away from the military, and the appointment of influential Arthur Whiteside as Civilian Requirements Director, may accomplish the feat.

"RMA will hold a one-day war conference June 10, at the Palmer House, Chicago. No banquet, no golf; just business. Directors, by the way, have turned down all proposals to change the name of association."

"Radio traffic signals right in 27 million autos, is another after-war development now being polished up. Instead of peering ahead for lights, driver en route will hear traffic tones - a steady note to 'proceed', short shrill peeps to 'stop' - or will see red and green lights change right on his own dashboard. A car thus equipped is already on streets ofNew York, testing operations."

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MRS. PATTERSON DROPS WINCHELL BROADCAST LIBEL SUIT

The suit brought by Mrs. Eleanor M. Patterson, owner and publisher of the Washington Times-Herald, charging libel against Walter Winchell was withdrawn by the plaintiff and dismissed Monday in District Justice F. Dickson Letts' court in Washington.

Settlement of the case followed an hour's conference among attorneys Monday morning. When Justice Letts ascended the bench at 11 A.M., R. H. Yeatman, counsel for Mrs. Patterson, made the following statement:

"In a radio broadcast on March 15, 1942, Walter Winchell made misleading and uncalled for references to an editorial on foreign policy published in the Washington Times-Herald. He did not tell his audience that the editorial advocated United States occupation of Greenland to protect it from the Nazis and otherwise was a strong defense of the Monroe Doctrine. The next day Mrs. Eleanor M. Patterson, owner and publisher of the Times-Herald, sued him for libel.

"Under oath and pre-trial examination, Winchell admitted this editorial 'is a very patriotic piece' and disclaimed any intention or desire to besmirch or harm the Times-Herald.

"Furthermore, Winchell's contract with his radio sponsor, the Andrew Jergens Co., allows him to escape payment of any judgment that may be rendered against him and places upon his sponsor not only that burden, but also the liability to pay all expenses even including lawyers' fees.

"Upon the record thus made by Winchell, Mrs. Patterson did not feel any good purpose would be served in further prosecuting the case. Therefore, it has been dismissed."

As Mr. Yeatman referred to the terms of Mr. Winchell's contract with his radio sponsor, John Sirica of counsel for the columnist-commentator, interrupted to tell Justice Letts that the defense was ready for trial and that injection of the radio

contract terms was irrelevant in view of an agreement reached by both sides to end the litigation.

With the suit thus ended, Mr. Winchell went to the judge's desk to be introduced by his counsel to Justice Letts. Mrs. Patterson was not in court.

The suit originally asked $100,000 compensatory damages from each of three defendants, and an additional $100,000 in punitive damages from Mr. Winchell. On February 5, however, suit brought by Mrs. Patterson against the Jergens Co. and the National Broadcasting Co., later known as the Blue Network Broadcasting Co. were dismissed, leaving Winchell as the sole defendant.

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OPA PRAISES RADIO IN FOOD PRICE CEILING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Radio played a vital part in acquainting the public with Government regulations when the Office of Price Administration announced the community area maximum food price ceilings last week-end in 150 cities throughout the country. Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, last Friday released the following telegram received rrom Prentiss Brown, OPA Administrator:

"Our field offices in the various cities in which the new OPA community top price program will be effective on Monday are reporting the splendid cooperation which the radio stations and networks are giving us. I am sure this aid in our fight against inflation will continue through the entire life of the program."

Radio news wires and editors received the same price released as issued to newspapers at 8 P.M., last Saturday, Mr. Miller said.

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SIGNAL CORPS WANTS TO PURCHASE AMATEURS EQUIPMENT

Radio amateurs have been requested to sell their short-wave equipment to the Signal Corps. The equipment needed consists of transmitters, ranging from 25 watts to 450 watts, receivers and such radio components as capacitors, resistors, and installation material. Especially desired are audio-frequency and radio-frequency signal generators and oscilloscopes, precision a-c and d-c voltmeters, ammeter and miliammeters, and other measuring equipment.

Owners of such equipment who wish to sell for Army use are invited to send a brief description to Captain James C. Short at the Philadelphia Signal Corps Procurement District, 5000 Wissahickon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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5/11/43

RADIO MEN TO WAGE AFRICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Among the 300 men to be sent by OWI to the psychological warfare section of the North African Expeditionary Force are many who have had to do with radio or have had radio experience.

Their work was described as designed to acquaint secret listeners of enemy and occupied countries with the plans and purposes of the United Nations. The short-wave broadcasts are beamed also at enemy troops, especially Italians. The scripts are prepared largely by radiomen, reporters, editors and free-lance writers who know the languages required.

The News Division, intended to broadcast authentic news to heavily censored countries, is headed by a former Washington man, Richard I. Hollander. He has been Managing Editor of the Washington Daily News and City Editor of the Times-Herald. He speaks German fluently.

Others, and the languages with which they are acquainted are: Alfred S. Annunziata, radio teletype operator with R.C.A. Communications System, 1929-1943; Charles P. Braxton, radio announcer, Hotel business in France, 1932-1941. Languages, French, some German and Spanish; William Derganc, radiophoto editor; Cooper Institute, B.S.E.E., employed as radiophoto engineer by the Office of Coordinator of Information; William M. Doerflinger, news editor and writer. Fluent French and German. Also editing and writing for NBC, news broadcasts; Eugene B. English, radiophoto engineer. Supervising and producing studio and field broadcasting programs for Columbia Broadcasting System, 1936-1942; Pedro V. Fernandez, Spanish scriptwriter and broadcaster. Speaks Spanish, French, Portuguese and Italian.

Also, John D. McTigue, radio multiplex operator. Employed by the National Broadcasting Co. for 11 years; installed their telegraph, teletype system; Frederick Packard, news and radio editor; speaks French. Italian, German and Spanish; Renzo Pagin, Italian announcer. Speaks French, Spanish and Italian; John J. H. Peyser, radio technician. Television production and shortwave research; Georges L. Picard, French radio announcer. Excellent knowledge of French, German and Italian, also North Italian dialects; instructor in French and Italian at College of St. Theresa and at Harvard. French staff of World Wide Broadcasting Corp.; Robert Morris Pierce; radio consultant; WGAR Broadcasting Co., chief engineer 12 years; Earle S. Pittman, multiplex operator. Employed by the Mackay Radio for several years as combination radio and teletype operator; Joseph D. Ravotto, news and radio assignments. French Italian, Spanish, some Portuguese; George Rehm, news editor; fifteen years as Paris newspaperman; French, some Italian and Spanish; Joseph Savalli, radio announcer, Italian and English since 1937, various New York stations, Italian, Spanish.

Carlos D. Soresi, radio producer, Newspaper and advertising experience. French, German, Portuguese, Spanish and Italian. Eugene Speck, news, radio and writing assignments. News editor, National Broadcasting system, 1938-41. Speaks French and Spanish; Richard A. Thomas, French radio announcer. French translator, NBC, New York; Peter Tompkins, radio newscaster. Correspondent in Rome, Greece, Tokio, 1939-41. French, Italian, some Spanish and Portuguese; William Royall Tyler, short-wave broadcast director. French, German, Spanish and Italian. Director of French short-wave broadcasts from WRUL, Greenwich, Conn.; Paul A. Von Kunits, radio consultant; chief engineer, Hearst Radio, Inc.; Patrick C. Waldberg, French radio announcer. Instructor, University of Paris. French, Spanish, some Swedish; Eugene P. Wright, liaison and writing assignments. Has lived in Africa and the Middle East. French, some Spanish, speaks and understands Arabic.

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FBI ASKS RADIO LISTENERS TO REPORT NAZI SUSPECTS

Never has the need for citizen cooperation been greater than "at this very time" - OWI quotes J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI - "when more than a score of saboteurs are being trained by the German High Command at its highly organized sabotage school in Berlin, to be sent to all parts of the world to obstruct the war effort of the United Nations."

"Some of these Nazi agents will try to enter the United States", Mr. Hoover said. "We must, therefore, be on guard."

A special appeal is directed to radio listeners to be on the alert. A rule for these and other citizens is: don't fail to turn in an item because you think somebody else may do so. Illustrating, OWI cited the case of Marot Albert Boet, a naturalized citizen of Italian birth. Boet had been writing voluminous letters to newspapermen, radio specialists, Government officials, and civic organization leaders, extolling the Fascist ideology and attacking the American system of government. His letters were provocative, even if not effective, for he was not a "nut"; and he might have slipped through the fingers of the FBI if everybody had left it up to "the next man" to turn him in.

However, a number of patriotic citizens did not fail to tell the FBI, and Boet was arrested for failing to register as an agent of a foreign government. He was de-naturalized and interned as an enemy alien. A high-powered shortwave radio receiver was found in his possession.

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TRADE NOTES

Frederick P. Guthrie, District Manager of R.C.A. Communications in Washington, D. C., will be one of five veteran employees who will receive their twenty-year gold service emblems this month. One hundred and eighty of the R.C.A. Communications staff now have from twenty to thirty-seven years' service.

The appointment of Bailey Axton as Assistant Program Director under Martin Wickett in charge of production at WTOP, CBS Washington, has been announced by Station Manager Carl J. Burkland. Mr. Axton comes directly from Erwin, Wasey & Co. in New York. Besides his services in production, he has had his own program called "The Singing Neighbor" for Pertussin, and until recently was soloist on "Carnation Bouquet".

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered Bristol-Myers Co., Hillside, N. J., to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations concerning the therapeutic and curative properties of the laxative designated "Sal Hepatica". The representations prohibited were made by the respondent corporation in advertisements in newspapers and magazines and in radio continuities.

Station W6XLA of the Television Productions, Inc., of Los Angeles, Cal., has been granted modification of its construction permit to make changes in equipment, reduce maximum power output from 800 watts to 25 watts (100 watts peak), and extension of commencement and completion dates.

National Union Radio Corporation - For 1942: Net income was $66,478, equal to 3 cents each on 1,347,286 common shares after preferred dividend requirements, S. W. Muldowny, President, reported at the annual meeting in Wilmington, Del. "Since the reorganization in 1937", he said, "we have accumulated an operating deficit which amounted to $231,395 at the end of last year. In view of this fact and the company's needs for improvement of its facilities and additional working capital, it is the policy of the management to retain earnings in the business until the company's financial position is substantially strengthened."

Station WWPG, heretofore licensed as Mutual affiliate from Lake Worth, Florida, has received authorization from the Federal Communications Commission to operate as a Palm Beach station.

Station KGO in San Francisco is holding auditions this week for an all-night woman announcer. She will have to announce the various programs on the night shift, introduce recordings, and try to keep swingshift listners awake with her informal chatter.

Station WJLS, 250 watts, Beckley, West Virginia, will become affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System May 15 as a member of the Basic Supplementary Group.

Dr. Willard L. Thorp, editor of Dun's Review, will be the third arbitrator in the controversy with respect to the talent rates to be paid members of the American Federation of Radio Artists appearing in "My True Story", a program presented by the BLUE. The other two arbitrators are Roy Durstine, appointed by the BLUE Network, and Dr. Robert Lynd, Professor of Sociology at Columbia University, appointed by AFRA. Hearings will probably begin May 18.

A written tribute to advertisers and advertising agencies for their noteworthy contributions to the war effort, prepared originally as an NBC advertisement in trade publications, is now being released as a brochure titled "Sincerely yours". It is directed to "American industry, to executives, copywriters and artists of American advertising agencies and members of the Advertising Council...."

The CBS Network of the Americas, said to be the first radio chain linking the United States with its 20 neighbor republics to the south, completes one year of full-scale operations Wednesday, May 19. In observance of the occasion, musical greetings from New York, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Santiago (Chile) and Havana (Cuba) are to be heard over the Columbia network in a special birthday broadcast on that date from 11:15 P.M. to 12 Midnight, EWT.

A series of six lectures by experts from leading electric manufacturing companies under the auspices of the New York Institute of Finance began yesterday (Monday) in the Governors' Room of the New York Stock Exchange. John Mills of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, the first speaker, talked on "The Scientific Method and How It Applies to Electronics". Next week Dr. K. K. Darrow of the same company will discuss "Transmutation and Radioactivity". Later lecturers will be Dr. Willard F. Libby of the University of California. Dr. David Grimes of the Philco Corporation, A. C. Monteith of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and Dr. W. R. G. Baker of the General Electric Company.

Carter Products, Inc., 53 Park Place, New York, engaged in the sale of a cosmetic and deodorant designated "Arrid", is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with disseminating advertisements containing false representations concerning the preparation. The complaint also is directed against Small & Seiffer, Inc., advertising agency, New York City, which prepares and places advertising copy to promote the sale of the preparation. The complaint alleges that the respondents have falsely represented in newspaper, periodical and circular advertising and in radio continuities that the application of Arrid to the area of the skin under the arms will terminate and bring to an end under-arm perspiration; that it absorbs perspiration and keeps the arm-pits dry and free from the odor of perspiration for one to three days, that that the preparation is harmless and non-irritating to the skin.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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No. 1529

ARMY URGES FURTHER MILITARY RADIO STANDARDIZATION

The effectiveness of our armed forces will be augmented by the development and use of standard specifications for components of military radio. This was brought out at a recent meeting of the War Committee on Radio, including among its members representatives of the Armed Services, the Institute of Radio Engineers, the industry and WPB. S. K. Wolf, Radio and Radar Division, WPB is the Government presiding officer.

The point was emphasized that standard components will speed replacements at the fighting fronts and thereby help to maintain equipment at high efficiency.

It was also brought out that much of the work of developing standards has been accomplished, but that the application of these standards in production has been only partially completed. Standardization is expected to become a major factor in raising production.

Major General Roger B. Colton, Chief, Signal Supply Services, U. S. Army Signal Corps, told those taking part that he is anxious to bring the new standards into use as quickly as possible for replacement parts in equipment now handled by troops.

"It goes without saying that the Signal Corps is thoroughly in back of a standardization program", he said. "Not only will we be able to get our equipment more quickly and cheaply in terms of man-hours of labor, but standardization simplifies our supply maintenance in the field.

"When we standardize, we force some manufacturers, if not all, to modify their production lines and methods and tools to a certain extent. Initially, there may be a loss of production rather than a gain, so that we can't just haphazardly introduce the standardized article at a particular time. On new development, we can do it. On standardized production, the manufacturers themselves can and should adopt the approved standards as soon as possible.

"Signal Corps laboratories are instructed to assist in the changeover to standard specifications on items now on order or in production and are required to specify the new standards for all possible development items. I am also anxious that these new standards, as far as possible, be used as replacement parts in equipment that is now in the hands of troops, or is about to be delivered or is being delivered."

Commander David R. Hull, Officer in Charge, Radio Design Branch, Bureau of Ships, U. S. Navy, stated that the Army and Navy are both out for the "same standards of quality, durability, and, of course, utility". He said that common standards for the two services are essential.

Donald D. Davis, Operations Vice Chairman, War Production Board, pointed out that the great reductions in numbers of types in which electronic components are manufactured in itself indicates that the program has won cooperation.

The use of standards soon will make it possible for manufacturers to stock electrical instruments, according to Harry P. Sparks, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. He urged that the Services work out some method whereby inspections take place at the production line, avoiding the waste of stocking parts which later might be rejected. Through the use of standards, he said, the instrument-making industry will be transformed from one of job-by-job production to straight line manufacture, greatly increasing volume.

Cases in which the adoption of standards have been criticized by manufacturers were cited by S. K. Wolf and Elmer Crane, Radio and Radio Division, WPB. Producers of mica condensers, it was said, felt that standards called for condensers of higher type than the finished equipment required.

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DIVISION OF PUBLIC PRESS AND RADIO SERVICES CHARGES

The Federal Communications Commission has announced the adoption of an order looking toward the establishment of uniform arrangements for the division of charges for foreign and overseas radiocommunications between licensees in the Fixed Public and Fixed Public Press Services and their foreign correspondents, whereby the radio-link portion of such charges would be divided on a basis of 50% thereof to said licensees and 50% thereof to the foreign correspondents of said licensees.

The Commission ordered that each of the fixed public and fixed public press service licenses of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Globe Wireless, Ltd., Mackay Radio and Telg. Co. (Calif.), Mackay Radio and Telg. Co., Inc., (Del.), Press Wireless, Inc., R.C.A. Communications, Inc., Radio Corporation of Puerto Rico, South Porto Rico Sugar Co., Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., and United States-Liberia Radio Corp. be modified so as to include therein the following condition:

"This license is granted upon condition that the licensee shall not operate under or enter into any contract, agreement, or arrangement for the division of the radio-link portion of the charges for foreign or overseas radiocommunications on a basis other than 50% thereof to the licensee and 50% thereof to the foreign correspondents of such licensee."

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The order will be effective June 30, 1943, unless prior to such date any of the foregoing licensees shall show cause why such order should not become final as to its particular circuit or circuits.

It appears that these licensees have entered into arrangements with their foreign correspondents for the division of charges for foreign and overseas radiocommunications whereby the portion of the charge representing the radio link is divided upon varying bases, and this lack of uniformity is contrary to the public interest, convenience and necessity because of the prejudicial effect thereof upon the interests of the radiocommunications industry and the public of the United States."

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HIGH COURT SEEN PUTTING RADIO IN STRAIT-JACKET

Radio having no editorial voice the press minced no words telling what it thought of the highest court in the land upholding the Federal Communications Commission in its rules governing broadcasting. David Lawrence, whose column appears in the New York Sun and numerous other newspapers, said:

"The first step toward abridging the freedom of the press in America has been taken by five members of the Supreme Court in a decision which, while it puts radio broadcasting into a Government straight-jacket, opens the way for strangulation of the newspapers of America."

If the Supreme Court is correct, Mr. Lawrence argues it means that its decision can be applied to newspapers which also must depend on licenses from the Government, such as the second-class mail privilege, and that it can now be used as a basis for deciding how many newspapers there shall be in a given city and how many magazines of a particular type may be published and just what may be the commercial practices governing the publishing of those media of communication.

"One immediate effect of the reactionary decision by the Supreme Court giving the Government the power of censorship even in peacetime over all radio programs will be to widen the special investigation of the Federal Communications Commission which was recently authorized by the House", Mr. Lawrence continues.

"The fact that a Supreme Court majority upheld the right of bureaucracy to supersede what had been supposed was a constitutional right of freedom of speech over the air means that the public will now be interested in the arbitrary method by which the FCC has drawn up regulations exercising a power of coercion, amounting to intimidation, over the radio stations and networks.

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"The licensing power, according to the Supreme Court decision, now can be used to revoke or to threaten to revoke a radio station's license if the FCC thinks it is in the 'public interest' to do so. What constitutes 'public interest' is left wholly to the FCC to decide.

"All radio stations and networks now become the football of politics - they must stand in with the administration in power - they must give time on the air to political propaganda and generally do those things which in Europe have made radio the subservient tool of dictatorships."

Said the Baltimore Sun:

"The question is no longer whether the FCC has the power to make such rules, but whether it has acted wisely in making them.

"Practical experience with the new regulations can alone provide an answer. What the FCC rules require is a relaxation of the controls which the networks have heretofore been permitted to exercise over the time of affiliated stations. As a result the local stations will have greater freedom not only to arrange their own programs but also the right to choose programs of competing chains.

"Such rules may bring about a rather drastic reorganization of the broadcasting business as a whole. It may be that the great systems will be so handicapped by their inability to guarantee program times and area coverage that a serious deterioration in the quality of their broadcasts may result. On the other hand, it may be that competition for local station facilities will stimulate actual improvement.

"As for the local stations, the argument has been advanced that this will simply clear the way for a barrage of poor programs by encouraging a greater proportion of local broadcasts backed by local sponsors unable to afford competent talent. * * * *

"The answer to the various questions arising out of the FCC's now validated regulations may be come time in coming. * * * But we may be sure that the changes which are made will be closely scrutinized, and that if the FCC has made a mistake it will quickly hear not only from the broadcasters but from the listening public."

The Washington Star concluded a lengthy editorial analyzing the Supreme Court verdict with:

"In the light of the drastic changes which the Court's decision will force, the Communications Commission should, and no doubt will, move to lay down explicit guides for the direction of the broadcasting industry, so the regulations may become effective with the least possible dislocation.

"As is well said by Niles Trammell, President of NBC, the Commission has a grave responsibility to see that the broadcasters are enabled to continue to render a satisfactory service to the public."

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ARE WE THE BOSS OR IS THE FCC, IRATE CONGRESSMAN ASKS

Again bringing up the question which now so squarely faces Congress as to whether or not Dr. Goodwin B. Watson and William Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission shall be separated from Uncle Sam's highly popular payroll, Representative Dirksen (R.), of Illinois, declared:

"Let me suggest something to the membership of the House that I think has very, very serious implications. On the 21st of April a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee brought in a recommendation with respect to three persons employed in the Government, and in two of the cases the subcommittee recommended that they were unfit to continue in the Government service. Those two are employed by the Federal Communications Commission.

"Five days later, on the 26th of April, the Federal Communications Commission had a meeting. They examined into the qualifications and the fitness of those on whom the Congressional committee had already passed. Let me say that 3 of the Commissioners, of course, dissented, but 4 of the Commission concurred in this report, some 26 pages long.

"The last sentence of that report is as follows:

> "'In the light of the foregoing, we find no basis or reason for the dismissal of Watson, Schuman, or Dodd from employment of the Federal Communications Commission.'

"The question that this Congress is going to have to determine is, Are we going to tell the Federal Communications Commission what it must do or is it going to tell us what we shall do? If one agency prevails in a case of this kind, make no mistake, it will completely destroy the supervisory legislative power of the Congress."

Defending Dr. Watson and Mr. Dodd, Representative Holifield (D), of California said:

"I do not believe that it is the function or duty of Congress to include riders on appropriation bills which are designed to either reward or punish specific individuals. I feel that our legislation should be broad and general in its scope and that while there may be a legal basis for such riders, I deem it as a partial encroachment on the executive branch of the Government. The responsibility of the fitness of these men clearly rests with the head of the Federal Communications Commission, whose appointment rests with the President.

"If these men who have been, in my opinion, so unfairly tried and condemned by the Kerr subcommittee, be guilty of moral turpitude or treasonable guilt, let them be charged of specific crimes or derelictions of duty. Let them be charged before the proper civil or Federal courts. Give them an opportunity to

prepare their defense. Allow them their day in court and the privilege of trial by jury of their peers. If they be found guilty by due process of law, enforce the penalty prescribed by law against them. If their accusers fail to convince a fair jury of their crimes, then I say in justice to those constitutional rights, whose mantle of protection covers and protects every citizen of this democracy, let us free them from this odium. In so doing, the protection we give them today in this time of war hysteria will return to bless your children and my children in the days to come, and democracy can hold up its head proudly before the critical eyes of our totalitarian critics both here and abroad."

In conclusion Representative Holifield interjected a laudatory biography of Dr. Watson, which covered one entire page of the Congressional Record (May 11) even though set in agate type.

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DEATH OF CAPT. SPARKS LOSS TO MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Word was received by the Radio Manufacturers' Association in Washington that services will be held tomorrow (Saturday, May 15) at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Jackson, Michigan, for the late Captain William Sparks, President of the Sparks-Withington Company and a prominent figure in the radio and automotive industries, who died yesterday (May 13). For more than a decade Captain Sparks was a forceful figure in the RMA, serving on its Board of Directors from 1927 to 1937, and as Vice President of the Association for 1929-30. He was a pioneer in the development of automotive radio, following earlier activities in the automotive industry.

During the National Recovery Administration, Captain Sparks was Chairman of the RMA Code Committee which developed the RMA code practices. Also, he developed the RMA traffic services, serving as the first chairman of its Traffic Committee which resulted in a saving of many millions of dollars in reduction of radio freight rates.

Captain Sparks had been ill for several years, recently at the University Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and also at the Foote Hospital in Jackson where he died.

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Among the articles in the Bell Laboratories Record for May are "The Philosophy of Toll-Test Boards" by A. J. Pascarella, "Historic Firsts - The High-Vacuum Electronic Tube", "Influence of Physics on Chemistry", by K. K. Darrow, "Ceramics for High Frequency Insulation" by M. D. Rigterink, and "New Synthetic Rubber Developed."

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FCC CRACKS DOWN ON EFFECTIVE SUPREME COURT DATE

In response to a question from the press concerning reports to the effect that the broadcasting industry is under the impression that the Federal Communications Commission has concluded to postpone the effective date of its Chain Broadcasting Regulations until September or possibly late, Chairman James L. Fly yesterday (Thursday, May 13) stated:

> "I want to correct any such misapprehension. The enforcement of the Chain Broadcasting Regulations has already, as the result of litigation, been postponed over a year and a half since they were promulgated in their present form. The effective date of the regulations is now stayed by Supreme Court order until 10 days after its mandate goes to the lower court, or, in normal course, until June 14. The Commission has no intention of delaying their effective date further. A full month thus remains for stations and networks to make necessary adjustments of contracts."

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DURR'S SOLAR PLEXUS ON REP. COX IS CAPITAL SENSATION

Even in wartime the surprise counter-blow which FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr landed on Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, proved one of the sensations of the season. Besides the surprise element Commissioner Durr's charges directed to Speaker Rayburn appeared to be perfectly timed and apparently all the more devastating in the thoroughness with which they were documented even carrying photostatic copies of the $2,500 check alleged to have been received and endorsed by Mr. Cox from Station WALB in his district at Albany, Ga., along with a copy of the voucher alleging that the money was in payment for "legal expense" to the station. Thus Commissioner Durr hit directly at what he charged was Representative Cox's violation of the criminal code for a member of Congress to receive compensation for services rendered in connection with a proceeding before a Federal agency. Furthermore Mr. Durr offered evidence to prove that the $2,500 was converted into stock in WALB, which he contends was still held by Mr. Cox as late as last April.

Also well timed and a big break for Mr. Durr was another scorching editorial in the Washington Post, a paper read by practically everybody of importance in Washington from the President down, and which served to again bring the case to the attention of official Washington.

"Commissioner Durr of the FCC has laid squarely before the House of Representatives the issue of whether its investigative function shall be abused to serve personal interests", said the Post, which has long been on the trail of Mr. Cox. "His petition

to Speaker Rayburn asking that Representative E. E. Cox be disqualified as a member of the select committee investigating the FCC is essentially an appeal to the House for fair play. It demands the thoughtful attention of the Speaker and the House. For it is not the reputation and prestige of the FCC that is at stake in this instance but that of the House itself. * * * *

"The only reasonable answer to Commissioner Durr will be the appointment of a Committee Chairman who will neither whitewash nor smear the FCC but inquire into its affairs in the best democratic tradition."

When Speaker Rayburn was asked to comment on the charges, he said he had not had time to read the documents and could not comment. Mr. Cox remarked:

"Nowhere does Durr disclose that the resolution to investigate the Commission was pending long before the Commission's effort to implicate me.

"We (the committee) are not going to be smoked out in such a manner as this. We are going to wait until all our investigative material is collected and then we will start hearings in an open and orderly manner.

"These boys down at the FCC have just waked up and discovered that they are being investigated.

"Congress could disqualify me if it wanted to. The question is whether Congress will."

In line with his recent refusal to respond to a committee questionnaire, Mr. Durr, who is a brother-in-law of Supreme Court Justice Black, flatly told members of the five-man Congressional investigating body:

"I am unwilling to testify before the committee - and certainly not before Congressman Cox or Mr. Garey (Eugene L. Garey, committee counsel) - or to furnish its staff with any further information unless and until the House of Representatives, with full knowledge of the facts . . . indicates its desire that the committee, as now constituted, should continue with the investigation or indicates that it does not deem such facts of sufficient importance to warrant its attention."

Mr. Durr, in his letter, vigorously objected to investigative procedures of Cox and Garey.

Citing an "incident", Durr disclosed that last Monday Dr. Robert D. Leigh, Director of FCC's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, was asked by Garey to testify with no member of the committee present. Dr. Leigh, said Durr, declined when informed that no copy of his testimony would be made available to him.

Thereupon, stated Mr. Durr, a subpena was served upon Dr. Leigh "and he was ordered to testify forthwith in a closed hearing at which the only member of the Committee present was Congressman Cox." Dr. Leigh again requested to be furnished with a copy of the transcript, and again was refused, Commissioner Durr asserted.

"This incident, and particularly the requirement that witnesses testify behind closed doors before Congressman Cox alone, raises an issue even more fundamental than the procedures previously adopted", Mr. Durr declared.

The Commissioner quoted from the minutes of the Albany Herald Broadcasting Co., an affiliate of the publishing firm, dated April 10, 1941: "Judge E. E. Cox of Camilla, Ga. had been retained as special legal counsel for Radio Station WALB and that a retainer fee of $2,500 would be paid to him immediately for such employment."

Commission records, Mr. Durr observed, show that Representative Cox "was very active in endeavoring to obtain favorable action" on the license application.

Congressman Cox, said Mr. Durr, deposited a $2,500 broadcasting company check on August 30, 1941, and on that same day the firm deposited a check in the same amount from Mr. Cox. A certificate for 25 shares of company stock was issued Mr. Cox who, said Commissioner Durr, was on the company's books as a stockholder as recently as last April 22nd.

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ASK SET MAKERS TO USE INITIATIVE RE SCARCE MATERIALS

Producers of equipment used in military radio and radar are being encouraged by the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board to watch for changes in the supplies of materials, exercising their own initiative in switching quickly from materials becoming scarce to those becoming less critical.

For much of the electronic equipment used in warfare, specifications are set down in terms of performance, leaving the manufacturer free to decide which materials will best meet the tests of the Armed Services. The impulse of the manufacturer is to use the cheapest of several materials giving equal performance. Because the cheaper material is frequently more critical in wartime than one which is more expensive, the Radio Division urges manufacturers to place less emphasis on costs and more on supply.

For several months the Radio Division has been encouraging the use of steatite, the supply of which was critical last Summer. Along with steatite the Division now is also encouraging the use of a new product, multiform glass, which can be moulded into the many intricate shapes required in electronic equipment

and which meets performance tests. Phenolic plastics, now short, probably will be available for new uses later this year when the facilities now under construction come into production. The Section is studying possible new applications of phenolic plastics to be prepared for the anticipated situation months hence.

J. Milton Lowenstein, Chief of the Materials Section of the Division, said manufacturers designing new equipment could consult the Section for suggestions.

With respect to equipment and components already in production, he said, substitutions frequently can be made which will reduce pressures on critical materials. Procurement officers, he added, usually approve the substitution of more plentiful materials, if they perform the required functions.

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FLY SAYS MERGER MEANS IMPROVED WAR SERVICE

In regard to the signing of the Western Union-Postal Telegraph merger contract yesterday (Thursday, May 13), Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, said:

"I am confident that a genuine public benefit, in terms of improved service during the war period, will result from a sound plan of merger between Western Union and Postal Telegraph. The merger contract announced today (May 13) is pursuant to legislation passed at this session of Congress authorizing such a step; and the companies are to be congratulated on having gotten together voluntarily and so promptly ironed out a host of very difficult issues on a basis of give-and-take negotiations. This cooperation on the part of the heads of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph should result in the improvement of an essential public service as well as in the solution of a burdensome business condition.

"As provided by the enabling legislation, the contract and plan will be submitted to the Commission for its review. The companies can be sure of our prompt consideration of the matter. And it is to be hoped that all State and federal agencies concerned will promptly give to this urgent situation such consideration as may be necessary from their points of view. Our own Committee, composed of Commissioners Payne, Wakefield and Durr, I am sure, will continue to devote themselves assiduously to the task of studying the merger problem and of cooperating on the necessary procedures with all interested parties and agencies."

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TRADE NOTES

State officials of North Dakota have notified the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) that the Society's compliance with Chapter 115 of the 1939 Session Laws has been accepted, and that the documents submitted by the Society have been accepted and filed as provided for by said statute. As a result of this action, the Society is now doing business in the State of North Dakota. Licenses in this State are handled through the Minnesota office of the Society which is under the direction of Mr. E. W. Peterson.

The biggest April in WOR's history - 28% over 1942 - a 10% increase in sales for the 13 week quarter ending April 30 over the corresponding quarter last year - a jump of 60% in the dollar volume of business placed on WOR from Chicago - 61 new business sales, and the signing of 18 accounts which were not on the station during the past two years are the immediate results of WOR's eight week Spring Advance business drive.

The Precedence List designates the relative urgency with which electronic equipment is needed by the Armed Services. Before L-183-a was revised, producers of condensers, resistors and meters were required to schedule deliveries to conform to Precedence List designations for end products. The amended order, which is permissive, applies to all electronic components, instead of to these three only.

Albert Stoessel, well-known composer and conductor, who dropped dead from a heart attack last Wednesday afternoon in the auditorium of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in New York City during a ceremonial conducted by the American Academy and the National Institute of Arts and Letters, was a leading member of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

Station KYA, San Francisco, California, has applied for special service authorization to operate limited point to point for period ending Oct. 1, 1944; also permitted to broadcast calls directed to Longshoremen, in accordance with request of the Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board, service to be rendered without charge.

Among the 40 leading manufacturers of war materials listed by the National City Bank Bulletin were General Electric, RCA, Western Electric and Westinghouse.

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc - March quarter: Net earnings, $341,122, after $1,142,040 provision for Federal taxes on income and reserves for possible adjustments due to renegotiation of contracts and revision in Federal tax rates. After allowing $35,810 for dividends on preferred stock, called for redemption on June 5, these earnings are equal to 59 cents each on 520,518 outstanding shares of common stock.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1530

May 18, 1943.

DEVELOPMENT OF RADAR TO BE OF GREAT PEACETIME VALUE

The swift development of radar electronic equipment as a weapon against the Axis will be followed, when victory is achieved, by use of our new knowledge of electronics in building peacetime industry, according to Ray C. Ellis, Director of the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board, who issued the following statement:

"After the war, development in the field of ultra high frequency radiation will be channeled to dozens of new uses. Food preservation, automatic control of machinery, fire detection, regulation of lighting, and other uses are being found. This is expected to bring forth large new industries, and already is changing the techniques of old ones.

"The industry, which produces the once-secret weapon which provides data to aim a gun accurately on a distant enemy plane invisible to a telescope, has achieved an output many times greater than that of 1941. The program for 1943 almost triples the 1942 record.

"Production of radar equipment is rooted in the pre-war radio industry. In 1941 radio companies turned out about 13,000,000 home and auto sets at a value of about $300,000,000. With 57,000,000 sets in use, companies were producing large numbers of tubes, transformers and other components to keep existing sets in good condition.

"The years that just preceded the war had witnessed a marked increase in radio production, stimulated by the growth of news broadcasting and the anxious interest of the American public in events abroad. The number of new sets sold in 1941 was almost 4,000,000 greater than the number sold in 1939.

"However, the pre-war growth of the industry was not in itself sufficient preparation for the expansion needed to turn out military radio and radar equipment developed and ordered by the Signal Corps and the Navy. Simple comparisons of home sets and those used in war make this clear. Even the small military radio sets used in the field, in trucks, on ships and in the air must be made to withstand differences in temperature and air pressure unknown to civilian life.

"Consequently, at the very start many new facilities were essential. Before Pearl Harbor, of the five major companies turning out military equipment, only one had been an important producer of home radio sets. There were about 1,000 companies making components and about fifty assembling home sets, but to these military radio

and radar was a new art to be learned from scratch. The work being done by only five companies had to be spread among many thousands of concerns.

"The first jobs, therefore, were to train managements, engineers, and workers and to expand both facilities and personnel. As they increased, production was shifted from civilian sets to military radio and radar. In April, 1942, production of home and automobile radio stopped.

"Within a year production not only was increased eight-fold, but the industry was converted from the production of familiar peace-time sets to turning out many varieties of military equipment. The value of its product this year will be hugely increased, all of which with the exception of a small output for the replacement of parts to home sets, concentrated on the defeat of our enemies.

"To meet its 1943 program of increased production, the radio and radar industry must maintain its technical personnel. Because the industry is new, the greater part of its personnel consists of young men. This increased the impact upon the industry of selective service, to which many skilled workers are being lost.

"Replacement is always difficult and sometimes impossible. Schools and universities, which are the normal sources from which the industry draws its men, must give many students and graduates to the Armed Services. Fewer become available for jobs in the radio and radar laboratories.

"Moreover, the further development of radar depends upon continued experimentation and the adaptation of successful experiment to production. This calls for physicists, chemists, and engineers. Although new men are often needed, those who are members of the present force are being lost.

"Thus, the personnel problem is twofold. Highly skilled and professional employees entering the armed services must be replaced at the very time that the normal sources of replacement are narrowing. To expand production in an industry whose volume already is eight times that of last year, new men must be found.

"Difficulties found in expanding the employment of unskilled and semi-skilled workers are no greater than those encountered in other industries.

"There is no reluctance to employ women to replace men lost to the services. On the contrary, the industry employs large numbers of women. For example, in the manufacture of tubes, women have been preferred to men because they are more adept in handling extremely fine sheets of metal and delicate apparatus.

"While staffing the laboratories and plants is one of the most difficult problems of the industry, it is not the only one. Fifty per cent of Signal Corps inspectors are women.

"Virtually all of the materials used in radio and radar production are critical materials, so that supplies remain a problem. The suspension of home set production saves an appreciable quantity of some materials essential to war. Bottleneck materials change continually.

"There is a continued problem in maintaining an even flow of production. When it is appreciated that the fabrication of radar equipment entails the assembling of many components, whose manufacture involves the assembly of subcomponents and that these subcomponents, in turn, have what might be called 'third generation components', the complexity of the industry becomes apparent. To insure both steady flow of orders from the higher to the lower levels and of deliveries from the lower to the higher, the Radio and Radar Division meets with and studies the problems of every layer of manufacturers.

"Efforts are being made to persuade producers to order promptly, to maintain capacity production when orders and backlogs decline, and to keep the interest of employees at high levels. At the moment, the Radio and Radar Division is seeking to smooth the flow of production at every level of the manufacturing process.

"The Radio and Radar Division had set up a field organization to help manufacturers work out their most pressing difficulties. These activities have been particularly useful when conducted in cooperation with other branches of the Government service."

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STORER-RYAN ADD FLORIDA STATION, MAKING 4-STATE NET

Although the top executivies of the Fort Industry Company are in war work up to their eyes - Lieut. Commander George B. Storer, President, now Naval Material Procurement Officer at Chicago; J. Harold Ryan, Vice-President, Assistant Director of Censorship in Washington, and Frank H. McIntosh, Chief Engineer, Assistant Chief of the Radio and Radar Division of WPB in Washington - their network continues to expand.

The latest addition is Station WFTL full-time 10,000 watter operating on 710 kilocycles at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., purchased from Ralph A. Horton, former banker, retiring from the radio field because of poor health. WFTL is the Storer-Ryan group's seventh station with outlets now in four states. The others are WWVA, Wheeling; WSPD, Toledo; WMMN, Fairmont, W. Va.; WAGA, Atlanta; WHIZ, Zanesville, Ohio; and WLOK, Lima, Ohio.

The agreement covering the transaction, filed with the Federal Communications Commission, sets out that several mortgages are outstanding on WFTL, now affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System, which are satisfied as part of the $275,000 transaction. The grand total of all the equipment and property in WFTL, was given

as approximately $181,000. A certified report by an accountant set the total cost to Mr. Horton of WFTL and its operations, to March 31, at $252,500, including original cost, depreciation, cost of financing and interest and services.

Included in the purchase price of $275,000 were mortgages aggregating $36,000 held by Florida banks. The contract may be cancelled if, at the end of six months, the FCC has not approved the application for transfer.

George W. Smith, Executive Vice-President, and L. A. Pixley, General Manager at Detroit, are carrying on the business of the Fort Industry during the wartime service of the higher executives.

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FLY QUERIED ON COURT DECISION AND OTHER MATTERS

At his regular weekly press conference Monday, Chairman James L. Fly was queried on numerous matters pertaining to the Communications Commission, as follows:

Q. Have you had any requests from the networks asking for extension of time on the Supreme Court's decision regarding the new regulations?

A. No.

Q. I heard there was, but whether that was rumor or fact I don't know.

A. I am going to meet with Mr. Paley and Mr. Kesten, of CBS tomorrow (Tuesday, May 18). Some of the other network officials have been in for informal discussions, but there has been no request for extension.

Q. What is the date as it now stands?

A. As it is now fixed by Court order, June 14.

Q. But there is a possibility that that may be extended?

A. I would imagine that would give the stations ample time. Of course we will give them whatever time is necessary, but offhand I don't see that further time is necessary. I will say this: that there will be no more dilatory tactics.

Q. Mr. Chairman, what you said isn't clear to me - did you say you would give them the time necessary?

A. Yes, but I don't see offhand why any more time is necessary. You see the rules we are talking about now simply have to do

A. (Cont'd) with modifying of existing contracts. It does not have to do with any disposition of properties or any readjustment. So I would think the time allowed by the Court should be adequate.

Q. Mr. Chairman, has the committee on post-war planning been set up completely yet?

A. Not completely, no. I imagine it will be in the course of a very few weeks.

Q. I have a release from the IRE this morning in which they say they were drawing up a charter for this new post-war committee - they call it an association, and that they were setting it up and asking organizations to come in.

A. Well, I am not familiar with that. I am familiar, roughly, with the proposed draft of the plan that they had tentatively adopted in the New York meeting about a week ago. As to what they have done since that time I just don't know but I would imagine that the whole business will be ironed out as far as the preliminaries are concerned in the course of a few weeks.

We got an application - in fact two applications - the other day from the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, on May 10 and 13 respectively, to increase the Government rates on Government-owned telegraph traffic. In fact they suggest that it should be the same as the regular commercial rate.

Q. They want it for the coming fiscal year?

A. Yes, I assume so. I have had some discussions with Mr. Williams and I suggested that any petition they file should be directed to the end of the fiscal year. So we will have ample time to call necessary hearings and dispose of the matter by that time.

I note that another small radio station has gone off the air - WOCB, Hyannis, Mass. Here is the telegram they sent us: WOCB OFF AIR INDEFINITELY POWER AND PHONE DISCONNECTED NO TOWER LIGHT NO FUNDS."

Q. Is the Committee taking any stand on Mr. Durr's request to Congress?

A. The Committee? I don't think they have taken any stand. It is not a Committee matter; it is for the Congress, you know.

Q. Are any of the other members of the Commission joining with Mr. Durr?

A. I don't know. He filed the petition on his own. I don't know whether others will do likewise or not.

Q. This petition went to the Judiciary Committee didn't it?

A. I think so.

Q. Would that mean hearings?

A. I just don't know what the procedure will be before the Judiciary Committee. I haven't discussed that with them or with anybody else so I just don't know.

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HOUSE DEBATES GIVING AX TO ALLEGED FCC SUBVERSIVES

As had been expected, there was the biggest kind of a rumpus when the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee came up in the House Monday to cut off the salaries of Dr. Goodwin Watson and Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., FCC officials, for connections with organizations alleged to be subversive. A third name was added when the $5,800 salary of Dr. Robert Morse Lovett, Lieutenant Governor of the Virgin Islands, who has been criticized by the Dies Committee on un-American Activities, was eliminated from the Interior Department's new Appropriation Bill by the House Appropriations Committee. Secretary Ickes warmly defended Lovett.

Discussions are scheduled to continue today (Tuesday) in the expectation that a vote on whether or not these officials are to be eliminated may be reached tonight.

Representative Celler (D), of New York, led off in attacking the amendment and in defending Messrs. Watson, Dodd, Jr. and Lovett. Among the other Democrats who backed him up were Representatives Outland, California; Folger, North Carolina; Coffee, Wisconsin, and Sadowski of Michigan. The debate covered ten pages in the Congressional Record (May 17, pp. 4613-23). Representative Kerr (D), of North Carolina, whose subcommittee made the original recommendations to fire the alleged subversives, was a target throughout the discussion.

"If we are going to examine as closely as did the Dies Committee and the Kerr Committee into the views and opinions of employees in the executive branch of the Government, I venture this assertion, that Thomas Jefferson himself, and Benjamin Franklin and John Quincy Adams themselves, could not have stood the test, and that appropriations for their salaries would have been summarily cut off", Mr. Celler declared. "Let me remind you that the Declaration of Independence speaks of 'all men being created equal'. Is there not something collective in this conception? Have we forgotten that John Quincy Adams wished to make our economy collective, and this Republican President - mark the words - sought to develop the national life on a collective, and not on a competitive basis? In other words, if John Quincy Adams today were on our pay roll, the Dies Committee and the Kerr Committee would say his name should be stricken from the payroll because he was a Communist and wanted to destroy the profit system, because he believed in the theory of collectivism."

Representative Outland said he believed Watson, Dodd, Jr., and Lovett "to be able and honorable American citizens doing their best as their consciences dictate to play their part in this all-out war effort.

"If it came down to a question of firing a Communist or a Nazi - dismissing someone like that - I think both I and the gentleman who spoke before me, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Celler) and every Member of this House would vote unanimously to dispose of any such individual; but let us have proof that they are Nazis or Communists; let us have definite proof; let us not get down to the position now where this Congress is going to start regulating a man's mind - his way of thinking", Representative Sadowski declared. "Whenever any of us become that great and that important - that he can start regulating a man's thought, his way of thinking - he had better resign from Congress."

"The real issue is whether or not this body, that is charged under the Constitution as the keeper of the purse, without whose action not one dollar can go out of the Federal Treasury, can, under that authority, spell out that power to determine who shall be on the pay roll and who shall not", Representative Dirksen said. "Let me say to my friends, to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Coffee), to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. McMurray), to the gentleman from California (Mr. Ford), and the rest: Would they say that if Mr. Earl Browder had been appointed, that the Congress could not take him off the pay roll? What a strange result that would be. Certainly, I, as a Member of the legislative branch, do not propose to go along with that kind of an interpretation of my responsibility as a Member of a coordinate branch of this Government.

"This body is chargeable under the Constitution, dealing with powers of Congress out of which spring the executive functions. We can destroy every bureau in the executive branch this afternoon, if we can get the Senate to concur in our action. This is the body that has the great residual force in this country today. This is the important body, without which these others cannot exist and cannot carry on their functions. That is the thing we have to keep in mind."

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THOMAS HEADS ADVERTISING WAR ACTIVITIES COUNCIL

Gene Thomas, Sales Manager of WOR, has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the War Activities Council of the Advertising Club of New York. He succeeds James Werblow, Sales Manager of Polygraphic Corporation of America, Inc., who remains a member of the Committee and is project director of local participation in campaigns instituted by the Army.

Mr. Thomas hails from Washington, D. C., where he had charge of the Atwater Kent Foundation.

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FORESEES CONGRESS ASKED TO REVISE RADIO ACT

Discussing the recent Supreme Court ruling with regard to the networks, the Washington Post last Sunday said:

"The regulation of chain broadcasting is such a technical undertaking that few laymen will try to probe to the bottom of the controversy which the Supreme Court finally settled by a 5-to-2 decision last week. But everyone will be interested in the effects of this far-reaching decision on the broadcasting industry. For radio has come to occupy a close relationship to the lives of most of us. We are all vitally interested in its continued operation for the benefit of the public as a whole.

"What the Supreme Court did last week was to give the Federal Communications Commission the green light for enforcement of its policy against monopolistic practices by network systems. This FCC policy does not forbid chain broadcasting. But it does restrict the large networks in imposing their will upon individual broadcasting stations affiliated with them.

"Undoubtedly Congress will now be asked to modify the law so that a few networks may continue to enjoy the shielded privileges which they have held in the past. There are dire predictions of deterioration of radio programs if the regulations are enforced. But we do not believe that such consequences will follow. Broadcasting is a relatively new industry. It can accommodate itself to less monopolistic practices and the end result may be better public service. In any event, the FCC's new regulations should help to keep the field of opportunity in broadcasting open, and that alone is a major consideration in a democracy."

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Because Lowell Thomas laughed for no apparent reason in one of his news broadcasts recently, thousands of telephone calls were received from listeners who wanted to know what he was laughing about.

The BLUE Network's switchboard in Radio City was swamped for nearly forty-five minutes. The callers greeted the incident with good spirit but admitted to an overpowering curiosity.

Norman Siegel, Radio Editor of the Cleveland Press, reported via long distance that his paper and the local BLUE station, WHK, had garnered nearly 8,000 more calls. Ben Kaplan, Radio Editor of the Providence Journal, said pretty much the same thing.

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TRADE NOTES

The Henry Hadley Medal "for the greatest service to American music during the past year" was awarded by the National Association of American Composers to Deems Taylor, "primarily for his broadcasts over the Columbia network in connection with the Sunday concerts of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society".

Citations for outstanding service to American music went to Arturo Toscanini, for his NBC broadcasts of all-American programs; RCA Manufacturing Company, "for its increasing attention to recording of American music in the Victor catalogue"; and John G. Paine, General Manager of ASCAP.

The FM Broadcasters, Inc., re-elected Walter J. Damm (W55M, Milwaukee) as President of FMBI for 1943, with T. C. Streibert (W71NY, New York City) continuing as Vice-President.

There were three changes in the Board of Directors. George Lang (W59C, Chicago) has been named to fill the unexpired term of Carl J. Meyers, now serving in the Navy. New Directors are Arthur B. Church (W9XER, Kansas City) and Walter Evans (W57PH, Philadelphia), replacing John Shepard, 3rd (W43B-W39B, Boston) and Paul Morency (W53H, Hartford, Conn.). Franklin M. Doolittle (W65H, Hartford, Conn.) was elected for another term.

The Federal Trade Commission has accepted from Electrovox Co., 169 Maplewood Ave., Naplewood, N. J., a stipulation to discontinue certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of Walco phonograph needles made of duraluminum and equipped with a sapphire tip.

Blue Spot Sales, the national Sales Department of the Blue Network will begin publication June 1 of a monthly Flash Bulletin. Edited by Murray B. Grabhorn, National Spot Sales Manager, the Bulletin will be circulated among a selected list of advertising agencies throughout the country.

In answer to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, United Diathermy, Inc., 1537 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, denies it has disseminated false advertisements concerning the device it sells under the name "United Short Wave Diathermy". The answer asserts that a booklet distributed by the respondent to every potential and actual purchaser, as well as its other advertising matter, contains complete and detailed instructions as to the conditions under which short wave diathermy may be used.

Correspondents are advised that the Heinl News Service in Washington is located in Postal Delivery Zone 8, and should be addressed as "Washington 8, D. C."

Richard Tregashis, INS war correspondent and author of "Guadalcanal Diary" complained that communications in the Pacific is the biggest problem correspondents face. "There is no decent radio outlet anywhere there, except at Pearl Harbor", he said. "The radio available to us had a total capacity of 1,500 words a day and that had to be split up among 20 and 30 writers."

Fear of imminent attack on the continent has led the Nazis to order confiscation of an estimated 1,000,000 Dutch radios in an attempt to keep Hollanders from hearing and heeding Allied invasion signals, the Associated Press reports. Dutch circles in London said it was an admission of failure of a previous decree, backed by heavy penalties, forbidding listening to non-German stations. Thousands of radios apparently have been in secret operation, they added.

Funeral services will take place today (Tuesday) for Mrs. Adele Addis Spence, 51, wife of Edwin Spence, former owner and director of Station WWDC, in Washington. Mrs. Spence had been ill for many weeks and had gone to Stuart, near West Palm Beach, for her health. She was a native of Philadelphia. She is survived by her husband and a daughter, Miss Anna Spence.

"Saul Haas, who owns Station KIRO in Seattle and is the Collector of the Port in that city, is one of the West's most dynamic personages. In his hotel room in Washington last week, Haas quickly placed phone calls for New York, Milwaukee, Seattle, St. Paul, Portland, Los Angeles", Leonard Lyons columnist, writes. "A visitor in his room then picked up the phone, and timidly told the operator, 'Short distance, please.'"

Winston Churchill's speech on the third anniversary of the organization of the British Home Guard which was made last week from the White House, was transmitted to European audiences by the greatest turnover of short-wave facilities on West-East traffic on any speech ever made in this country. Two OWI transmitters, as well as American Telephone and Telegraph, beamed it to London, whence it was rebroadcast all over the world. The reason for the triple beaming was that West-East short-wave reception is never so good as East-West, making great precautions necessary to get a perfect reception. BBC and the North American networks use each other's facilities interchangeably on public service programs, with no fees charged by either.

Summing up the African campaign, Hansen Baldwin, military expert of the New York Times writes, among other things:

"Psychologically our tactics and methods have not always been understandable. The military censorship has at times seemed quite unreasonable. It has hurt service morale and caused public confusion. Algiers radio, ostensibly under our control, has been the author of much rumor and many untruths that in the long run have served only to harm our cause. Insufficient effort has been made to improve communications between North Africa and the United States."

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VICTOR DENIED EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "RED SEAL"

Federal Judge John L. Woolsey ruled in New York last Thursday that trademarks of the RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., covering "Red Seal" Victor phonograph records were void.

The court dismissed two actions filed by the corporation which alleged trademark infringement and unfair competition. Actions dismissed were against Decca Records, Inc., and Decca Distributing Corp. and against the Columbia Recording Corp., Columbia Phonograph Co., Inc. and Times Appliance Corp.

RCA's complaints hinged on the red label attached to the center of Victor disc records and to the word "Red Seal", which have distinguished Victor records.

Judge Woolsey ruled that "a trade-mark for a red center of a record, secured, as here, ex parte, or for the phrase 'red seal' also so secured, is far too broad a zone of potential exclusion of others, whether it be viewed as a registered trade-mark or as a secondary meaning for the words 'red seal'."

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MULLEN PRAISES AMERICAN BUSINESS FOR FREE RADIO

Speaking at the conclusion of the final NBC symphony broadcasts, at which it was announced that Toscanini and Stokowski would again be on the job next season, Frank E. Mullen NBC Vice-President and General Manager, commended the support of radio extended by American business.

"We are able", he said, "to bring you this rich treasure of music, the finest in the world, and all the other pleasures and benefits of radio, because American radio is free. American radio is free in the best and fullest sense of the word. Here, fortunately, we have no fears of an Axis-controlled propaganda machine, debasing radio to ignoble ends and selfish motives.

"Freedom of speech - which includes free radio - is one of the Four Freedoms for which we are fighting. These are the principles of enlightened democracy toward which the whole world looks with hope for the future. In all this the contributions of the artist, musician, the writer and the reporter are great indeed. Also, the contribution of the advertising sponsor of the radio program is important and significant. His support is the very fabric of the American system of broadcasting. His use of broadcasting as a sales force has provided the American people with the fine programs we all enjoy so much. Yes, radio is grateful to you and the audience, to the artist and to the advertising sponsor. Here is American cooperation in the best tradition of free enterprise and public service."

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No. 1531

SENATE SEEN BACKING HOUSE OUSTING FCC RED SUSPECTS

With a slogan of George Washington, "Put none but Americans on guard tonight" as their rallying cry, proponents of the move to oust Dr. Goodwin Watson and William Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission and Robert Lovett, Lieut. Gov. of the Virgin Islands from the Government service predicted that there would be just as overwhelming a vote against these men in the Senate as there was in the House, which was 318 to 62. The House bill would bar the payment of salaries to the three officials who had been held unfit for Government service by a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee which investigated their alleged affiliation with organizations branded as subversive. The House last session likewise tried to unseat Dr. Watson but the amendment was voted down in the Senate. Proponents of the measure pointing to the split Democratic vote in the House this time appear to feel confident the Senate will concur and that Dr. Watson and his associates will walk the plank.

The House debate occupied the better part of two sessions during which there were few dull moments. The final day's discussion covered 24 pages in the Congressional Record (pp. 4651-4675, May 18). Representative Kerr (D), of North Carolina, Chairman of the Subcommittee, brought in the quotation of our First President, saying:

"I cannot refrain from mentioning a picture I was familiar with when a boy, a long number of years ago. In my grandfather's library there was a large picture of George Washington, and almost every man in this country 100 years ago had in his home a picture of George Washington. I shall never forget that picture. It was a picture of Washington mounted on his white horse at Valley Forge and he was pointing down to one of his generals and giving the following command, 'Put none but Americans on guard tonight.' That command should inspire every true American to be on guard at this perilous period of our national life."

Representative Taber (R), of New York, had previously said that the Congress has the absolute power to say that any man shall not be on the payroll of the Government is beyond question.

"This very question as to whether the Congress has a right to deny an appropriation or take a man off the payroll has been decided as many as three times, twice in an opinion of the Supreme Court, and once in an opinion of the Attorney General", Representative Kerr declared.

Defending the accused officials, Representative Burdick(R), of North Dakota, said:

"This is not the first time that the Appropriations Committee has attempted to write the laws of the country, and there is more danger to the Nation in not curbing this practice than there is from any opinion expressed by either or all of the men involved here.

"If the day ever comes in this country when citizens cannot express their opinions, it will be the beginning of the end of this Government. Legislation will not stop ideas, and the more we attempt to do it the more certain is our final collapse as a nation. If we want to destroy this Government and make it easy for any other scheme of government to take its place, we are contributing to that end in the passage of this amendment."

"Who are these self-anointed liberals and these self-confessed distinguished intellectuals? By what yardstick do they measure their liberalism and their intellectual attainments?", Representative Starnes (D), of Albama, asked. "Many of these self-anointed liberals would have us embrace communism or some other form of state socialism as an antidote to what they term 'domestic fascism'. What a strange pronouncement we heard on the floor of the House a moment ago by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Marcantonio)."

"I do not doubt that some of these employees have been competent servants insofar as the duties of their particular positions go", Representative Wright (D), of Pennsylvania, observed, "but I am rapidly coming to the opinion that brilliance of intellect is not sufficient in the Government unless you have that brilliance of intellect harnessed to good, ordinary, common American sense, unless you have this brilliance of intellect tempered by a love and understanding of our institutions. I do not feel that such people are capable of guiding the destinies of this great Republic at the present time in which revolution is in the air, at this time when our very existence is being threatened."

The name of Mrs. Roosevelt was brought into the debate by Representative Robsion (R), of Kentucky:

"A number of those in high places in our Government have encouraged these Communist front organizations. The First Lady of the land gave special encouragement to the so-called Youth Congress. Many of the officers and members of this front organization were identified with and active in the Communist Party. It was only recently that the First Lady of the land denounced this particular front organization. One of the serious objections to the activities of the Communists and other subversive groups in this country is that their identities, as far as possible, were concealed. They assume some fine, high-sounding, patriotic name and they carry on their subversive activities under the cover of this name. At one time it was found that more than 6,000,000 people in this country belonged to one or more of these front organizations and subversive groups.

"We brought on ourselves a lot of trouble when President Roosevelt, in 1933, renewed diplomatic and commercial relations with Russia. We opened the gates wide and told them to come in

and they did come in, and they did establish many of these front organizations which for a long time deceived the American people.

"After President Roosevelt recognized Russia, communism grew by leaps and bounds in this country. I have no quarrel with Russia's form of government whatever it may be. That is a matter for the people of Russia themselves. I do strenuously object, however, when they try to foist upon our people their conceptions of government. I have and shall continue to oppose with all of the vigor I have the placing of Communists, Fascists, or Nazis in public office and have them supported by the taxpayers of this country. We have plenty of loyal Americans to hold these positions, and at this particular time no one should hold these offices or be placed on the government payroll with such views as Messrs. Watson, Dodd, or Lovett."

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FLY ACCUSED OF MISLEADING CONGRESS IN ENDORSING DODD

Charges were made against James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission during the House debate over the alleged subversives Watson and Dodd, Jr., of the FCC and Lovett, by Representative Anderson (D), of New Mexico, who declared:

"I suggest that Mr. Fly has not done the cause of the Federal Communications Commission any good by passing on to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum) such misleading information over his own signature when by the testimony of Mr. Dodd before our committee, Mr. Fly had never talked to Mr. Dodd and had no personal knowledge whatever of what his answer to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum) correctly should have been."

This referred to an endorsement Mr. Fly had given regarding Mr. Dodd, Jr. containing assertions regarding Dodd which Anderson said didn't jibe with what Dodd, Jr. said when cross-examined by the Committee.

"When asked about this endorsement which Mr. Fly filed with Representative Woodrum, Mr. Dodd, Jr. replied to us that he had a copy of it but was not very familiar with it", Representative Anderson said. "Subsequently he told the committee that the statements that Mr. Fly made were made on what he told Mr. Fly, so that he, Dodd, Jr. was the real author of the letter.

"In Mr. Fly's letter to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum) a statement is made that at a meeting in February 1938, which was an Aid to China rally sponsored by the American League for Peace and Democracy, the William E. Dodd whom the Dies committee had charged as being a sponsor on that occasion was not William E. Dodd, Jr., but his father, Dodd, Sr., former Ambassador to Germany. Yet under questioning before the Kerr committee as to whether the speaker was young Dodd or his father, he replied 'That was undoubtedly me.' I maintain that it was wrong for any son to try to hold

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his position in the Government by throwing on to his dead father the reputation for his own acts.

"Take another item in the Fly reply. It referred to a booklet called "These Americans Say", issued by the Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo and carried a statement by Mr. Dodd. Mr. Fly ways the statement was made not by William E. Dodd, Jr., but by his father. Mr. Dodd told us that he gave Mr. Fly this information. He told the FBI that it was his father, but when he was before our committee under oath and was asked whether he himself had written it, he replied: 'I might very well have written it because I was in favor of lifting the embargo.'

"Take still another item of Mr. Fly's letter that had to do with alleged Communist organization of a party sponsored by the League of Women Shoppers espousing a boycott against Japanese goods. The Fly memorandum says 'Mr. Dodd did attend this party, which was a fashion show held in the home of former Governor and Mrs. Pinchot of Pennsylvania.' Mr. Dodd supplied Mr. Fly with that information. He testified to it before the F.B.I. and when questioned about it under oath by our committee, he said, and I quote him directly, 'I had no connection with that.' 'None whatever?' And his answer was 'No'. So he was told that there was mention of this meeting espousing a boycott on Japanese goods. I asked him, 'You did not attend that?' He said, 'Not that I recall.' I told him it was staged at Governor Pinchot's home. He replied, 'That was here in Washington. I know it was my father. I recall now specifically.'

"I hope you get the significance of that. Mr. Fly was willing to pay Mr. Dodd on the back for his foresight in supporting a boycott against Japanese goods. Mr. Dodd patted himself on the back before the FBI as to his sponsorship of this worthy cause, but when he gets under oath, he has to put the credit back where it belonged, to his deceased father who was not able to defend himself in any other way.

"So we went back at him and said, 'Now, Mr. Dodd, before going further with the list, I would like to remind you that Mr. Fly's reply said you did attend the meeting at Governor Pinchot's place. Previously you said you furnished him with the information . Now you testified that you did not attend the party.' Mr. Dodd asked, 'Governor Pinchot's? He then said, 'I did not attend.' He was asked if Mr. Fly was then just guilty of a missstatement, and he replied, 'I don't know how he could have stated that. There is a possibility of typographical errors.' But it was pointed out to him that he had given the description of the party to Mr. Fly which Mr. Fly had put in his answer, and Dodd commented by saying, 'I am sorry, but I was not there.'"

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The O'Sullivan Rubber Company, Winchester, Va., will present a new program featuring Leon Henderson, former OPA Administrator, on the Blue Network beginning August 14. The program will be the first network radio venture for the company, which has used spot radio advertising.

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SEES ONLY CONGRESS PREVENTING U. S. RADIO CONTROL

Unless Congress enacts a new radio law, government control of broadcasting in this country is an accomplished fact, a special Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters announced last Wednesday. The Committee assembled to study the White-Wheeler Bill, which re-establishes the liberties and limitations of radio, and to consider the effect of the Supreme Court network decision of May 10 which "places broad and fantastic powers in the hands of the Federal Communications Commission", the Committee, among the members of which were James D. Shouse, of WLW, Frank M. Russell of NBC, and Joseph H. Ream, CBS, said.

"The Supreme Court decision", it was explained, "hands over to the Commission complete control of broadcasting. This Government agency now has the power, whenever it wishes, to determine what the American people shall and shall not hear, whether it be news, music, drama, comedy or political broadcasts. The world's last remaining system of free radio has been brought under complete Government domination by this decision, a condition which previously has been bitterly deplored by the people and the press of the United States. This result, astonishing to the radio industry and the public alike, emerged from a case purportedly concerned only with the power of the Commission to regulate contracts between stations and networks. The decision went far beyond these issues and constituted an hitherto unsuspected interpretation of 'public interest, convenience and necessity' by the majority of the court, with strong minority dissent. New legislation is the only hope of free radio in America."

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BIG BOOST IN FARM RADIO BATTERIES

Production of radio batteries has been boosted to a rate of 425,000 a month, the Consumers Durable Goods Division of the War Production Board announced this week. This exceeds the pre-war volume, the Division said in reporting on WPB's program to bring relief to farmers in non-electrified areas of the nation who have felt the battery shortage most severely. These rural dwellers depend upon battery radios for daily war and food program news, as well as for entertainment.

Initiated in mid-March, the battery program, at the present rate of production, and if continued over a twelve-month period would easily cover normal requirements for the 3,200,000 radios that are estimated to be on farms. The present monthly rate - more than double the mid-March output - is 50,000 more than the 1941 average monthly output of 375,000 radio batteries for the 2,700,000 sets estimated on farms that year. It is impossible to state now whether the present rate of production can be continued indefinitely.

Breaking down these comparative figures reveals that in 1941 the production allowed an annual use of 1.4 batteries per radio per year. The current rate if continued, would exceed this allowance, and permit 1.62 battery sets per radio.

This indicates one of the purposes in WPB's program - to accommodate increased daily use of radios. Reports indicate that farm radio listening-in time has increased about two hours a day. The goal of the supply program is not only to meet normal requirements, but to satisfy an abnormal anticipated need for 2.0 batteries per radio per year.

Two factors in this supply problem dim the brightness of today's picture. One is the abnormal backlog of radio batter requirements which has accumulated in the last nine months of curtailed production. It will take some time to balance supply and demand with such an initial handicap.

The other is the uncertainty of maintaining present revived production. Facilities, manpower, and the critical materials that are involved in the production of radio batteries, are subject to prior claimants including the Army and Navy. The present reversion to civilian production is possible through a temporary leg in prior claims. For this reason it is not possible to predice how long production will continue at the present rate, whether it will be increased, or cut back again.

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COX ANGERED BY RADIO CHARGE ATTACKS WILL ROGERS, JR.

An idea of the heat that the forthcoming investigation of the Federal Communications Commission may generate can be gained from a fracas on the floor of the House last Tuesday between Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, Chairman of the FCC Investigating Committee, and Will Rogers, Jr.,(D), of California, son of the famous comedian.

Apparently Mr. Cox led the attack but evidently the blows were mostly verbal. After the smoke of battle had cleared away, Mr. Cox said:

"The young man (Rogers is 32 years old; Cox 63) said on the radio that I took a bribe. Nobody can take anything like that. I didn't take a poke, but I messed him up a little."

Mr. Rogers said:

"We did not have a fight. It was a tempest in a teapot. Nothing was exchanged but words. I did not accuse him of accepting a bribe." (Clifford Durr, member of the Federal Communications Commission, charged last week in a petition to Speaker Sam Rayburn that Cox had accepted a $2500 fee from Station WALB, at Albany, Ga. in violation of the law.)

Another version was that Speaker Rayburn was seen leading Mr. Cox out of the lobby and that the latter told the newspapermen:

"He (apparently Rogers) said I was drunk. Humph."

Mr. Rogers, standing nearby, said they had just had another argument. He added:

"I did not mean to imply he was drunk - but did you see him?"

Mr. Rogers said the dispute had just started when he was sitting in the chamber listening to the debate and Mr. Cox sat down beside him.

"He was not his usual, calm, deliberate self", Mr. Rogers said. "I was not able to get my explanation in. I am still at a loss as to what started the argument."

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HIGH COURT AFFIRMS KOA'S CLEAR CHANNEL INTERVENTION

Establishing a precedent in the rights of stations to intervene in Federal Communications Commission proceedings, the Supreme Court handed down an opinion in the KOA-WHDH clear channel case entitling KOA, NBC station at Denver, to be made a party to the action. The Commission had appealed from a decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia reversing the breakdown of the 850 kc clear channel upon which KOA, Denver, has been the dominant station. WHDH, Boston, first was assigned full-time on the wave and subsequently the Commission authorized WJW, Akron-Cleveland, to operate on the frequency. The Government contended that KOA had adequate opportunity to present its rights whereas the lower court held that the Commission had erred in not giving KOA, through NBC the opportunity to intervene.

The case will now probably go back to the Commission and start all over again so that NBC can become a party. The Supreme Court's decision is a victory for Philip J. Hennessey, Jr., who representing NBC and making his initial appearance in the highest court in the land argued that KOA had never been accorded a hearing despite specific provisions of the statute.

Concluding the majority opinion in the Supreme Court, Justice Roberts wrote:

"In Federal Communications Commission v. Sanders Bros. Radio Station, 309 U.S. 470, we dealt with a similar situation. There the question was whether a rival station, which would suffer economic injury by the grant of a license to another station, had standing to appeal under the terms of the Act. We held that it had. We pointed out that while a station license was not a property

right, and while the Commission was not bound to give controlling weight to economic injury to an existing station consequent upon the issuance of a license to another station, yet economic injury gave the existing station standing to present questions of public interest and convenience by appeal from the order of the Commission. Here KOA, while not alleging economic injury, does allege that its license ought not to be modified because such action would cause electrical interference which would be detrimental to the public interest.

"In view of the fact that Section 312(b) grants KOA the right to become a party to the proceedings, we think it plain that it is a party aggrieved, or a party whose interests will be adversely affected by the grant of WHDH's application, as, indeed the Commission seems to have thought when it first noticed WHDH's application for hearing. We, therefore, hold KOA was entitled to appeal from the Commission's action in excluding it from participation in the proceeding and from the order made by the Commission."

In a thirteen-page dissent (almost twice as long as the majority opinion), Justice Frankfurter wrote, in part:

"To no small degree administrative agencies for the enforcement of public rights were established by Congress because more flexible and less traditional procedures were called for than those evolved by the courts. It is therefore essential to the vitality of the administrative process that the procedural powers given to these administrative agencies not be confined within the conventional modes by which business is done in courts.

"In my judgment the decision of the Court in this case imposes a hampering restriction upon the functioning of the administrative process."

Justice Douglas, dissenting, wrote, in part:

"While I am in substantial agreement with the views expressed by Mr. Justice Frankfurter, there are a few words I desire to add on one phase of the case. * * *

"It is necessary to show in effect that KOA has sustained or is about to sustain some direct and substantial injury (see Massachusetts v. Mellon, 262 U.S. 447,488) - an injury which for the purpose of this case must result from electrical interference. The Sanders case and the Scripps-Howard case do not dispense with that requirement. They merely hold that an appellant has his case decided in light of the standards of the public interest, not by the criteria which give him a standing to appeal.

"I do not understand that the opinion of the Court takes a contrary view. It only holds on this phase of the case that KOA made an adequate showing under Section 402(b). I disagree with that conclusion."

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FCC WOULD REDUCE SOUTH AMERICAN MESSAGE TOLLS

The Federal Communications Commission this week released its Proposed Report in Docket No. 6046, in which it was concluded that a substantial reduction should be made in the rates for telegraph messages between the United States, on the one hand, and the countries of South America, Central America, and the West Indies, on the other. The reductions proposed will mean a saving to the users in excess of $1,300,000 annually.

With respect to the rates for telegrams between the United States gateways and the other countries of the Americas, the Proposed Report treats primarily with the rates of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., which is by far the principal United States carrier handling such messages. It is concluded in the Proposed Report that All America's present rates are excessive, in view of the company's high rate of earnings, and that its rates should be reduced on an annual basis in the amount of at least $1,320,000 below those in effect during the year 1941.

Three general principles for the disposition by All America of the amount of the reduction are set forth in the Proposed Report. These principles are as follows:

(1) Uniformity of rates to countries within the same geographical region, or the establishment of the same charges for telegraph service between New York City and all points in South America, between New York City and all points in Central America, and between New York City and all points in the West Indies.

(2) Equalization of rates for northbound and southbound messages, or the establishment of the same rates in terms of United States currency for telegraph messages in either direction between the United States and the other countries of the Americas.

(3) Unification of the rates for ordinary and code messages, or the elimination of the present differential of forty per cent between the two classes of messages, rates for ordinary and Government code messages presently being sixty per cent of the rates for ordinary and Government plain language messages, respectively.

It is also concluded in the Proposed Report that the existing differential in landline factors for inter-American telegraph traffic be eliminated and it is suggested that a flat landline factor of 4¢ be applied to all points in the United States beyond the communication gateways, in lieu of the existing variety of landline factors which are fixed by various landline zones. If the carriers are not prepared to adopt such a flat landline factor at this time, the Proposed Report provides that the present landline factors be revised so that they will approximate charges for comparable domestic messages which receive similar handling within the United States.

It is also provided that through routes be established via San Francisco for handling telegraph traffic over existing radio-telegraph circuits between San Francisco and certain South American points, and that charges for traffic over these through routes should be based on San Francisco rather than New York as a gateway, when such course will produce a lower charge to the public. Provision is also made for the adjustment of the rates of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company for direct service between San Francisco and South America so that these rates shall not exceed the rates for corresponding direct service between New York City and the same South American points. Similar action is proposed for adjustment of the rates of Tropical Radio Telegraph Company for its direct service between Boston or Miami and points in the other Americas so that these rates will be the same as the carrier's rates for its corresponding direct service between New Orleans and the same points in South America, Central America and the West Indies.

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ASCAP SEEKS JUKE BOX REVENUE

Contending that modern juke-box operation in the performance of copyright music without permission of the owner constitutes infringement of copyright, the American Society of Composers has initiated a general campaign to collect royalties for juke-box use of its members' music.

Two suits were returned May 18th in the United States District Court by ASCAP, in behalf of two of its publisher members, Edwin H. Morris and Company, Inc. and M. Witmark & Sons, against two New York taverns which use juke boxes for dancing and entertainment. Both taverns at one time used live musicians and had ASCAP licenses. When their music policy was changed and juke boxes were installed, they cancelled their contracts with the Society. The songs involved were "I've Heard That Song Before" (The Morris Co.) and "Please Think of Me" (M. Witmark & Sons).

It is estimated by ASCAP that there are half a million juke boxes throughout the nation, and that the annual income from these coin-operated machines reaches into many millions. ASCAP's contention is that the exemption of coin-operated machines in the 1909 copyright law did not envision the current juke-box situation, particularly in view of the juke box having in many instances supplanted live musicians. It believes that the juke-box competition with other forms of recorded music and with live musicians constitutes an inequity which the courts should remedy.

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ASTAP SETS LUXE BOX REVUE

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TRADE NOTES:

The NBC has put in applications for reinstatement of commercial television broadcast station building permits at Washington, Philadelphia and Chicago.

A new acoustic stethoscope has been developed in RCA Laboratories so sensitive in its range of hearing that it introduces many sounds doctors have never heard. This stethoscope, developed by Dr. Harry F. Olson, promises to widen the study of sound within the human body. The beat of the heart, normal or abnormal, respiratory rattles, peristaltic squeaks, murmurs and groans, all are amplified to facilitate diagnosis, based upon the structure of sound.

"This Nation at War" will observe its first anniversary Tuesday, May 25th, at 10:30 P.M. EWT, over the Blue Network with a salute to the radio industry and its contribution to the war effort. Mark Woods, President of the BLUE, will be interviewed by Walter B. Weisenburger, Executive Vice President of the National Association of Manufacturers, which, in cooperation with the Blue Network, presents the series.

Mr. Woods has commissioned Roy Harris, leading American composer and first to write an accredited U. S. fifth symphony, to compose a sixth symphony. The announcement was made following a conference between Mr. Woods, Harris and Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which will present the new work next Spring.

The Fort Industry Company has applied to move the studio of its new station WFTL from Fort Lauderdale to Miami.

Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc. - Year to Jan. 2: Net profit after $60,000 provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes was $130,164 and net sales totaled $2,172,824. Allen B. DuMont, President, states that shipments during first quarter of 1943 exceeded $1,000,000, compared with approximate shipments of $260,000 for quarter last year. Current assets on Jan. 2 were $979,381 and current liabilities were $657,358.

The "National Radio Pulpit" will observe its 20th anniversary on NBC Sunday, May 23. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, will be one of the speakers on the afternoon program.

In 1942, 384,000 copies of radio sermons were distributed to the listening audience upon request. It is estimated that 10,000,000 letters have been received from listeners since the program was inaugurated by the late Dr. S. ParkesCadman in 1923.

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No. 1532

May 25, 1943.

NO TIME WILL BE LOST AT RMA ONE-DAY WAR MEETING

Every minute will be made to count at the one-day War Production Conference of the Radio Manufacturers' Association to be held at the Palmer House in Chicago, Thursday, June 10th. It will also mark the 19th annual meeting of the Association. The day of the War Conference is timed as follows:

A.M.
10:00 - RMA Board of Directors
Presiding: President Paul V. Galvin

P.M.
5:00 - New Board of Directors
Election of Officers and Committee Organization

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

A.M.
9:30 - Export Committee
Presiding: Chairman W. A. Coogan

Guests: Kenneth Campbell, Trade Relations Advisor, Board of Economic Warfare
Ralph D. Camp, in Charge of Exports, WPB Radio and Radar Division
Franklin Johnston, President, "American Exporter"

10:00 - Credit Committee, Joint Session
Presiding: Chairman J. J. Kahn
Western Vice Chairman E. G. Carlson
Eastern Vice Chairman Henry Pope

10:00 - Engineering Committees
Presiding: Virgil M. Graham, Assistant Director RMA Engineering Department
L. C. P. Horle, Manager RMA Tube Data Bureau

10:00 - Service Committee
Presiding: Chairman M. J. Schinke

Guest: Frank H. McIntosh, Chief, Domestic and Foreign Radio Branch, WPB Radio and Radar Division

LUNCHEON MEETING

P.M.
1:00 - RMA Annual Membership Meeting
Presiding: President Paul V. Galvin

Address and Annual Report - President Paul V. Galvin

Annual Financial Report - Treasurer Leslie F. Muter

Address - "The Radio Industry's War Job",
Hon. Ray C. Ellis, Director,
WPB Radio and Radar Division

Address - "Some War and Postwar Radio Problems"
Hon. James L. Fly, Chairman,
Federal Communications Commission

Following the Luncheon Meeting, annual meetings of the RMA Set, Tube, Transmitter, Parts and Amplifier and Sound Equipment Divisions will be held.

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REP. MORRISON ATTACKS, REP. MAY PRAISES, COMMENTATOR

Viciously attacked by Representative Morrison (D), of Louisiana, and congratulated on "being a patriotic American" and for "his frank statements" to the House Military Affairs Committee by its Chairman, Representative May (D), of Kentucky, Drew Pearson, Blue Network news commentator was the central figure in quite a melee on Capitol Hill last week. It was a follow-up of a clash at a House Committee meeting in connection with Mr. Pearson's charge in a previous Sunday night's broadcast that an unnamed member of the Louisiana delegation in Congress had received a "juicy commission" in the sale of a steam boiler put over at a dinner at the famous 2101 R Street house.

At the Committee meeting, Mr. Pearson turned over the name of his informant to Chairman May with a request that it not be made public. Mr. Pearson explained he did not name the member of the Louisiana delegation who was supposed to have received the "juicy commission" during his broadcast because of radio censorship regulations. But added he had reference to no other than Representative Morrison.

"I believe in naming names", he declared, "and I am sorry I couldn't do it over the air."

Here was where Chairman May praised Mr. Pearson for his frank statements to the Committee. Representative Morrison, on the other hand, attacked Mr. Pearson at the Committee meeting and not satisfied with that, several days later indulged in a further tirade

against the commentator on the floor of the House, in which he said, in part:

"Drew Pearson, whom I defined as a slaptrap, fly-by-night columnist, testified under oath to the Committee that he received his first information in connection with this boiler transaction from an anonymous phone caller. The person who informed him of my alleged fee, Pearson said, was an alleged friend of mine, whose alleged name he refused to divulge, allegedly giving same to Chairman Andrew May in executive session. It is my understanding that Chairman Andrew May has refused to give that alleged name to the other members of the committee. Evidently Mr. May is not very consistent, because information that he secured in another hearing approximately 2 weeks ago in executive session was given by him to every newspaper in America that would bother to ask him for it.

"Personally, I know Drew Pearson lied on the radio and I know he lied on the witness stand, which, down where I come from, is perjury, and that the person's name he gave Chairman May was either manufactured and is fictitious, or else he conspired with somebody to agree to give this synthetic and bogus information."

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WHITE-WHEELER SENATE RADIO HEARINGS POSTPONED

There was an eleventh hour postponement of the hearings on the White-Wheeler Bill (S-814) to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission which were to have been begun today (Tuesday, May 25). The delay, however, was nothing having to do with the radio situation but simply because the Interstate Commerce Committee of which Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana is Chairman, could not reach the radio bill due to the fact that consideration of the Rate Bureau Bill now before the Committee has taken considerably more time than expected. No definite date has been set for the White-Wheeler bill hearings but it is hoped by Committee members that it may be within the next week or two.

Expecting to appear before the Senate Committee and explaining that the White-Wheeler bill is a regulatory measure for communications which separates radio from telephone, telegraph and other utility operations and re-defines the status of American broadcasting, Neville Miller, Chairman of the special Legislative Committee appointed by the National Association of Broadcasters, said:

"The hope of free radio in this country rests heavily on this bill. In view of the fact that the Supreme Court decision of May 10 places broadcasting completely under the domination of a government agency, the Federal Communications Commission, new legislation by Congress is the only means of restoring freedom of speech, as represented by radio, to the people."

The third meeting of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Affiliates Advisory Board was held in Washington on the eve of the date set for the Senate hearings in the expectation that they could also attend the Capitol sessions.

Members of the Columbia Affiliates Board are: Franklin Doolittle of WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; I. R. Lounsberry of WKBW, Buffalo, New York; C. T. Lucy of WRVA, Richmond, Va.; John M. Rivers of WCSC, Charleston, S. C.; Hoyt B. Wooten of WREC, Memphis, Tenn.; Leo Fitzpatrick of WJR, Detroit, Mich.; Clyde W. Rembert of KRLD, Dallas, Texas; C. W. Myers of KOIN, Portland, Oregon, and Arthur B. Church of KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.

William S. Paley, President of CBS, Paul W. Kesten, Vice President and General Manager, and other CBS executives also attended the meeting.

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McCLINTOCK BACK IN HARNESS; TO MAKE WESTERN TRIP

Staging a rapid recovery from his recent illness, Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Network will address the Rotary Club of Philadelphia tomorrow (Wednesday, May 26). Believed to be the result of over-exertion, Mr. McClintock at the time of the NAB War Conference in Chicago several weeks ago, was taken down with what was described as a mild case of pneumonia. At that time Mr. McClintock was just about to leave for the West Coast for a big swing about the country on a speaking trip. This was hastily called off but so satisfactory has Mr. Miller's recovery seemed to be that he now expects to make the Western trip starting within a few weeks.

Mr. McClintock will speak before the Pacific Coast Advertising Association in San Francisco on June 24. On June 27, he will speak before the Rotary Club of Los Angeles. In the meantime, reports have reached the East that Lewis Allen Weiss, Don Lee Network chief, at Los Angeles, who was to have accompanied Mr. McClintock on the first trip, underwent an operation but that he is also recovering rapidly and the hope is expressed that he may be able to join Mr. McClintock after all.

Even during the actual period of illness, Mr. McClintock continued active as was evidenced by a statement from him read by Miss Elsie Dick, MBS Educational Director, at a recent meeting of the Radio Council of New Jersey, in which Mr. McClintock said with regard to radio programming for America's youth:

"The three years of war have conditioned millions of our youth, in their most sensitive period of development, to the inevitable thought that all of life revolves around warfare and the machinery of warfare, rather than production and peaceful pursuits."

"Radio has an unusual capacity as well as an unusual responsibility to balance these psychological attitudes. This responsibility and opportunity lies largely in the fact that the ears of youth are attuned more closely to radio than to any other form of mass expression.

"Nothing could be more disastrous to world peace, to stability in our own nation, than for peace to find a troubled, distorted confused and cynical youth. These are the boys and girls upon whose understanding and ideals the future must be built."

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CLARE LUCE OPPOSED FCC HOUSE ALLEGED SUBVERSIVE VOTE

Apropos the rumor that Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, former University of Chicago professor, one of the alleged FCC subversives under fire in Congress had resigned and that Dr. Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr. would likely follow suit, is the interesting fact that Representative Clare Luce (R), of Connecticut, wife of the publisher of Life and Time, voted against cutting Messrs. Watson, Dodd, Jr. and Dr. Lovett off the Government payroll.

Mrs. Luce's line of questioning during the House debate indicated that she was opposed to the measure and was as follows:

Mrs. LUCE; Is there any historical precedent in the long life of this body for the Dies committee or the Kerr committee? Has this ever happened before in our Nation?

MR. DIRKSEN. We had the McCormack committee before.

MR. TABER. And also the Fish committee before that.

Mrs. LUCE. I think something new has been put in American life.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is asking whether there was a committee prior to the Dies committee and the Kerr committee?

Mrs. LUCE. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There was.

Mrs. LUCE. Doing a like kind of work?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes. There was the McCormack committee and before that there was the Fish committee. I think the gentlewoman has in mind whether or not there has been any precedent for the Kerr subcommittee with authority to sit upon these people who have been charged by the Dies committee and then subsequently bring in a resolution to drop them from the pay roll.

Mrs. LUCE. When did the Congress begin to discharge people from the pay roll of the Government?

Mr. TABER. The first one I remember was 21 years ago in the District of Columbia appropriation bill, brought in by the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Johnson.

Mrs. LUCE. In the history of our Government?

Mr. TABER. I cannot go beyond that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I wanted to make it a little more personal by saying that I offered an amendment several years ago for the removal of David Lasser from the pay roll, which was subsequently agreed to by the Senate, and signed by the President.

Mrs. LUCE. Is this a new phenomenon on the part of the American Congress?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I don't think so.

Mrs. LUCE. May I ask for the historical reference?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am sorry that I do not have that at the moment. I think there are a number of precedents for this kind of action.

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JOHN S. STONE, WIRELESS PIONEER, DIES

Credited with having held more than a hundred telephone and radio patents, John S. Stone, 73 years old, past President of the Institute of Radio Engineers, died last week in San Diego, Calif. A native of Virginia, Mr. Stone began his career in the laboratory of the American Bell Telephone Company. He had been President of the Stone Telegraph and Telephone Company, which manufactured and leased wireless telegraph apparatus, and from 1920 to 1935, was an associate engineer in the department of Development and Research of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

He was an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a former President of the Society of Wireless Telegraph Engineers.

In 1913 he received the Edward Longstreet Medal of the Franklin Institute and, in 1923, he won the Medal of Honor of the Institute of Radio Engineers for "distinguished service in radio communication".

Mr. Stone received early patents for a system of radio telegraphy in which messages are automatically rendered secret except to the receiving station, and for a system by which ships might determine bearings by radio telegraphic communications with shore stations.

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5/25/43

HAIL HOUSE JUDICIARY RULING ON COX FCC CASE

Those seeking to put a bonfire under Representative Cox (D) of Georgia as Chairman of the House Committee to investigate the Federal Communications Commission, believed they had gained an important point when Speaker Rayburn referred the petition of Commissioner Durr to the House Judiciary Committee.

Commenting upon this the Washington Post said:

"Speaker Rayburn manifested both tact and good judgment in referring FCC Commissioner Durr's petition in the Cox case to the House Judiciary Committee. No group in the House has a higher reputation for fairness, integrity and a sense of public responsibility than the Judiciary Committee under the Chairmanship of Hatton W. Sumners. The Speaker's selection of the Judiciary Committee to look into Mr. Durr's charges is equivalent to acknowledgment that a serious issue involving the confidence of the public in the House has been raised.

"It is reasonable to assume that the Judiciary Committee will conduct public hearings to get to the bottom of the charge that Congressman Cox has a personal interest in the investigation of the FCC which he is making as a representative of the House. Certainly Commissioner Durr should be given an opportunity to present his case and Mr. Cox an opportunity to explain how he can impartially investigate the FCC after taking a check for $2500 from a broadcasting station which now has an application for renewal of license pending before the FCC. That check was issued to cover 'legal expenses' shortly after Congressman Cox had importuned the FCC to grant Station WALB its original license. Certainly the whole case demands a public airing, and since the prestige of the House is at stake we are especially pleased to see that the task of giving it such an airing has been turned over to the Judiciary Committee.

"Incidentally, Speaker Rayburn's fairness and good judgment in thus submitting the case to a high-minded and impartial committee puts Attorney General Biddle to shame. The facts about Representative Cox's acceptance of the check in question after he had pleaded the cause of Station WALB before the Commission were laid before the Department of Justice more than a year ago. The law provides a fine or prison sentence for any member of Congress who accepts compensation for any services rendered in relation to proceedings before a Federal department or bureau. The Attorney General has not yet mustered the courage to have a grand jury look into the facts to determine whether the law has been violated."

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NEW RADIONICS MAGAZINE SCHEDULED FOR JULY 1

A new magazine "Radionics" combined with "Radio News" will make its first appearance July 1. It is announced as having a "Practical, farsighed, progressive, editorial policy covering current progress in Radionics, trends, new applications of the art, and news . . . written by outstanding authorities . . . a minimum of thirty-two information-packed pages. The editorial purpose of Radionics is to further interest in the industry and to aid in its development as an important factor in industry and commerce."

Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., who has done more than anyone else to popularize the word "radionics" reports:

"I took a vote of the colleges of the country and the results were as follows:

Instructors favoring radionics	134
Instructors favoring electronics	61
Neutral	14

"I also took a vote of the managing editors of the daily press and the results were as follows:

Editors favoring radionics	56
Editors preferring electronics	6
Neutral	6 "

Thus the battle of "radionics versus electronics" goes merrily along.

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PORTABLE RADIO BATTERY TRANSFER STILL OUT

More flexible control over production of dry cell batteries and portable electric lights operated by dry cell batteries is contemplated by the War Production Board in issuing General Limitation Order No. L-71 as amended. The newly-amended order will eliminate base period quotas to place production on a scheduled basis.

While the revised order now permits production of multiple batteries using small cells, manufacturers still are prohibited from transferring such batteries for use in the ordinary type of portable radios. These small batteries may be sold for use in government short wave radios, in scientific and therapeutic instruments, etc. The clause on this reads that no manufacturer shall transfer

(1) Any new portable electric lights except pursuant to orders bearing preference ratings of A-9 or higher;

(2) Any dry cell batteries for ultimate use in any radio set designed primarily for the reception of broadcasts on standard radio wave lengths (550 to 1500 k.c.).

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BUDGET SLASH WOULD ELIMINATE LA GUARDIA STATION

In slashing $10,000,000 from New York City's $735,000,000 1943-4 budget, the City Council struck out the $106,915 appropriation for WNYC, the Municipal radio station, which Mayor La Guardia, who has been having difficulties with the newspapermen, has been using for Sunday afternoon broadcasts.

Mayor La Guardia has until June 1 to veto the Council's cuts and that body has until June 10 to act upon a veto message. It is regarded as certain that the Mayor will exercise his veto power. At least twenty votes will be required to override a veto and there seemed little probability that they would be mustered.

In an article written just before the WNYC budget was cut, John K. Hutchens, Radio Editor of the New York Times, wrote:

"If they had not heard it before, radio listeners in the five boroughs might have been startled at the suggestion - put forward annually when the city budget comes up for discussion - that the municipal station, WNYC, be abolished. Concerning that formidable fiscal document, too many of those listeners, including this one, are probably less than authoritative, but almost any of them could tell you something about WNYC and the service it performs - a service so steadily fine, and in many ways unique among stations in this area, that the sum listed for it in the proposed new budget, $106,915, must seem ridiculously small.

"WNYC's budget for the current fiscal year is $108,619. By July 1, it will have used about $91,000 of it. In other words, a first-rate local station will have operated for a year on a sum that a network might spend in one season on a single sustaining program."

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"THIS IS CBS, THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM"

Effective June 1, the system cue on sustaining programs heard over the network will be "This is CBS, the Columbia Broadcasting System".

In announcing the change in cueing, which at present is: "This is the Columbia Broadcasting System", it was said the new form was caused by a desire on the part of network officials to impress on people not closely connected with radio that the call letters, CBS, mean one and the same thing as Columbia Broadcasting System.

This new form of identification of the network will also be used on any sustaining broadcast having middle station breaks. The network identification on commercial programs will remain: "This is the Columbia Broadcasting System."

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TRADE NOTES

In a release on the "Estimated Value of Measurable Contribution to War Savings Program by Advertising Media" the total was given as $88,000,000. Checking on adding machines by staff members of the National Association of Broadcasters showed the total to be $87,000,000.

A new line of radio-noise filters designed to help provide the high-fidelity radio reception necessary in aerial warfare has been announced by the General Electric Company. For use on aircraft electric systems - circuits with such equipment as generators, amplidynes, inverters, and dynamotors - the new filters' high attenuation characteristic results in excellent noise suppression, especially from 200 to 20,000 kilocycles.

Leon Decker has been appointed an editorial assistant in the news and special features division of the Blue Network by G. W. Johnstone, Director of News and Special Features.

Administration of the WPB programs for civilian radio replacement tubes and parts is not affected by the WPB establishment of a new Office of Civilian Requirements under Vice Chairman Arthur D. Whiteside, the Radio Manufacturers' Association advises. The radio maintenance program is to continue through the Radio and Radar Division, under direction of Chief Frank H. McIntosh of the Domestic and Foreign Branch.

The first 50 men were graduated last week from the school on the former Otto Kahn estate at Huntington, L. I. by the War Shipping Administration. A class will be graduated every eight weeks and sent to Gallups Island off Boston, for a future four-months' training. The intention of the school is to develop 3,000 radio operators for maritime service.

The Columbia Recording Corporation has secured the exclusive right to record the music of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. The orchestra, it was said, has made more recordings than any other symphony in the world. It is now under the direction of Eugene Ormandy, who took up the baton in 1938.

Station KEVR, Evergreen Broadcasting Corp., Seattle, Wash., has been granted consent to transfer of control of Station KEVR from Walter L. Wyckoff and Fred Bianco (transferors) to A. W. Talbot (transferee), by transfer of 950 shares (or 72%) of issued and outstanding capital stock of licensee corporation. The consideration proposed to be paid is $17,515.

Effective June 1, Station WMRN, Marion, Ohio, will become affiliated with the BLUE Network, making a total of 154 Blue affiliates. WMRN will be a bonus station, available to those advertisers who purchase WCOL, Columbus.

Cash value of Radio's contribution of time and talent to the Second War Loan campaign, April 12 to May 1, reached $6,262,350. This figure, compiled by the Office of War Information and NAB, embraces the report in numbers of announcements and programs made by the Treasury Department for the same period.

Participation of all RMA members in the industry's postwar problems and plans has been enlisted by President Paul V. Galvin. Pending a later appointment of a special RMA Committee on Postwar Planning, Mr. Galvin has invited all of its members to submit their suggestions and also information, to be used by and assist the Special Committee, on all future industry interests. Early responses indicate wide interest in future public radio service; transition from war to civilian radio production; policies relating to cancellation of war contracts; disposition of war inventories and also many other transition and peacetime conditions, domestic and export.

Drew Pearson says:

"Leon Henderson is going on the air sponsored by O'Sullivan's Rubber Heels. Apparently they think rubber is coming back."

By suggesting a fixture for electrically and mechanically testing a signal selector switch used in radio transmitters in production at one of General Electric's Works, Mrs. Cathering Marchewka has eliminated the possibility of a defective switch going into the final assembly before being detected. The Company paid Mrs. Marchewka $250 for her suggestion.

Station WEMV, The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has been granted an application by the FCC for construction permit for changes in equipment, frequencies and in type of emission from A3 to special emission for frequency modulation of relay station WEMV.

Nine members of NBC's International Division, representing an equal number of nationalities, are far apart in their forecasts of the European invasion. Individuals representing German, Italian, Danish, Swedish, Portuguese, Turkish, French, Spanish and English sections of the Division are participating in a pool which will "pay off" when the first wave of United Nations invasion forces lands on the continent.

Writer-announcers in the Italian section named May 15; the Danish section chose June 7; two French news analysts picked June 22 as the important date; an English writer linked the July 4 holiday with the expected big news, and a Turkish broadcaster pinned his faith on August 7. Looking farthest into the future was the German-speaking representative who forsees no action until the Spring of 1944.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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No. 1533

NAB SEES U.S. RADIO GRAB; FLY SAYS IT'S LOT OF HOOEY

Sending an S.O.S. to the industry, the National Association of Broadcasters warns that the recent Supreme Court decision places in the hands of the Government (the Federal Communications Commission) complete control of broadcasting in the United States; as completely as that in foreign countries.

Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC denies this, saying that the broadcasters well know the Commission does not intend to take over broadcasting control and that a false impression is being given by "people that are used to spreading poison and crying havoc to create a whale of a big scare."

"The whole hullaballoo about the rules and the Supreme Court decision sustaining the rules is just another effort on the part of the big dominant interests to avoid reasonable regulations", Chairman Fly declared, "and the suggestion that that sort of regulation which restores a common range of freedom to the individual stations is a step toward Government ownership or control is just a lot of hooey. And I can't think that that sort of an argument would be put out by people who are wholly aware of all the circumstances. The stations certainly have nothing to be afraid of. They have a greater degree of freedom than they have ever had before and they have a greater degree of protection of their own interests and of their own rights to control their own business than they have ever had before."

An interpretation of the Supreme Court decision, which the National Association of Broadcasters issued, stated:

"The decision, which was expected to deal only with the Commission's right to enforce eight disputed rules governing the contracts between stations and networks, went far beyond that issue and conferred upon this government agency powers over radio broadcasting as complete as those existing in many foreign countries.

"Thus overnight American radio, under the law as interpreted by the Court, has lost all the characteristics of freedom so vital to our two-party political system and so essential to American democracy.

"Under the Radio Act of 1927, and under the amended Act of 1934, the Federal Communications Commission was given regulatory power over the technical aspects and physical allocations of radio frequencies. For ten years the Commission did not seek to stretch its powers into the field of program content or business operations of the broadcasters. Five years ago the Commission began a gradual effort to encroach upon these other fields. The fight against this

encroachment culminated in the surprising decision of the Court, which, in one sweep, granted the Commission not only the specific powers it sought, but unlimited power over every aspect of this great medium of mass communication.

"Lawyers for the radio industry, reading and re-reading the decision, can find no limits placed on the Commission's power to control programs and business operations of the broadcasters. The concept of absolute government-dictatorship over broadcasting is plainly set forth in the Frankfurter decision. * * *

"The control of what the American people hear on the air, under the language of this decision, passed from the American public whose wishes have determined the programs broadcast daily by over 900 radio stations - into the hands of a single all-powerful Commission whose edicts are final and conclusive.

"A searching analysis of the decision indicates that indirectly or directly:

The FCC can tell broadcasters what must be broadcast whether it be news, public discussion, political speeches, music, drama or other entertainment.

The Commission can likewise enforce its edicts of what may not be broadcast in any one of these fields.

The Commission can regulate the business arrangements by which broadcasters operate and direct the management of each individual radio station. It can issue or deny licenses based upon business affiliations.

"This is not the kind of radio that the country wants and needs. The remedy is squarely up to the Congress. Mr. Justice Frankfurter said in his opinion that 'the responsibility belongs to the Congress for the grant of valid legislative authority'. The question of the authority of the FCC is now before Congress in both the Senate and the House, through a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, and in the House by Representative Pehr G. Holmes, of Massachusetts."

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NOTE: THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THE HEINL NEWS SERVICE ON TUESDAY, JUNE 1ST ON ACCOUNT OF THE MEMORIAL DAY HOLIDAY.

R. D. H.

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SENATORS AGAIN OPPOSE BAN ON FCC OFFICIALS' PAY

The Senate has apparently balked, as it did on a similar measure last session, in striking from the Deficiency Appropriation Bill a House approved provision barring from Federal payrolls, Dr. Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission and Robert M. Lovett, Government secretary for the Virgin Islands. The House action was taken after a special Appropriations Subcommittee, headed by Representative Kerr (D), of North Carolina, had upheld the Dies Committee in its charges that the three men were "subversive".

The first snag the House measure encountered was when the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee failed to endorse it last Tuesday. The next day this action was sustained by the full Appropriations Committee. Senator McKellar (D), of Tennessee, said the erasure of the restriction did not necessarily constitute an endorsement of the three men. Mr. McKellar explained that members of the Committee "expressed not much sympathy for such men in the Government service" but wanted to submit the matter to the conference on the bill between the House and the Senate.

Accordingly the measure was passed along to the Senate which is expected to vote on it at an early date. If the Senate sustains the Appropriations Committee, the fate of Messrs. Watson, Dodd and Lovett will then be up to the Conference.

In the meantime, it was learned that Frederick L. Schumann, political analyist of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the FCC, who also was "on trial" with the Watson-Dodd-Lovett trio, had resigned from the Commission about two or three weeks ago. This was just after he had been cleared by the Kerr Committee. His resignation was said to have been put in before he paid his respects to the Kerr Committee in so blistering a fashion that there were immediate cries to put him on "trial again". However that talk died out, the apparent reason being that Mr. Schumann thinking his fate was sealed had evidently decided to beat them to it by resigning. It was said to the contrary that quite independent of the investigation, he had intended to go back to Williams College but did not want to resign under fire or until he had been cleared of the un-American charges.

Chairman Fly said that "we were all sorry at the decision Mr. Schumann felt he had to make". When asked if there was any chance of Dr. Watson resigning, Mr. Fly said: "I am quite sure that he plans to stay on. I do hope he will stay as long as he possibly can."

Told that Mr. Ickes took the view that any action such as cutting off a person from the payroll would be unconstitutional, and asking for his opinion, Mr. Fly replied:

"I think there is a serious question as to the validity of any such provision."

Asked if he would contest such an action, Mr. Fly said it would be helpful if there could be an adjudication of that issue. Mr. Fly said the Commission had taken no action and planned no action as far as Dr. Watson was concerned but he did say they were going to make an investigation of the misleading reports which Representative Anderson (D), of New Mexico, charged Chairman Fly had made to the House Committee based on conflicting statements made by Mr. Dodd, Jr. (See Heinl News Service Release May 21, Page 3). It was revealed that Mr. Dodd had also been called on the carpet by the Commission in that connection. According to Representative Anderson, Mr. Dodd told one story to Mr. Fly, quite another to FBI, and still another to the Congressional Committee, and that Mr. Fly, without investigating or trying to verify the Dodd statements, had passed them along to the Congressional body as his own.

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McCLINTOCK CALLS ADVERTISING EFFECTIVE WAR WEAPON

Staging a quick comeback from his recent illness at Chicago, Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, addressed the Rotary Club of Philadelphia last Wednesday. Press associations carried generous accounts of his speech featuring Mr. McClintock's recommendation that official citations of merit - comparable to the Army-Navy "E" awards for production achievements, be given by OWI to advertisers and advertising agencies for war work.

Mr. McClintock urged all advertisers, national and local, not only to continue their efforts but expand them.

"You hold a most effective tool, one that has been fashioned out of Democracy. Through your advertising, it is within your power to tell the men, women and children of this country what they need to know in their minds, to feel in their hearts, to do with their hands. Don't let this war end without doing your share in guiding the minds, hearts and hands of America to hasten the day of universal peace."

Mr. McClintock pointed out some of the successful results of war effort campaigns devised by advertisers in cooperation with The Advertising Council and O.W.I.

"A radio and newspaper campaign for sugar rationing helped secure for the O.P.A. the registration of 91 per cent of the population. When the Government needed more student nurses, 17,514 applicants responded to recruiting broadcasts. By the same method recruiting for the Coast Guard and Marines was stepped up 40 per cent and in the Signal Corps by 800 per cent."

Mr. McClintock stated that although only 50 per cent of all broadcasts are sponsored, it is this 50 per cent that supports virtually the entire structure of broadcasting.

"Since sponsored network shows usually have far larger listening audiences than sustaining programs, it was clearly evident that they offered the best facilities for disseminating war information", he said.

Mr. McClintock explained that when rubber czar William Jeffers spoke on a sponsored program, 21,000,000 listeners heard his speech. Another equally important Government official, speaking on a sustaining broadcast, reached only 8,400,000 listeners.

"This advantage of a ready-made audience, intangible though it is, cannot be measured in terms of dollars, although millions of dollars and the total skill of advertising agencies went into its creation", he said.

Mr. McClintock gave credit to the O.W.I. Allocation Plan, the Advertising Council and the cooperation of advertisers and broadcasters for the stepped up efficiency of radio war information.

"Prior to the network allocation plan early in 1942, there was no coordination of war information policies, either within the government or among the broadcasters", he said. "The result of this lack of planning was confusion, rather than crystallization of the many government problems. Radio listening began to show an alarming slump."

Mr. McClintock said that if it were not for the present systematic radio plan, "I sincerely believe the structure of American radio as we know it today might have broken down."

Today, the network head explained, there is a smoothly integrated machine putting into action the resources of 70 network clients, 38 national spot advertisers, every radio station and network in the country.

"It has made possible 362,000,000 aggregate listener impressions a week in behalf of the war effort", he said.

Mr. McClintock praised those radio sponsors who often gave over complete broadcasts of costly network shows to the nation's government leaders in many cases eliminating all commercial announcements.

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RIGHT TO FIRE FCC ALLEGED UN-AMERICANS TO BE DEBATED

The right of Congress to disregard appointive powers of the President of the United States will be fully discussed by four Congressmen on the "American Forum of the Air" to be heard over WOR-Mutual Sunday, May 30, at 8 P.M. EWT.

The debate, entitled "The Power of Congress to Discharge Officials", will be based on the Kerr Committee's recent action in

recommending the ousting of Dr. Goodwin Watson, William Dodd, Jr. and Robert Lovett.

Representative Joe Hendricks (D), of Florida, and Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D) of New Mexico, will speak in defense of the rulings of the Kerr Committee. Representative George E. Outland (D), of California, and James F. O'Connor (D), of Montana, will speak in opposition.

The Washington Post, which has been waging a war on the Committee's action, said:

"The prestige of Congress was enhanced by the action of the Senate Appropriations Committee on Wednesday in striking down the House-enacted rider barring salary payments to three Federal employees. We hope that the Senate as a whole will uphold this decision and insist upon it when the deficiency appropriation bill goes to conference with the House.

"It will be no remedy for Congress to review again the evidence assembled by the House Kerr Committee against the three proscribed individuals or to go into another protracted investigation of their pasts. The Congress cannot properly take action against them in any way save through formal impeachment proceedings. The attempt to remove them from office without judicial trial, as the Post has previously pointed out, violates the constitutional prohibition against bills of attainder and usurps the authority of the executive branch of the Government. This contention is now supported by an opinion of the Attorney General who, on Wednesday, flatly called the House rider unconstitutional.

"That it is also unwise and absurd was made clear by the testimony of Secretary Ickes before a Senate subcommittee respecting Robert Morse Lovett. The House action was patently a product of resentment and irritation, supported only out of a sense of fraternal loyalty to Congressmen Dies and Kerr. The Senate, happily, is now in a position to save the House from the consequences of its intemperance and impatience. It can do so by throwing this rider into the discard where it belongs. Congress can best retain popular respect not by seeking to rule the executive branch but by confining its activities strictly to its own jurisdiction."

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WHITE-WHEELER HEARINGS LATTER PART OF JUNE

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, said that the hearings on the White-Wheeler radio bill recently postponed on account of the necessity of considering legislation which had been introduced before it, will start the latter part of June.

New interest has been taken by the industry in the bill since the Supreme Court action giving the FCC such broad powers. The Wheeler-White bill would reorganize the Commission and clip its wings generally.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters, has been called to be held next Thursday and Friday, June 3rd and 4th at the Hotel Statler in Washington, D. C. At that meeting the Board will give careful consideration to the provisions of the White-Wheeler Bill, proposed amendments to the bill and to the effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

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NEW RATING FOR RADIO TUBES

Radio tubes, the manufacture of which is restricted by limitation order L-76, will be produced to fill orders carrying a minimum rating of AA-1 instead of A-1-J, under the terms of an amendment of the order issued today by the War Production Board. Tubes listed in the order consist largely of obsolete types.

The higher rating brings L-76 into line with L-265, which permits the manufacture of electronic equipment to fill orders rated AA-4 or above. By requiring a higher rating for the manufacture of the tubes specified in L-76 than for the electronic equipment covered generally by L-265, loosening of the restrictions in L-76 is avoided.

The amendment consists of a change in the definition of "preferred orders", enumerating the classes of orders which may be filled.

Condenser tubes have been exempted from the limitations on deliveries of brass mill products from warehouse stocks, the War Production Board also announced today.

Under Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 4 brass mill warehouses may deliver up to 500 lbs. on single deliveries of any one item on authorized controlled materials orders or on orders rated AA-5 or higher. Such deliveries may not exceed 2,000 pounds in any month.

Condenser tubes previously were exempted from the 500 pound limitation on single deliveries. Supplementary Brass Mill Direction 1-a, issued today, further exempts them from the monthly limitation of 2,000 pounds.

Inventories of electrical wholesalers were 44 per cent less during the first quarter of this year than in the comparable quarter of 1941, but sales fell off only about 9 per cent over the same period, members of the Electrical Wholesale Distributors' Industry Advisory Committee were informed at their first meeting with officials of the Wholesale and Retail Trade Division, War Production Board.

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HOOVER-FOR-SENATOR RUMOR AROUSES RADIO SPECULATION

The report that if Senator Hiram Johnson (R), of California resigns, the Governor would appoint former President Herbert Hoover to the Senate to fill his unexpired term, caused considerable conjecture in broadcasting circles in the Capital. This would mean an additional radio pioneer and champion in the upper branch of Congress. It was during Mr. Hoover's term as Secretary of Commerce and under his early guidance that radio developed from dots and dashes to what it is today.

A close friend of the former President told this writer that he believed nothing would please Mr. Hoover more than to be appointed to the Senate, but added: "I don't believe that it could come about through Senator Johnson for these reasons (a) Though just out of the oxygen tent and because of his age, 77 years, his health will probably never again be robust, Senator Johnson is recovering and probably will not resign; (b) Senator Johnson, I believe, would like to resign but is dependent upon his salary; (c) if Senator Johnson did resign, the present Governor has another man he wants to appoint and is unfriendly to Mr. Hoover."

A Western Senator, commenting upon the report that Mr. Hoover might come in via the Johnson route, laughed and said: "If anything could bring about the recovery of Hiram Johnson, it would be the thought that Hoover might be appointed to fill his unexpired term in the Senate. That would cure him in a hurry because the two men love each other not at all."

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U. S. EMPLOYEES TALKS AND TRIPS COST DRAW BYRD ATTACK

Senator Byrd's Committee estimating that $100,000,000 a year is spent by U. S. employees in travel and communications, has demanded immediate retrenchments.

Between July 1, 1942, and January 1, the Committee reported, executive departments and agencies, exclusive of the War and Navy Departments, spent $15,573,833 on telephonic and telegraphic communications and $35,672,853 on travel, $2,640,208 for airplane trips.

The Committee stated that $4,147,941 was spent on telephones operating on local stations, while long distance toll charges amounted to $3,538,024. Other items included $3,590,717 for telegraph and cable messages, $1,482,096 for teletype; $1,830,610 for "special services", $725,468 for postage.

Senator Byrd said in 6 months the FCC had spent $21,304 on travel.

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TRADE NOTES

Station WJZ has for the 15th successive month shown a gain over the same month of the previous year in its local and national spot sales, according to figures released by the station.

The War Production Board has ordered the Major cable companies to ship a definite amount of copper cable into their regular warehouses each month. This step was taken to forestall any possible shortages in either emergency or regular production requirements for cable in the mining industry. Results from the order should be evident as soon as shipment can be made to the respective warehouses in June.

The Army-Navy Production Award for meritorious services on the production front has been won for the second time by the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, and the White Star has been added to the Army-Navy "E" flag awarded the company on November 7, 1942.

Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., Zenith President, said: "This time we will not pause, even briefly, to hold ceremonies. Let us celebrate this second award by redoubling our efforts."

Daily radio talks by Government officials to housewives and a "house-to-house" appeal against black market buying were measures recommended by Mrs. Roosevelt to alleviate the food situation.

A portable radio transmitter dropped from a British plane, which had flown 5000 miles in the search, to 19 survivors of a ship torpedoed in the North Atlantic, provided the means whereby a destroyed was directed to their rescue, the Air Ministry in London reported. It was the first time that the apparatus, about the size of a home coffee grinder, had been used for this purpose. The equipment automatically sends out S O S signals when a crank is turned.

Six leading figures of the radio industry will address the second annual NBC-Northwestern University Summer Radio Institute from June 21 through July 31. Speakers will lecture at seminars to be held Tuesday nights on the college campus and the talks will be designed to give students a general picture of the industry.

Clarence L. Menser, NBC Vice-President in Charge of Programs, will be the first seminar speaker June 28. He will discuss "Network Programming"; Philip H. Cohen, of the OWI, June 29 - topic "The Relationship of Government and Radio in Wartime"; John J. Louis, Vice-President of Needham, Louis & Brorby, Inc., July 6 - "The Place of the Advertising Agency in Radio"; Herbert Hollister, owner of Station KANS, Wichita, Kans., July 13 - "Local Station Operation"; Wynn Wright, July 20, Production Director of NBC's Eastern Division, on Production problems; Clifton Utley, news commentator, July 27 - "Radio on the News Front".

A Supreme Court jury in New York disagreed in a $300,000 suit brought against the RCA Manufacturing Co. by Adriana Caselotti, voice of Snow White, and Harry Stockwell, voice of the prince in Walt Disney's movie "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs", who charged that phonograph records were made of songs in the cartoon feature film and that "several million records were sold in violation of an agreement to render songs and dialogue for the picture only".

Col. William F. Repp, 66 years old, Vice-President and a Director of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and President of its South American subsidiary, who had played an important part in the development of telephone communications in South America, died Tuesday night in New York.

After a year and a half of reserch on problems of the post-war world, the Columbia Broadcasting System is ready to translate these findings into terms of actual radio production. Robert Lewis Shayon has been selected to produce these programs, designed to give the average American a clearer understanding of the kind of world in which he can expect to live after the war.

Acting as a result of a personal request from Governor Dwight H. Green, Station WLS, Chicago, on Thursday, May 27, broadcast from Beardstown, Illinois, a word-picture account of the flood situation in that region.

The Army-Navy "E" Flag has been awarded RCA Laboratories, described as the most modern center of radio-electronic research in the world, at Princeton, N.J. In conferring the award, James Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy, said:

"The high accomplishment of your men and women of the RCA Laboratories is inspiring. Your record will be difficult to surpass. Yet the Army and Navy have every confidence that it was made only to be broken."

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FEARS CONTROL OF PRESS AND RADIO BY BLOWS AT ADS

A new threat at the freedom of the press and radio was seen by Representative Halleck (R), of Indiana. He said Thursday that Government administrative agencies may attempt to control the press and radio by cutting down their advertising revenue.

Sponsor of the House-approved resolution calling for the investigation now under way of OPA restrictions on brand names by a sub-committee of the Interstate Commerce Committee, Mr. Halleck, who is being spoken of as a Senatorial candidate, said:

"Is it possible that the philosophy behind many of the OPA regulations is actually a concealed attempt to hamper the activity of the press and of the radio? We all know that advertising enables the press and the radio to be self-supporting, but where can this advertising come from if OPA drives trade-marked and branded merchandise out of the market?"

Mr. Halleck's statement followed testimony before the subcommittee by George S. McMillan, Secretary of the Association of National Advertisers, that manufacturers and distributors of branded and trade-marked merchandise pay for most of the advertising that supports a free press and a free radio.

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FM IS CLASSICAL MUSIC AUDIENCE STUDY SHOWS

The average frequency-modulation radio set owner in the Schenectady area tunes in 2.9 hours per day and prefers classical music, according to a study announced recently by R. S. Peare, Manager of General Electric's broadcasting.

The study revealed that 76 per cent of the FM set owners tune in frequently on Station W85A, Schenectady, during the 7 to 10 P.M. period, 37 percent during the 6 to 7 P.M. period, and 15 per cent during the 3 to 6 P.M. period.

Classical music was the program preference of 96 per cent of the audience. Next in popularity were news and news commentators, enjoyed by 89 per cent; opera, 72 per cent; and popular music, 65 per cent.

In answer to the question "What programs would you like to hear more of on W85A?" orchestral music took first place. Other programs in order of their desirability were: popular music, 14 percent; opera, 13 percent; news and commentators, 12 per cent.

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NEW TYPE LIFEBOAT RADIO EQUIPMENT SAVES 84 SEAMEN

Radio's vital wartime role of saving life at sea is sharply emphasized in the story of 84 men who recently returned to New York after their ship, the SS Stag Hound of the United States Line, was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of South America.

Adrift several hundred miles at sea in two lifeboats, which lost sight of each other, the Stag Hound crew maintained voice communication by radiotelephone, and contacted four potential rescue vessels in the two days that elapsed before they were picked up.

Both the Stag Hound's Captain, Harold T. McCaw, and radio operator, Edward F. Wall, credited the lifeboat's special radio equipment - a combination radiotelegraph-telephone unit, powered by hand-cranked generator built by the Radiomarine Corporation of America - with effecting their rescue.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED
JUN 5 1943
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1534

FIGURES RADIO CUT $6,000,000 IF U.S. ADVERTISES

In connection with the Bankhead bill asking the U. S. Treasury to spend $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year on newspaper advertising to promote the sale of war bonds, it is interesting to consider the recommendations made by Col. William H. Rankin, prominent New York advertising man before Senator Bankhead's bill was introduced as to how to spend this appropriation if all media were included.

"Here are my own recommendations", Colonel Rankin said in an interview in the Advertiser.

"Out of a total of $30,000,000 budget for advertising, 60% or $18,000,000 should be allocated as follows:

50% of $18,000,000 for small town dailies and weeklies	$ 9,000,000
50% for larger city dailies and Sunday newspapers	9,000,000
Total - all newspapers about 15,000. . . .	$18,000,000
Radio - 900 stations - with preference to those stations that are now in the "red", 20% of the total of $30,000,000 of which the chains would be awarded.	$ 2,000,000
and the local and independent stations . .	4,000,000
Total - for all Stations	6,000,000
Magazines	1,500,000
Moving picture publicity	600,000
Farm Papers.	500,000
Business Press	250,000
Foreign Language Press	500,000
Outdoor Advertising.	1,500,000
Car, Bus & Transit Advertising	1,000,000
Theatre Programs	150,000
Total - for above media.	$ 6,000,000
Grand Total	$30,000,000

"Let us understand, this is one of the many problems discussed and studied and revised each year since 1931, when President Hoover; Secretary of War, Patrick J. Hurley; Chief of Staff, General Douglas MacArthur and his War Plan and Selective Service Aid, Colonel H. C. Kramer, caused the War Preparedness & Selective Service

Board to be appointed in 1931, and who continued to serve in the Reserves every day since 1931, to date, officially and unofficially, and sometimes as plain volunteers."

Senator Wilson (R), of Iowa, fears the freedom of the press, and of the radio if that is later included, might be impaired if there is paid Government advertising. He accordingly introduced amendments to the Bankhead bill in the Senate which he believes would produce safeguards. One of these would strikc out a section which Senator Wilson said could be interpreted to mean that the "Secretary of the Treasury, in cooperation with certain publishers' associations, shall prescribe regulations under which they determine whether criticism of any public official is justified, and having decided, the Secretary of the Treasury shall 'protect editors and publishers' in their right to publish such criticism."

About 93% of the replies received to date in answer to a questionnaire sent by the National Editorial Association to the publishers of weekly and small daily newspapers indicate that publishers believe the Government should pay for bond advertising. A total of 1,149 replies were received by NEA through May 10. Of this number 1,072 expressed favorable reaction to the principle of government paid advertising with only 73 answering in the negative. A total of approximately 10,000 questionnaires were mailed to weeklies and small dailies throughout the U. S., including all NEA members and weekly non-members.

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BETTER HIGH FREQUENCY MILITARY RADIO CABLE

Tightened specifications by the Armed Services for the high frequency cable used in military radio have reduced substantially the proportion rejected because of failure to meet tests of the services. This was brought out at a meeting of the Flexible High Frequency Cable Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee with the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board.

To meet stiffer tests of performance under high temperatures, the manufacturers used harder materials. Designs and manufacturing techniques were revised.

It was emphasized that while performance specifications were made stricter, manufacturers were given greater leeway in designing their product and choosing materials.

There is less likelihood of curtailed production through lack of materials than seemed probable last month, manufacturers said. Plant capacity may prove insufficient as requirements increase.

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WANT TO KNOW IF ALL LICENSED OPERATORS ARE EMPLOYED

Putting its shoulder to the war manpower wheel, the Federal Communications Commission is making a canvass of the thousands of licensed radio operators. Through a postcard inquiry, the Commission is endeavoring to learn whether or not the licensee is available for employment.

The information received as a result of the canvass will be made available to the National Association of Broadcasters, which has also been active in the manpower situation and to various stations who can make use of it.

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FTC STOPS "WE THE PEOPLE" INFRINGEMENTS

The Paebar Co., Inc., and Alan F. Pater, 220 West 42nd St., New York City, have entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of books, including a so-called year book of public opinion called "We, the People", a title known to the public as the name of a radio program sponsored by national advertisers.

Pater, who is the principal stockholder and exercises control over the business of The Paebar Co., Inc., also operates as The Paebar Co., Literary Publications, Who's Who Publishing Co., Columbia Book Publishing Co., and Judicial Publishing Co. The stipulation points out that the respondents, through use of the trade name Who's Who Publishing Co., under which they publish a book of biographical data entitled "Who's Who in Poetry in America", represent that the volume is produced by or is in some way associated with the publishers of the well-known and authoritative book entitled "Who's Who in America".

Under the stipulation the respondents agree to discontinue, among other things:

(1) Using as a designation for their publications or as a trade name for their business the words "We, the People" or "Who's Who Publishing Co."

(2) Using, in describing their volume designated "We, the People", exaggerated and unduly extravagant statements to the effect that it includes the "quintessential elements of the year's written expressions" or that the contents of the volume speak "the authoritative voice of the people".

(3) Representing as the regular retail price of the book a price in excess of that for which it is ordinarily sold, or that such usual price is a "special contributor's price" or that any edition of the year book has ever been over-subscribed.

(4) Representing that the year book has a wide or extensive general circulation or that it has any recognized circulation whatsoever except among the contributors whose names appear therein.

(5) Contracting a prospective purchaser of the book by representing that an article written by him has been selected to appear in the forthcoming issue of the volume or that it will contain his contribution in permanent form.

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NAB CODE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE TO MEET

The Code Compliance Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters will meet in the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, Wednesday and Thursday, June 16-17, Neville Miller, ex-officio member of the committee and NAB President, has announced this week.

Principal item on the agenda is consideration of suggestions of the Radio Committee of the Council on Freedom from Censorship with reference to Labor on the air. This Committee is composed of Thomas R. Karkskadon, Chairman, Morris S. Novik, Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Norman Thomas.

The Code Committee is: William B. Quarton, WMT, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Grant F. Ashbacker, WKBZ, Muskegon, Mich.; William S. Hedges, NBC; Felix Hinkle, Canton, Ohio; Herbert Kendrick, WJLS, Beckley, W. Va.; Eugene O'Fallon, KFEL, Denver; Arden X. Pangborn, KEX, Portland, Ore.; Jan Schimek, CBS, and Lee B. Wailes, KYW, Philadelphia. Russell P. Place, NAB counsel, is Secretary.

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REP. COX STANDS PAT AS HEAD FCC PROBER

If Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, is to climb down from his seat as Chairman of the House investigation of the Federal Communications Commission as a result of the charges made against him by FCC Commissioner Durr, there was no indication of it in a declaration by Mr. Cox Thursday.

"I don't expect to be intimidated and run away from the task", he said. "It is not going to be a smear nor will it be a white-wash. The inquiry will be fair, dignified and thorough."

Mr. Cox added the object of the inquiry is "to free all media of communications from the despotic control which the Commission has set up."

An impression seemed to prevail that the members of the House Judiciary Committee would sidestep passing on the Durr charges on the ground that this Committee had no jurisdiction over Committee appointments made by the Speaker of the House.

If that assumption is maintained, the chances for the Durr charges dying in Committee seem to be excellent.

It was said at Representative Cox's office Friday that public hearings in the FCC investigation would probably not be held for the next two or three weeks.

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ZENITH PREPARES FOR AGGRESSIVE POST-WAR EXPANSION

American Steel Export Co., Inc., of New York, has been appointed the exclusive export sales representative to handle future export market development and distribution of Zenith radios.

With this comes the announcement that H. W. McAteer, President of American Steel Export Co., Inc., has resigned from the Board of Directors of Philco International Corporation.

Previous to the outbreak of the war, Zenith's export activities covered ninety-eight countries. There has been an expanding demand for Zenith post-war radios, stimulated by wide use of the company's radionic and radar equipment by the armed forces of the United Nations. The new arrangement is effective immediately, and according to Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, marks the first step in an aggressive post-war expansion of export business planned by Zenith.

"American Steel Export Co., Inc. has a long record of successful operations, and has a fine merchandising and service organization with offices at strategic points in all parts of the world", said Commander McDonald. "Dealing exclusively in Zenith, so far as radio and radionic products are concerned, and benefiting from an exclusive, world-wide Zenith franchise, ASECO will undoubtedly show a large post-war increase in volume of radio exports for Zenith and American Steel Export Co., Zenith will not scatter its manufacturing efforts through diversification of products, but will specialize in radio and radionic products exclusively as in the past. Therefore this arrangement will be highly advantageous to both companies."

"The growth and development of American Steel Export Company for 25 years have been based on the sound premise of conducting the world-wide export operations of a number of leading manufacturers of non-competing products who specialize in their respective fields", said Mr. McAteer in a supplementary statement. "In line with this premise we have chosen to ally ourselves with Zenith Radio Corporation. Zenith is the only important radio manufacturer which meets these specifications, the only large manufacturer devoted exclusively to radio and radionics. Zenith's reputation is well established in export markets, and I agree with Commander McDonald that the arrangement will prove advantageous, and will result in a considerable expansion of export radio volume for both companies."

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BAN RAISED ON AMATEUR OPERATOR LICENSE EXTENSION

The Federal Communications Commission announced this week the adoption of General Order No. 115 reinstating all amateur radio operator licenses which have expired since December 7, 1941, and extending such operator licenses for a period of three years from the date of expiration shown on each. In the same order the Commission provided that all amateur operator licenses, expiring between May 25, 1943 and December 7, 1944 inclusive, are hereby extended for a period of three years beyond the expiration date on each license.

In the interests of national security, the Federal Communications Commission has halted all amateur radio station operations, and discontinued the issuance of all amateur station licenses. The Commission, however, at the request of the military, has continued its policy of issuing new or renewed amateur operator licenses.

Since present conditions make it difficult for amateur radio operators who are in the armed services or engaged in war work at locations distant from their homes to make timely applications for license renewals, the reinstatement of amateur operator licenses which have expired since Pearl Harbor and extension of such operator licenses expiring not later than December 7, 1944, were authorized by the Commission.

Provisions of the Order do not apply to any amateur radio operator license, which has been voluntarily surrendered by the licensee or which has been, or may hereafter be, finally suspended by Commission order. Nor does the Order apply to any amateur radio operator licensee who has failed to comply with FCC Order No. 75 regarding citizenship.

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CBS' WIRE TO AFFILIATED STATIONS ON CONTRACT CHANGES

Following similar action taken by other networks, the Columbia Broadcasting System has notified its member stations by telegram of revisions in the affiliation agreement in compliance with new FCC regulations. The text of the telegram signed by H. V. Akerberg, Vice President in Charge of Station Relations, reads in part as follows:

"So long as Section 3.101 shall be in effect, you will be under no obligation to refrain from broadcasting the programs of any other network organization, but it is equally understood that you are under no obligation to broadcast any programs of any other network organization.

"So long as Section 3.104 shall be in effect, you will be under no obligation to accept any Columbia network program (a) on less than 56 days' notice or (b) for broadcasting during a period in

which you are obligated by contract to broadcast a program of another network.

"If the term of your affiliation agreement presently extends beyond June 14, 1945, such agreement will terminate then, provided that if Section 3.103 shall be rescinded or modified prior to that date, such agreement shall remain in effect until its present expiration date or such earlier date as may be permitted by such regulation.

"So long as Section 3.102 shall be in effect, we shall be released from any obligation which prevents us from furnishing any Columbia network programs to a station serving a substantially different area from that served by you or from furnishing Columbia network programs which you do not take to another station serving substantially the same area, except that we shall not offer any Columbia network program, whether sponsored or sustaining, to any other station which serves substantially the same area as your station without giving you first refusal of such program.

"You appreciate, of course, that the regulations do not in any way affect present network business or present network orders which have been accepted.

"We have discussed with Chairman Fly the effect of the regulations upon our affiliation contracts as outlined above and he has indicated that the modifications set forth above comply with the regulations."

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PAY DENIAL TO THREE IS TERMED FASCISM

Rep. George E. Outland (D), of California, in a radio debate over the Mutual network last Sunday night, characterized action of the House in refusing to permit payment of salaries to three Government employees accused of subversive activities as "definitely un-American and smacking far more of the Fascist technique than the democratic".

Representative Outland, along with Rep. James F. O'Connor (D), Montana, criticized the action in the debate. Defending it were Reps. Joe Hendricks (D), Florida, and Clinton F. Anderson (D), of New Mexico.

The House amended a supplemental deficiency bill to require that no part of the funds could be used to pay salaries of Robert M. Lovett, secretary of the Virgin Islands, or William E. Dodd, Jr., and Goodwin Watson, employees of the Federal Communications Commission. The Senate eliminated the restrictions.

Representative Hendricks said the three men should take their case to the courts for a "clear declaration as to the powers of Congress" and if it is ruled that Congress has no authority to force their dismissals, Congress should "provide itself with that power".

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DREW PEARSON LAMS ANOTHER ONE INTO CONGRESSMAN COX

Continuing his campaign against Representative Cox (D), of Georgia in the WALB, Albany, Ga. case, Drew Pearson wrote in his syndicated column:

"On May 21, 1906, Senator Joseph Ralph Burton of Kansas was told by the U. S. Supreme Court that he would have to spend six months in jail, pay a fine of $2,500 and never again hold a public office. He had been convicted of accepting money for using his influence before a branch of the Federal Government. Specifically, he had accepted $2,500 from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis, which was barred from use of the mails. Senator Burton tried to persuade the Post Office Department not to bar the Rialto company, and accepted money for his influence.

"The case was fought for two years up to the U. S. Supreme Court, which handed down a ringing decision that members of Congress cannot accept 'pecuniary reward'.

"That was in 1906. Nearly 40 years have passed since then. The same law remains on the statute books. But otherwise things have changed. Among other things, Congress seems to have lost its sense of smell. Something which smelled bad in 1906 seems to smell pure and sweet in 1943; in fact, so sweet that it deserves reward.

"That, in effect, is what has happened to a present member of Congress, Eugene Cox of Georgia, who received a check for $2,500 from radio station WALB, Albany, Ga., for helping it with the Federal Communications Commission.

"Although Assistant Attorney General Berge, in charge of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, recommended prosecution, Cox's congressional colleagues have rewarded him in an unusual manner. They have placed him in charge of a committee to investigate the Federal Communications Commission which brought the first charges against him.

"Furthermore, Cox, as chairman of this investigating committee, has corralled a weird assortment of Administration enemies to help him investigate. It looks as if he were out, not only to smear the Federal Communications Commission, which had the audacity to bring charges against him, but indirectly the President as well.

"A glance at Cox's roster of investigators is revealing. Behind them appear to be the Liberty League, certain Republican influences, and even Jim Farley. Here are some of them:

"Three associates of Jack Bennett, former New York Attorney General whom Farley nominated for Governor in a bitter fight against F.D.R. They are: Hugh Reilly, Chief of Litigation Bureau of the New York Department of Law; Edward G. Griffin, former Deputy Attorney General of New York; Ambrose V. McCall, former Assistant Attorney General of New York.

"Fred R. Walker - Detroit Republican who defended Republican National Committeeman Frank McKay when he was charged with mail frauds.

"Robert B. Barker - Former senior investigator for the Dies Committee.

"William Larson - formerly on the 'goon squad' of Fisher Body.

"But most important of all is the committee's chief counsel, Eugene L. Garey, Wall Street lawyer friend of Jim Farley and Al Smith. Garey's law partner Raoul B. Desvernine, was a member of the Liberty League, and his law clients include several firms suspended from the New York Stock Exchange.

"In appointing Garey to the job, Cox announced that he was 'a close friend of Jim Farley' and indicated that Farley had recommended him for the job. Cox himself has come out for Farley for President in 1944.

"Meanwhile the Cox probe of the agency which dared believe that the Supreme Court's 1906 dictum regarding the conduct of Congressmen should still apply in 1843 continues in such a high-handed manner that FCC Commissioner Cliff Durr has refused to testify. He has pointed out that the hearings are closed-door sessions with no member of the House committee present except Cox and no transcript of testimony shown to witnesses afterward.

"If other witnesses follow Durr's example, the whole thing may go up to the Supreme Court once again to test out the entire question of the ethics of a Congressman in taking 'legal expenses'."

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NBC STUDIO FOR RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS DEDICATED

A Hebrew dedication of the NBC studio devoted to religious broadcasting will take place Sunday, June 6, when NBC, in cooperation with the Synagogue Council of America, broadcasts a program in celebration of Shabuoth, the Feast of Weeks. The Protestant dedication took place earlier and the Catholic ceremonies will be held at a later date.

Seating 300, the religious studio contains an altar, two pulpits (each four feet high) with flute-designed screens, eight choir stalls and two benches for visiting speakers. The equipment is so arranged that it can be adapted to meet the needs of the various faiths for radio programs, but does not in any real sense constitute a gathering place for religious worship.

For the Protestant programs there is a back-illuminated cross, four feet long and more than three feet across. For the Catholic presentations a specially-designed crucifix is placed on the cross. The seven branch candelabra, or Menorah, with a blue velvet cloth bearing the gold star of David, is used for Hebrew programs. The background for these objects is a gold cloth with green curtains and a green valance. The lighting in the room is such that any desired effect may be obtained readily.

Maurice Lavanoux, Secretary of the Liturgical Arts Society, advised NBC on the making of the crucifix for Catholic broadcasts. He suggested that the actual work be entrusted to Alfred Tulk, widely known muralist. The crucific executed by Tulk is about four feet high and is painted in oils and gold leaf on superimposed layers of wood. Mr. Tulk is a graduate from the Fine Arts Department at Yale University and a member of the National Society of Mural Painters. He also has executed ten triptychs for the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy.

Additional advice on the Roman Catholic arrangements for the studio came from the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Michael J. Ready, Secretary-General of the National Catholic Welfare Council; Msgr. Howard J. Carroll, Assistant Secretary-General of the NCWC, and Father John La Farge, S.J., Executive Editor of "America".

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AMUSEMENT AND PUBLICATION SALES HELP BOOST WOR

Turning to the amusement and publication fields for a large portion of its sales increase, WOR has boosted the number of new business accounts in the five months since January 1st, 20% over the same period in 1942, according to a compilation by Eugene S. Thomas, WOR Sales Manager.

One hundred and twenty new accounts are using WOR this year as compared to an even 100 in 1942.

The largest percentage of the gain was in the amusement (films, theater, opera, circus and resorts) and publication (newspapers, magazines, and books) fields. Orders in the amusement field alone have tripled last year's.

In explanation, Mr. Thomas stated: "Realizing the listening audience's desire for additional information about the war, and at the same time, relaxation from the war, advertisers are turning more and more to radio as the means to convey their message to the public."

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Ratings and symbols assigned to telephone and telegraph operators by Orders U-3 and U-4, respectively, may be used to obtain maintenance, repair and operating supplies for offices, warehouses and other facilities essential to business operations, the War Production Board ruled today in issuing official interpretations of the orders.

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TRADE NOTES

An interview of Dr. Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, by Raymond Gram Swing, noted commentator, will be broadcast over about 840 radio stations during the week of June 14, the Office of War Information announced. The interview is one of the "Uncle Sam Series" of transcribed radio programs arranged by the OWI.

Clarence Worden, member of the CBS Press Information Department for the last four years, has been commissioned a Major in the United States Army.

Neville Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters, was elected Alumni Trustee at large of Princeton University at the recent National Alumni Association's annual meeting held in connection with Princeton's 197th Commencement. Mr. Miller formerly served as Assistant to Princeton President Harold W. Dodds.

For the second time within the past month, CBS Washington station, WTOP, acted as host at a closed preview of a new network commercially sponsored program. This time it was the New York-Philharmonic-Symphony Sunday afternoon concerts. Washington dealers and a number of clients of the U.S. Rubber Company were guests at the hour-long preview held in the studios of WTOP, with Carl J. Burkland, General Manager of the station presiding.

The Federal Communications Commission set aside an order that authorized Station WNYC in New York City to increase its night-time operations and ordered a rehearing of issues raised by the Columbia Broadcasting System as licensee of Station WCCO in Minneapolis.

Involved in the dispute between the stations is a contention that broadcasts by WNYC interfere with WCCO during the hours after sunset. The special authorization granted to WNYC permitted it to operate until 10 P.M. instead of requiring it to go off the air at sunset, Minneapolis time.

The National Education Conference Board of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has announced that CBC will continue to carry the science, geography and literature series of Columbia network's "School of the Air of the Americas" when that program returns to the air, after its Summer vacation, in October.

General Limitation Order No. L-264 (Rectifier Tubes) has been amended to specify that Form PD-880 be used for applications for quarterly production and delivery schedules, instead of formal written application by each applicant. The use of the official form, only, will simplify the procedure.

Identical simplification is effected by an amendment to General Limitation Order No. L-28 (Incandescent, Fluorescent and Other Electric Discharge Lamps). Separate filing of the same official form PD-880 is required in applying for production and delivery schedules for products covered by L-28.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1535

June 8, 1943

"ARE DAILIES THIRD-RATE MEDIUM?" NEWSPAPERS ASK

Warning that a new and possibly formidable threat to newspaper revenue has appeared in the plan of about 300 radio stations to promote the sale of time to retail stores, the Editor & Publisher in an S O S to the publishers of the country, states that the newspaper today is third among major media in national advertising revenue.

"Since 1938, the position of the newspaper has become steadily worse", the trade paper of the daily press goes on to say. "The newspaper dropped to $143,000,000 of national revenue in 1942 - or just about the equivalent of its 1933 low. It has maintained this figure for five years - despite substantial increases by both magazines and radio. This is the distribution for 1942, when the total reached an estimated $551,000,000:

Newspapers	25.9%
Magazines	31.3
Radio	42.8

"Here are a few typical examples based on 1941 expenditures:

	Newspapers	Chain Radio
General Foods	$ 764	$7,189
Sterling Prods.	398	6,992
Colgate-Palmolive	2,971	5,353
Campbell Soup Co.	92	3,770
General Mills	529	3,456
American Tobacco	208	2,756
Texas Co.	300	1,782

"Radio has soared to new heights and has solidified its position as first medium for national advertising. And radio does not accept liquor advertising. Actually, therefore, it is not difficult to understand the opinion which prevails in many quarters that the newspaper has become a third-rate medium for national campaigns.

"A selling fund of $125,000 has been pledged by some members of the National Association of Broadcasters to establish radio as the most effective medium for promotion of retail stores, particularly department stores, and approximately $83,000 is said to have been already subscribed."

"Unfortunately, there has been no selling of the newspaper medium in an organized, national sense. Radio and magazines

have never been aggressively challenged by the newspapers. The longer they remain unchallenged, the more impregnable will become their position.

"From the standpoint of ability to serve the retail stores, we believe the broadcasters face a difficult task. From reliable sources within the radio industry, it can be demonstrated that only 28 per cent of the country's occupied homes have their sets on at any one hour during the day and not more than 40 per cent at night.

"We doubt very much that these 'potentialities' can be reached with department store advertising substituted for some of the sticky stuff that passes for daytime entertainment now. Retail store advertising is essentially price advertising, with a variety of items to get the customers inside the store doors. Price advertising, with a variety of items, is pretty deadly radio fare - certainly not the kind that would cause a marked increase in the number of listening housewives. Spending money for time to reach not more than a third of the audience that a newspaper can deliver is a proposition that should not interest merchants who are accustomed to economical and intensive newspaper service."

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PORTABLE RADIO FIT FOR A KING

Knowing that the King of Arabia would bestow gifts and trying to think of the things that might please him most in return, Alexander Kirk, U. S. Minister to Egypt, presented the King with a portable radio and a Garand rifle. The King gave Minister Kirk a handsome gold-handled sword, together with a set of Arab robes.

This is one of the many facts brought out in an article about the King of Arabia which appeared in Life of May 31st (p. 73). His Majesty has his own radio station and attached to the Court now are three interpreters whose function is to tune in on foreign news broadcasts from New York, London, Berlin and Rome and translate them to the King. At regular intervals during the day these interpreters enter the courtroom and at a sign from the King kneel down in front of him and give him the news.

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A New York dispatch advises there's a split in the Democratic ranks at the city council. The Manhattan bloc notified the rest that it will support the continuance of the municipal station, WNYC. . . . In the meantime, a committee of New York notables, headed by H. V. Kaltenborn, William Fellowes Morgan and Walter Damrosch, will start a battle to preserve WNYC.

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McKELLAR BILL OFFERED AS OUSTER OF FCC SUSPECTS

Senator McKellar told the Senate that his bill to require Senate confirmation of the appointment of Government employees who receive more than $4,500 a year would take care of the present situation involving the attempt to dismiss Dr. Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission and Robert Morse Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands.

This came up when Senator McKellar, referring to these individuals, said:

"It seems as if someone has dug up the information that some of these men belonged to a few Communist organizations, and a few other organizations destructive of government. I think the Department of Justice calls them subversive organizations. I think one man was a member of 140 such subversive organizations, perhaps not all of them subversive, but many of them. He seemed to take a perfect delight in joining organizations.

"The Senate and the House have tried to provide many ways of removing these men out of office. A year or two ago we went so far as to withdraw an appropriation for this man Goodwin B. Watson. Immediately either Tom, Dick, or Harry appointed Mr. Watson to a position as interpreter of reports from foreign governments, and he is now the interpreter of foreign reports. He gets the reports on the wire or by telephone. He is a linguist, it seems, and confidential reports from foreign governments are submitted to him. I do not know whether he is a Communist or not, but he belongs to a number of Communist organizations. The pending bill would take care of that situation, and such a man would not be appointed, because the Senate would not confirm a man of that stripe for an important place such as he now holds.

"Where committees of Congress, or where the Congress itself withdraw money for the payment of the salary of that kind of a man, it looks as if it is singling the man out. I think the correct way to handle such a matter would be for the House, if the Members of the House felt the man was not fit, to impeach him, because he is an officer of the Government and subject to impeachment, and that matter could be tried out. That would be a cumbersome method. The pending bill (McKellar) would take care of such a situation. We would not have such a man in the Government. None of us here are Communists. We do not want our Government run on a Communist basis. That is another reason why I think the bill should be passed.

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Remark of a radio official heard by Jack Gould of the New York Times last week:

"There are two ways of starging an argument. Ask some one 'What will the new FCC rules mean?' and if that doesn't do it, ask, 'Who invented radar?'"

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FLY RETORTS SHARPLY ON COURT APPOINTMENT RUMOR

There was a caustic comeback when Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, was asked about the report that President Roosevelt was to appoint him to the U. S. District Court of Appeals, high court to which FCC decisions go.

"I know nothing about it", Mr. Fly replied. "I'm not trading in peanuts, you know."

The vacancy on the District Court was created when Judge Fred Vinson stepped down to become Chief of the Office of Economic Stabalization. Others mentioned for the place have been Judge Marvin Jones, Chairman of the United Nations Food Conference, and Judge Bolitha J. Laws, of Washington.

The name of Chairman Fly was the latest to be added to the list, the dope being that the Administration would like to thus remove him as the main cause of irritation to Congressman Cox and thus possibly avoid an FCC investigation. However, if this idea would be followed to its logical conclusion, Commissioner Durr would also have to be removed. One observer remarked that the appointment of Mr. Fly to the District Court also sounded like the "father to the thought" of the chain broadcasting people who would like to get rid of him.

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WHEELER DENOUNCES U.S. RADIO CONTROL AT NAB MEETING

"Absolute Government control of radio is the worst thing that could happen to this country", Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, told Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters assembled from all sections of the United States in Washington last week. "I will give serious and careful consideration to your problem", Senator Wheeler promised the broadcasters, who called on him regarding hearings on the White-Wheeler Bill, now before Congress, which separates broadcasting from utilities such as telephone and telegraph and redefines the liberties and limitations of radio.

Senator Wheeler, as co-author of the Bill with Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, and also Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, before which the hearings will be conducted, is a major factor in the progress of new legislation.

After conferring with Senator White earlier in the day regarding various provisions of the Bill, the NAB Directors issued a statement concerning the Supreme Court decision of May 10 which they say "gravely jeopardizes the maintenance of a free radio in America."

Full text of the resolution follows:

"The Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters unanimously endorses the statement issued by its special committee in Washington, D. C., on May 19, 1943, especially the conclusion therein stated that the Supreme Court decision of May 10 gravely jeopardizes the maintenance of a free radio in America.

"In furtherance of its position, the Board points out that the success of any broadcasting station has depended upon the degree to which it served the will and wishes of its listening public in the character and content of its programs. Management has therefore been extremely sensitive to the expressed wishes of its public.

"The Supreme Court decision says 'It (the law) puts upon the Commission the burden of determining the composition of that traffic.' Thus the determination of the character and content of programs is transferred to a single Federal appointed agency, remote from the people.

"This power to determine what shall be the character and content of radio programs, by its mere existence and not necessarily by its exercise, constitutes an abridgement of the right of free speech guaranteed under the First Amendment.

"It is obviously the responsibility of the Congress to review the present law in the light of the Supreme Court decision and to enact legislation under which the functions and powers of the government regulatory agency are delimited and clear; and the right of the American people to collaborate with stations in determining the broadcast needs of their community, state and nation is restored."

The Conference with Senator Wheeler closed a two-day session of the NAB Board called especially to consider the import of the Supreme Court decision of May 10 on the radio industry and means of restorying "free radio" through new legislation, Neville Miller, President, said.

Maintaining the position of the radio industry against "acceptance of Government funds for advertising or government loans or subsidy in any form", the Board of Directors resolved nevertheless that "if Congress contemplates such legislation every effort should be made to see that there be no discrimination as between the press and radio or any other media of communication".

The industry's Small Station Committee was instructed to determine what class or classes of stations should receive advertising under the Bankhead Bill, now before Congress, which calls for the Government's expenditure of $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 in advertising.

The full resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the broadcasting industry through the National Association of Broadcasters has opposed the acceptance of government funds for advertising or the acceptance of government loans or subsidy in any form, and;

"Whereas, there is before Congress today proposed legislation which provides for the expenditure of government funds for advertising in newspapers,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters reaffirms its former actions but does now take the position that if Congress contemplates such legislation every effort should be made to see that there be no discrimination as between the press and radio or any other media of communication, and,

"Be it further resolved that the Board of Directors direct its Small Stations Committee to determine what class or classes of stations should receive such advertising and take such other action as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution."

Enlargement of the Special Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters was voted by the Board to handle growing problems of legislation in light of the Supreme Court decision of May 10th.

Members added were James W. Woodruff, Jr., WRBL, Columbus, Ga.; G. Richard Shafto, WIS, Columbia, S. C.; Nathan Lord, WAVE, Louisville, Ky.; and Ed Yocum, KGHL, Billings, Montana.

The original Committee consisted of Don S. Elias, WWNC, Asheville, N.C.; Clair R. McCullough, WGAL, Lancaster, Pa.; James D. Shouse, WLW, Cincinnati, O.; Frank M. Russell, NBC, Washington, D.C., and Joseph H. Ream, CBS, New York.

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D.S. TO BE MODERATOR IN COMMUNICATIONS DISCUSSION

The communication of ideas among the peoples of the postwar world will be considered during a symposium on "The World of Sight and Sound" on NBC's "For This We Fight" series, Saturday, July 31, at which time David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, will be moderator.

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Francis S. Harmon, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry, will be the principal speakers.

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SAYS NAB IS PUTTING OUT "SAME STUFF"

Chairman James L. Fly, at his press conference yesterday (June 7), was far from complimentary in his comments upon action taken at the Board meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters in Washington last week. Asked if he had anything to say about the resolutions passed by the Board, Mr. Fly said:

"That's all the same stuff; just a rehash of what the big networks have been putting out for two or three years."

A questioner interjected: "They don't seem to be influenced by your statement that 'that's a lot of hooey'".

"No", Mr. Fly replied. "I don't think my statements influence them much.

Asked about the NAB resolution opposing Government advertising, Mr. Fly said:

"I agree with that as long as they are perfectly clear they are keeping the secondary position on it in a fully secondary light. I can understand their taking the attitude that they do not want their competition subsidized and in that I think they are perfectly sound, and, if I understand the principle as they see it, they don't want radio subsidized. They don't want that independently of the newspapers, and they don't want to take that with the newspapers. Now, I have the feeling that almost everybody around here is in complete agreement with that view. For that reason I think if the subsidy plan goes ahead as to the newspapers, in any event radio wants to be in on it. I do hope that will be kept in a truly secondary position. I don't think that the ultimate good of the radio industry can lie in government subsidy. It's got to be free from government control and government influence over its program content and it must not be in a position where it can be said that it is not free."

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NAB WORKS WITH SIGNAL CORPS PLACING TECHNICIANS

The National Association of Broadcasters has been requested by the Signal Corps to seek the cooperation of broadcasters in properly placing the technicians who are or will be inducted into the armed forces. Accordingly the Association is addressing a letter to all broadcast stations carrying a message from the Signal Corps with full information regarding appointment in the Army of the United States (temporary appointment) and assignment to the Signal Corps, directly from civil life; and ultimate assignment to the Signal Corps of those men who are inducted into the armed forces.

The NAB letter to the stations follows:

"The first responsibility and concern of the management of domestic broadcasting stations is to maintain facilities on an efficient basis. To do this, it must have individuals who possess the necessary technical skill. The technician problem has been, and is, a most serious one throughout the industry.

"The demands of the armed forces, however, will withdraw technicians from the ranks of domestic broadcasting. This is inevitable. Reservations which anyone may have had regarding the truth of this assertion were dispelled at the recent NAB War Conference attended by representatives of the War Manpower Commission, Selective Service, Signal Corps, Army and Navy. Thus, it is not only possible, but probable, that by the operation of the Selective Service Act, one or more of your remaining technicians will be drawn into the armed forces.

"When one enters the military service, it is his responsibility to the war effort to make e very attempt to see that his technical skills are used to the greatest advantage. Every man wants to serve the Nation where his services can be utilized most readily. The Signal Corps, United States Army, is confronted with a rapidly expanding program demanding additional personnel possessing certain technical qualifications. It would be tragic to the individual and to the national interest if qualified men in the field of radio, who are inducted into the Army, do not find a place in the Signal Corps.

"NAB has been requested by the Signal Corps to seek the cooperation of domestic broadcasters in properly placing the technicians who are or will be inducted into the armed forces. If the induction of any of your technicians is imminent, or if one of your technicians has clearly revealed his intention of joining the armed forces, he should be given this message from the Signal Corps."

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DURR RENEWS ATTACK ON REP. COX IN FCC ROW

Requesting that the House Judiciary Committee conduct hearings on his petition of May 13, which urged the disqualification of Representative E. E. Cox of Georgia as Chairman of the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission, Commissioner Clifford J. Durr last Friday made public a letter to Congressman Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. (Commissioner Durr's petition questioning the fitness of Representative Cox to conduct an inquiry into Commission activities, along with supporting documents, was filed with the Speaker of the House May 13 and referred to the House Judiciary Committee for consideration on May 14.)

In his letter Mr. Durr stated: "I believe that the facts set forth in my petition and the accompanying memorandum clearly

show that Congressman Cox is not a suitable person to conduct an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission. I stand ready to prove those facts at any time, and I respectfully request that your Committee hold hearings on the petition at an early date at which I may be allowed to appear and present witnesses and documentary evidence."

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POSTAL TO RELIEVE W.U. LOAD

To implement the purchase agreement entered into by Western Union Telegraph Co. and Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., in anticipation of merger, the Federal Communications Commission announced June 5 that it had given Western Union special authority to amend (on less than the statutory 30 days' notice) its tariffs No. 176 and 217 to provide for handling of traffic and transfer of messages with Postal.

Since one of the conditions of the purchase agreement is that the present ratio of division of traffic between the two carriers shall be preserved until merger arrangements are completed or terminated, to maintain this division it will probably be necessary for Western Union to transfer some of its traffic to Postal for transmission. The present arrangement provides that Western Union will handle approximately 85% and Postal 15% of the volume of traffic. This means that messages filed at Western Union offices in certain cities may be turned over to Postal and relayed over its facilities.

The Commission feels that this arrangement will insure against impairment of national telegraph service which might result from undue overloading of Western Union facilities and idleness of Postal facilities if drastic shifts in business from Postal to Western Union occur while merger arrangements are pending. There is nothing in this arrangement, however, the FCC points out, to prevent an individual from requesting or insisting that his message shall be routed by one carrier or the other.

Western Union Tariff No. 217 was also amended in anticipation of the fact that Postal will, as soon as details are worked out, transfer to Western Union at point of origin, messages being sent to points served by Western Union and not by Postal.

Hearings on the proposed merger of the two carriers are scheduled for July 7, in Washington.

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TRADE NOTES

Two new direct radiotelegraph circuits from the United States - one to Accra, Gold Coast, Africa and the other to Kabul, Afghanistan - have been opened by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, an affiliate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. This is the first direct telegraph service made available between the United States and these points and are the 18th and 19th international radiotelegraph circuits to be opened by Mackay Radio since the United States entered the war.

Forty applicants, approximately 90% of the pre-war aspirants, have re-filed applications for FM stations, FM Broadcasters, Inc. reports.

An advertising campaign in New York City newspapers was started by Station WMCA to test consumer media for radio programs. The test ads, which will run for seven months, will be confined chiefly to afternoon papers concentrating on evening programs. If results warrant the increased use of consumer media the campaign will be extended to morning papers, as well as a list of suburban papers.

Following significantly on the heels of the revolt in Argentina, Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, has announced the appointment of Edward Tomlinson, noted author, commentator and lecturer on inter-American affairs, to the post of Advisor and Analyst on Inter-American Affairs to the Blue Network, Inc., exclusively.

The annual election of the Board of Appeals of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, has resulted in the naming of the following Board for 1943-44:

Popular publishers: Edwin H. Morris of Edwin H. Morris & Co., Inc., and Harry Tenney of the Isham Jones Music Corporation; standard publisher: John Sengstack of the Clayton F. Summy Company; Popular writers: Peter de Rose and Abel Baer; standard writer: John Tasker Howard.

The general membership at the same time also voted to waive the dues of writer members in the armed forces of the U.S. commencing January 1, 1943.

The Mutual network gross billings for May, 1943, totalled $1,080,797, the largest figure ever attained by Mutual for that month representing an increase of 44.3 percent over May, 1942. The cumulative billings for 1943 now total $4,802,437, a 2.8 percent increase over a similar period in 1942 when the figure was $4,669,731. This marks the first time in 1943 that Mutual billings are higher than they were for a corresponding period in 1942.

Aviation took Sister Mary Aquinas, of Catholic University, Washington, D. C., one of the few nuns to hold a pilot's license, into radio - and eventually took some of her former pupils to England, North Africa and the Middle East as radio instructors.

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POST-WAR TELEVISION NEW EMPLOYMENT ENVISAGED

Television with its electronic eyes made sensitive to ordinary light will emerge from the war strongly qualified to become a vast post-war industry giving employment to many people in various fields associated with the new art, Ralph R. Beal, Research Director of RCA Laboratories said last week in discussing "Radio-Electronic Research" before the Institute of Finance at the New York Stock Exchange. He said that the spectrum of tiny wavelengths, measured in centimeters, is being opened by the development of new radio tubes bringing possibilities to radio greater in scope than all of its past.

Commenting on the post-war prospects of television, Mr. Beal continued:

"We now have electronic television. As an added service in broadcasting it has potentialities which surpass those of other mass communications services of information, education and entertainment. With post-war television broadcasting stations connected into networks, events of the nation will pass in review on the picture screens of home television receivers. Larger and brighter pictures of greatly improved quality will be realized and research and development plus genius in design and production will bring the television receiver set within the range of the average pocketbook.

"Post-war television will use electronic camera tubes which will be greatly improved in sensitivity. This will make it possible to pick up scenes with ordinary amounts of illumination. Night events, theatre performances, opera and many other programs which utilize artificial lighting will come well within the range of camera tube sensitivity. The problems of heat and glare in television studios have been solved.

"And then we have theatre television with possibilities as a post-war service. For the first time in the centuries of theatre history a means is available for bringing to theatre audiences the thrills and drama of events as they occur in real life. Electronic methods have made it possible to produce pictures of theatre-screen size. RCA Laboratories demonstrated a picture about twenty feet wide shortly before the outbreak of the war."

Envisaging automatic radio relay stations as the key to network television, Mr. Beal told how the television pictures would be flashed from city to city to home audiences. At the same time he depicted interconnecting circuits carrying television pictures of events directly from the scene of action to theatres in different cities.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1536

BROADCASTERS WARNED FEAR OF U.S. CONTROL NOT "HOOEY"

Broadcasters' fear of imminent Government ownership, control, or domination is the fear of a reality and not the "hooey" Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission "so lightly calls it", Representative Hebert (D), of Louisiana warned the House last Wednesday.

"Chairman Fly reacted to the anxiety of the broadcasting industry at the recent Supreme Court decision much as any other totalitarian leader would," Representative Hebert declared.

"He says that their fears are groundless, and brings up the customary cry of the monopolies. He says that any suggestion that the Government now controls radio is 'hooey', Representative Hebert declared. "He asserts that he aims to free radio stations to conduct their business in a manner in which he, Mr. Fly, thinks best for them. If the stations accept Mr. Fly's protection - if, in other words, they are good children - he assures them that stations certainly have nothing to be afraid of. Is there not a very broad hint there that if they do not play his game there may be something to fear? It is strange that station owners have never sought this freedom that Mr. Fly insists on their accepting, and that they have in the past thrived and improved on their own simple brand of free enterprise.

"What Hitler did to German radio is a cause for fear in any language, and, according to the Supreme Court, Mr. Fly now has the power to do it even here. Mussolini took the same parental attitude toward his children of the broadcasting industry in Italy. He gave them their instructions just the same as he gave castor oil to some of his less tractable party members. Chairman Fly now has the power to measure out to stations the exact amount of freedom he or the administration wants them to have, either with an eye dropper or a tankard, depending on how he feels at the moment. Perhaps he will choose a carefully measured bottle with a rubber nipple feeding 912 radio stations in the United States the way the Dionne quintuplets were fed, while the stations remain in an infantile relationship to Father Fly.

"I hope that every Member of this body will study this decision of the Supreme Court and reflect seriously upon its possibilities. I think that you will agree with me that there is only one way to prevent this serious threat to the freedom of speech and our way of living - that is for Congress to rewrite the Radio Act in such definite terms that it cannot be seized upon by the party in power, no matter what it may be, for the chief purpose of directing its propaganda and maintaining itself in office.

"A year ago the Interstate Commerce Committee of this body studied a new radio act known as the Sanders bill. No action was taken but when the new Congress assembled last January, the bill was resubmitted in practically the same form by Representative Holmes. To date, further hearings have not been held. In the Senate, the White-Wheeler bill, a revision of the 1934 Radio Act, has been introduced by Senator Wallace White of Maine and Senator Burton Wheeler of Montana. Hearings on this bill are scheduled to start in the very near future. The bill is of such a nature that it would definitely prescribe the powers of the FCC and free the industry of this life and death threat from the Government which now hangs over it. I feel that this is a matter in which Congress should act at once. We will be derelict in our duty if we continue to let any bureau of the Government assume the powers of Congress - in fact, not only the powers of Congress, but a supreme dictatorship in a matter which so closely affects the lives of every man, woman, and child in this country."

"It seems to me when we entered this war, one of the major rights for which we were fighting was freedom of speech. Can it be that we are winning the war on foreign fronts but losing it right here at home? The United States Supreme Court decision seriously threatens the constitutional rights of freedom of speech in the United States. That decision gave the Federal Communications Commission absolute authority to tell any radio station in the United States what it may and may not put on the air. From now on, the Federal Communications Commission holds a power over the broadcasting stations of the United States equal to that of any totalitarian government. No bureau in Washington has even been given such unlimited powers as prescribed in this decision. From now on, the licensee of any broadcasting station, whether he operates a 100-watter or a 50,000-watter, had better make sure that the Commission can find nothing about his operation, his personal life, or, possibly, even his wife's hats, that they might criticize."

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"WHALE OF POST-WAR MARKET IF NOT MESSED UP" -GALVIN

Addressing the War Production Conference of the Radio Manufacturers' Association in Chicago, Paul Galvin, President, declared:

"Let us not lose sight of the important fact that our No. 1 mass market with which we will lead off immediately after the war is radio set sales. It's going to be a whale of a market if it's not messed up."

Mr. Galvin said that startling radio-radar discoveries of the war would not be "crowded" into the first post-war receiving sets.

"Some in our midst are playing a dangerous game of advocating fantastic designs and models", the speaker continued. "I don't know whether it's excess profits or the ants in the pants of some

advertising men trying to keep busy while the boss is busy on war work. At any rate, this sort of thing should be tempered. If it is not, we will meet a confused buying public at the market places in the transition after the war. A confused buying public will not buy.

"To be sure we are learning many things during this accelerated war effort - but we're not going to crowd all we've learned into the first models we will release immediately after the war. We're going to live on the application of these new discoveries to models that we will release for many years after the war. I would like to counsel that we be more realistic in our representation to the trade and to the public. Then when Mr. John Public comes to market to satisfy this pent-up demand for radio after the war, he'll find what he expected and he'll buy.

"Many of you who did a lot of griping back in the civilian days about what a lousy business the radio industry was - must now feel mighty proud of the radio industry - and mighty happy at the fact that you are in the radio business, an industry that is making such excellent contributions in this war effort. When we get the reports of the splendid synchronization between land, air and sea forces, we know that it is radio communication that is making this possible. How proud we were to hear Justice James F. Byrnes in his Spartanburg address about a week ago pay glowing tribute to the marvelous work of radar.

"We're a mighty busy crew on our war work and it's going to be our unmolested major effort until this war is won. Our commitment to the Army and to the Navy is a real responsibility which we all feel very deeply.

"We must begin thinking of the transition back to peacetime economy. Let us be clear in our realization that rests with business - of which we are a part - to determine whether this nation retains the free enterprise system or adopts some form of state socialism, or some other ism. With the end of the war and the cancellation of the war production program releasing millions from employment in this effort, combined with millions released from military service, will come the real test of business in the transition. There is one paramount answer - we must provide jobs and lots of them and quickly. The fulfillment of this responsibility cannot be accomplished without some anticipation and planning. This Association can play an important role in the industry in this forward planning."

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Final page proofs of the National Association of Broadcasters' "Market Data Handbook for Broadcast Stations" were approved by the NAB Research Committee in Washington Thursday. Mailing on the handbook is scheduled for on or near July 15th.

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WHITE-WHEELER RADIO HEARINGS POSTPONED TO SEPT. 1

Hearings on the White-Wheeler bill to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission have been postponed until about September 1. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee said, however, that at that time it was expected the hearings would proceed without interruption.

Senator Wheeler explained that the postponement had been necessary because of the fact that certain urgent railroad matters were now under consideration by the Committee which would occupy its attention until the proposed Congressional recess which will take place about July 1st. The Senator expected the radio hearings would be scheduled for shortly after the Senate reconvenes early in the Fall.

Commenting upon the recent Supreme Court decision and the White-Wheeler Bill, the New York Times had the following editorial captioned "Policeman or Censor?":

"The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce is expected to announce within the next few days an early date for hearings on certain proposed amendments to the Communications Act of 1934. This is the law under which the radio industry is regulated, and the question of whether it needs amendment has gained added interest in consequence of a recent decision of the Supreme Court.

"In this decision a majority of five members of the court (with Justices Roberts and Murphy dissenting) upheld the legality of far-reaching regulations laid down by the Federal Communications Commission in the case of the major broadcasting chains. The majority of the court took the view that the powers granted to the Commission by Congress in the present law go far beyond the authority to serve as a kind of traffic officer, policing the wave lengths to prevent stations from interfering with each other. In the majority's opinion, 'the act does not restrict the Commission merely to supervision of the traffic. It puts upon the Commission the burden of determining the composition of that traffic.'

"Does this mean that the Commission, in 'determining the composition' of the traffic, has power to decide what may and may not be broadcast by the stations to which it issues licenses? The question has been raised by some of the radio companies, and it is important that it should be answered - and answered in the negative - by Congress itself, in its capacity as creator both of the Communications Act and of the Communications Commission.

"Obviously there are laws by which all radio stations, like all other mediums of communication, must be governed when they convey news or express opinion. These laws relate to such matters as fraud, libel and obscenity, and the disclosure of military information in wartime. But at that point regulation of the contents of a broadcasting program ought to stop, and must stop, if we are to have a free radio in this country. The possible implications of the court's decision in this respect deserve the attention of the Senate Committee at its forthcoming hearings."

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U.S. RADAR SUPERIOR TO NAZIS' AND JAPS', RMA TOLD

The radio and radar apparatus supplied to U. S. combat troops by American manufacturers is far superior to anything the Japanese or the Germans have, Ray C. Ellis, Director of the WPB Radio and Radar Division told the War Production Conference of the Radio Manufacturers' Association at Chicago Thursday.

"Combat experiences, with radar in particular, have been such as to hold spellbound and speechless the most experienced and hardened military experts", Mr. Ellis said.

Complimenting the radio industry on its military production job, the WPB official stated that "through the remainder of this year and through the first half of 1944 some four billion dollars' worth of radio and radar equipment must be produced, with constant changes in design.

"The enormity of our task is so great that it can hardly be conceived", said Mr. Ellis. "The production of one order for a single type of radar model exceeded in value the entire cost of Boulder Dam hydro-electric project. The fulfillment of this tremendous task requires the highest degree of cooperation between the armed services and the producers."

Present production of radio-radar equipment, Mr. Ellis stated, reached $250 million a month. Hundreds of new companies have been brought into the program, and he discussed the critical manpower and other production problems, stating that it is steadily more difficult to maintain adequate labor and urged utmost employment of women in radio factories.

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RYAN TO KEEP EAGLE EYE ON RADIO QUESTIONNAIRES

J. Harold Ryan, of WSPD, Toledo, and present Assistant Director of Censorship, was named Chairman of the Broadcast Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee on Government Questionnaires, which met in Washington Tuesday.

David Cohn, Bureau of the Budget; Russell Schneider, Secretary of the ACGQ. Neville Miller talked on the developments which led to the formation of the broadcasters' sub-committee. Joseph Miller spoke of the industry's need for labor statistics developed from the employee forms as filled in for the Federal Communications Commission.

Current questionnaires and forms of the FCC were discussed and the engineering form approved as recommended by the NAB Engineering Executive Committee. Specific recommendations for changes in the FCC license renewal form were made and an Executive Committee named to discuss this and other matters with the Commission.

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SENATE BANGS BACK AT HOUSE RE ALLEGED FCC REDS

Not daunted by the fact that the House, scorning debate on the issue, roared its approval of a motion to insist that the Senate bow to the will of the House in the discharge of Dr. Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission, and Robert M. Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Island, the Senate Thursday rejected the House proposal by a vote of 69 to 0.

Apparently a deadlock has been reached and it is possible the House may agree to allow the Kerr amendment which deals with the Watson-Dodd, Jr.-Lovett matter to be dropped in order not to hold up the urgent Deficiency Appropriations Bill longer and then to give the Senate an opportunity to hold its own hearings on the Kerr amendment.

In the Senate debate, Senator Lucas (D), of Illinois, said:

"It is a very peculiar and unusual case. Evidence was taken by the Kerr committee of the House of Representatives, against three individuals, and no one, with the exception of those who were members of the Kerr committee, and those who were members of the conference committee, can find out what the facts are with respect to these three men. To me this is most significant." * * * *

"No Member of the Senate is more opposed to the subversive elements in this country than is the Senator from Illinois. However, I will not vote blindly to discharge three individuals from Government employment upon secret testimony which was developed by the Kerr committee of the House of Representatives, and about which the Senate knows nothing.

"Apparently these men are being discharged from appointive positions because of what was developed before the Kerr committee, the Senate being denied the opportunity to peruse that evidence. To discharge the men under such circumstances is tantamount to convicting them as being Communists without a hearing or trial.

"Mr. President, I say that this is a dangerous precedent for the Senate to establish, or even consider, and I shall not be a party to it. It does violence to fundamental principles of free government. If I had all the facts which were disclosed to the Kerr committee, and had an opportunity to analyze them, I might reach a different conclusion; but I do not intend blindly to vote to condemn individuals who are on the public pay roll at the present time, brand and classify them among those who seek by subversive measures to overthrow the Government, without clear and convincing evidence."

"The only evidence we had was in exculpation of these individuals, and no one appeared before the subcommittee of the Senate making any charges of subversive influences against these men or charges of any character", said Senator Overton (D), of Louisiana. "Therefore the record is bare of any charges and bare of any evidence against any of them.

"If they are, as has been suggested, Communists, if they belong to an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government, we have in every legislation appropriation bill a provision under which each one of them can be brought to the bar of justice."

"It is a fact, is it not, that these men have been condemned so far as the action of one body is concerned, without any hearing whatever, except in star-chamber proceedings, the records of which are not available to the membership even of the Committee on Appropriations of the House or the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, or to the ordinary mine-run Members of the Senate or House?" Senator Clark (D), of Missouri interjected. "In other words, we do not know on what basis the so-called Kerr committee arrived at its conclusion that these men were disqualified to hold office."

"It seems to me that this sort of procedure should be challenging to every lawyer in this body, and there are some very able lawyers in the Senate, and men who have served on the bench", said Senator Bone (D), of Washington. "I think every one of them must shrink at the contemplation of a proceeding which amounts to a bill of attainder, in the absence of any formal hearing, or the production of any proof which would be convincing and persuasive."

"In my study and scrutiny of this matter I did not find justification for the procedure followed by the House", Senator Lodge (R), of Massachusetts declared. "No evidence was submitted to us that these men were particularly dangerous. I may add that no evidence was submitted to show that these men were particularly well qualified for the positions which they hold, and I certainly cannot share in some of the crocodile tears which are being shed in support of these men. But obviously it is an unsound procedure for Congress to attempt to discipline officials in the executive department of the Government who have been legally and properly appointed. That the Congress has the right, under the Constitution, to refuse to vote anyone's salary of course is not open to question, but I think it is unsound policy for Congress to follow such a procedure as that proposed by the other body. For that teason I shall vote 'Yea', to insist on the Senate's position."

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JUSTICE ROBERTS ESTABLISHES RADIO PROGRAM PRECEDENT

Justice Owen J. Roberts will make what is believed to be the first radio forum appearance of a United States Supreme Court Justice when he joins in debate with three authorities on international affairs on "American Forum of the Air" to be heard over WOR-Mutual Sunday (June 13) from 8 to 8:45 P.M., EWT.

The subject for debate will be: "Can We Organize Peace on Federal Union Lines?"

Justice Roberts' partner in defense of the Federal Union Peace Plan will be Clarence K. Steit, author of "Union Now", President of Federal Union, Inc., and creator of the Federal Union Peace Plan.

Senator Guy M. Gillete (D), of Iowa, and a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative Bartel J. Jonkman (R), of Michigan, and a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee will take the opposition.

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FCC AMENDS EMERGENCY SERVICE TEST RULES

The Commission en banc has amended its Rules Governing All Stations in the War Emergency Radio Service, to provide a two hour test period on Mondays, Wednesday and Sundays, and to eliminate the provision which restricts the Wednesday test period to the three month period following the date on which the respective station license was first granted. This action was taken in order to facilitate the necessarily meticulous adjustment of equipment and antenna.

The amended section reads as follows:

"Sec. 15.75 Tests - The licensees of civilian defense stations are permitted to make such tests as are necessary for the purpose of maintaining equipment, making adjustments to insure that the apparatus is in operating condition, training personnel, and perfecting methods of operating procedure, Provided, That such tests shall be conducted only during the following periods:

Time Zone	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Mondays	10 PM-12Mid.	9 PM-11 PM	8 PM-10 PM	7 PM-9 PM
Wednesdays	10 PM-12 Mid.	9 PM-11 PM	8 PM-10 PM	7 PM-9 PM
Sundays	5 PM- 7 PM	4 PM- 6 PM	3 PM- 5 PM	2 PM-4 PM

All times given are local standard (war) time."

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Standardization of electrical indicating instruments, used primarily in military radio and radar, is encouraged by amendment to Limitation Order L-203, issued Wednesday by the War Production Board. Amended order is expected to raise output 10%.

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FARLEY, MRS. R. STORY TIED WITH COX FCC PROBE

An article by Drew Pearson apropos the Representative Cox-Federal Communications Commission Investigation, tells this story:

"Very few people know it, but back in 1940 just after the democratic convention in Chicago nominated FDR for a third term, Mrs. Roosevelt had a friendly talk with Jim Farley to try to make peace between Jim and her husband. That talk, strange as it may seem, has had some interesting repercussions on an important Congressional situation - the Congressman Cox investigation of the Federal Communications Commission.

"Mrs. Roosevelt had always thought a great deal of Jim Farley, and he had respect for her. Their talk appeared to make some progress. One of the things Jim requested of Mrs. Roosevelt as a part of the reconciliation plan was that her son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., join the law firm of his old friend, Eugene L. Garey.

"Mrs. Roosevelt, anxious to please Farley, agreed. So young Franklin joined the Garey law firm. This was a real concession because Garey had represented the big Wall Street enemies of young Franklin's father, and the son of the President in any law firm means real business.

"Into this isolationist, anti-Roosevelt, Wall Street law firm young Franklin Roosevelt was thrown as a sacrificial lamb - all for the sake of Jim Farley.

"But after one month Jim began knifing the President again and it became apparent that the agreement with Mrs. Roosevelt was off. Whereupon, young Franklin was pulled out of his uncongenial surroundings in the Garey-Desvernine law firm. That made Eugene Garey sore as blazes.

"Now on Jim Farley's recommendations Garey has been appointed counsel of the Congressional Committee conjured up by Congressman Cox of Georgia to investigate the Federal Communications Commission. This appointment came after the Federal Communications Commission recommended criminal prosecution of Cox on a charge of accepting a $2,500 lobbying fee.

"At present bitterly anti-Roosevelt Garey and bitterly anti-FCC Cox are investigating the agency which had the temerity to move against Cox and which still retains some semblance of Roosevelt liberalism."

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TRADE NOTES

Lunsford P. Yandell has returned to his post as a Vice-President of the Blue Network after completing an assignment for the American Red Cross in England. He has been in London on leave of absence since August, 1942. Mr. Yandell's duties in England were in connection with the establishment of facilities for the service of the United States' armed forces in association with Harvey D. Gibson, Red Cross Commissioner to Great Britain.

W8XO, The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, was denied petition for rehearing directed against the action of the Commission May 4, 1943, denying the Crosley petition to dismiss without prejudice its application for renewal of license for Station W8XO.

The Securities and Exchange Commission reported the 1942 salary payments to Columbia Broadcasting System officials as follows:

William Paley, President, $185,820; Edward Klauber, Executive Vice President, $65,462; Paul W. Kesten, Vice President and General Manager, $64,342.

Kumfy Products, Inc., 259 Strader Ave., Cincinnati, stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission that, in the sale of crystal radio sets designated "Handy Radio", it will cease and desist from representing, through use of the term "Built-in Speaker", or in any other manner, that the set will provide sound sufficient in volume for an ordinary room as do built-in speakers in modern radios or that the reception it provides is in excess of what is actually the fact; that it will enable all standard broadcast programs to be tuned in easily or accurately, or to be received from distant stations or from all local stations; that it will operate or function everywhere; or that it is of any designated size contrary to facts.

The Board ofConsultants of the CBS "Church of the Air" will discuss future program plans at a luncheon meeting to be held in New York yesterday (June 10). Representatives of the various religious denominations were to attend.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York publishing firm, entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from exaggerating the efficiency of its "Languagephone" method of teaching foreign languages or the results to be obtained by the average student using the method. The corporation agrees to discontinue representing that by use of the "Languagephone" method, which consists of textbooks, phonograph records and a machine to play the records, a person will be enabled to "think" in a foreign language within a few days and master such language in 60 to 90 days by devoting 1f minutes daily to study, or in less time with longer study periods; or that the method produces more efficient results than years spent in the foreign country where such language is spoken.

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CUBA HONORS PALEY WITH HIGHEST CIVILIAN DECORATION

The Carlos Manuel de Cespedes National Order of Merit, highest civilian decoration of the Cuban government has been conferred by President Fulgencio Batista of Cuba upon William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Edmund A Chester, CBS Director of Short Wave Broadcasting and Latin American Relations.

The awards are in recognition of their achievements "in furthering continental solidarity through the creation and operation of the CBS Network of the Americas". This chain of 97 stations, linking all of the 20 Latin American Republics, completed its first year of full-scale operations May 19th, last.

Actual presentation of the decorations was made last Wednesday in the CBS Building in New York by Roberto Hernandez, Consul General of Cuba in the United States.

A comprehensive survey of Latin America by Mr. Paley in the Fall of 1940 led to the formation of Columbia's Latin-American network. He enlisted the aid of Government officials, station owners and newspaper publishers south of the border in selecting affiliates for the first radio chain to join the United States with its neighbor Republics.

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WOR-CROSSLEY CONTINUING STUDY REVEALS LISTENERS' LIKES

In a study of four types of programs on the four major New York stations, based on competitive standing, the WOR-Crossley Personal Interview Continuing Study of Radio Listening in Greater New York, reveals that dramatic programs are now the most popular on the air, says a WOR release which continues:

"Currently boasting 34.5 percent of the listening audience, dramatic shows have been following an upward trend since Pearl Harbor, when they had a rating of 24.8. Until the present, they usually placed behind quiz shows in popularity.

"Following dramas, at 33.8 percent, of the listeners, come the quiz programs. This compares with their rating of 30.1 in the November-December survey of 1941.

"Musical programs, said to have been on the downgrade since this country's entrance into the war, have reversed that trend since September-October 1942 when they stood at 20.9 percent, and have been climbing consistently ever since. They now attract 26.7 of audience.

"Women's participating programs were on a definite trend upwards after we entered the war, when they rose from 11.2 percent to 11.8 in November-December 1941. They reached their peak during the Summer of 1942 when they hit 20.7, then declined. They are on the upgrade once more and, as of March-April, 17.2 of the listeners turn to these programs."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1537

June 15, 1943

OWI ISSUES GLOWING STATEMENT ON WOMEN RADIO WORKERS

The sky is the limit in the praise given to women in radio and communications war work in a statement just released by the OWI. The assertion is made that during the past three years the War Manpower Commission has trained upwards of 80,000 men and women for radio work. The OWI release reads, in part, as follows:

"Women have shown that no radio job is too big for them", said an executive recently and that seems to apply to virtually the entire communications field. For women are turning out intricate radio equipment in war plants and teaching soldiers how to use it. They are operating the nation's war-burdened telephone services and delivering telegrams. In commercial broadcasting studios, women are working as technicians, announcers and program directors. From radar down to the daily mail, there is almost no aspect of communications in which women do not participate.

"The proportion of women employed by one large broadcasting company has risen to one-third and this includes important jobs such as personnel supervisor, commercial program manager, and director of women's activities. Another large chain boasts a feminine director of talks who has written a book on her radio experiences. Both these records, however, are topped by that of a Frequency Modulation station in Boston, which for a time was run entirely by women. The technician was, and is, a Boston girl who has spent her professional life in electrical and radio work with an apprenticeship on the production line of a tube company and with an electrical display firm at the World's Fair. Her co-worker, who has now transferred to a large affiliated station, served as both announcer and program director and is a former New York actress with some experience in radio 'soap operas'. When her husband moved to Boston on war work she went along with him and was soon broadcasting six hours a day. The station's listeners were enthusiastic about her announcing and frequently wrote in to say so.

"A 22-year-old red-head is one of three feminite control operators in a Washington, D.C. radio station. Coming from North Carolina, she was picked for the job because she had been a long distance telephone operator and had had the requisite geometry and trigonometry. She rotates six-hour shifts with the other two girls and her only complaint is that evening or early morning hours in the control room rule out dates with her ticket-agent beau - but she says her day-shift weeks make up for this. Her masculine colleagues were somewhat resentful when she started in - observing and working on the easier shows - but this feeling had disappeared long before she earned her license and she is now accepted as a competent and enthusiastic control operator.

The importance of radio to the war effort is highlighted by the fact that since October 1940, more than 80,000 men and women have been trained for radio work under the sponsorship of the War Manpower Commission. One of the women who took advantage of this training was an enterprising Arkansas housewife who attended a night course in radio operation and repair so that she could take over her husband's business and free him for military service or war work. Her husband handled both sales and repair work and even with the assistance of three employees had more work than he could take care of. She was reported planning to carry on just as he had, however."

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RMA RE-ELECTS PAUL GALVIN PRESIDENT

At the concluding session of the one-day War Production Conference of the Radio Manufacturers' Association in Chicago, Paul V. Galvin, of Chicago, head of the Galvin Manufacturing Corporation, was re-elected President of the Association. Leslie F. Muter, President of The Muter Company of Chicago, was likewise re-elected Treasurer. Vice Presidents elected included R. C. Cosgrove of The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. F. Balcom of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., of Emporium, Pa.; W. P. Hilliard of Bendix Radio Division, Baltimore, Maryland; R. F. Sparrow of P. R. Mallory & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, and Thomas A. White of Jensen Radio Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

New Directors of the Association elected included John Ballantyne of the Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter A. Evans of Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.; Robert C. Sprague of Sprague Specialties Co., North Adams, Mass.; George Blackburn of Chicago Transformer Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Floyd C. Best of Chicago Telephone Supply Co., Elkhart, Ind., and A. Bloom of General Instruments Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

Further extracts from the important address made to the radio manufacturers at Chicago by Ray C. Ellis, Director of the WPB Radio and Radar Division and referred to briefly in our last issue, follow:

"The radio sets which you have made have taken part and are taking part in all of our decisive battles. Two American-made radio sets were used for the first exchange of messages between General Montgomery and General Alexander, as the British Eighth and First Armies closed in from the eastern and western parts of Africa upon Tunisia. Infantry patrols and other front line troops in North Africa commend highly the new 5-pound walkie-talkie sending and receiving set. According to word brought back by Lt. Colonel McCrary, Signal Corps Officer, they found it to be a simple but effective means of communication.

"A year ago, when the radio industry had just begun conversion to the production of military radios, most concerns had little war experience. One tabulation shows that fifty companies, without such experience, whose sales of civilian sets in 1941 had totaled about $200,000,000, had a backlog of unfilled military orders on July 1, 1942, of about $500,000,000. At the time, that backlog represented more than two years' production for these companies; now it would be worked off in a few months.

"Essential to radio and radar is the constant striving to develop new equipment. Research expenditures total over $80,000,000 annually. At present, research is going forward more rapidly than in peace times because it has been organized in the interests of the war effort so that different scientists are not duplicating each other's efforts but quickly learn the results of each other's work.

"The enormity of our task is so great that it can hardly be conceived by most of us. Just as an example - the production of one order for a single type of radar model exceeded in value the entire cost of the Boulder Dam hydro-electric project. The fulfillment of this tremendous task requires the highest degree of cooperation between the Armed Services and the producers themselves. We have received this cooperation in such a measure as to exceed our highest expectations, and it has been one of the most contributive factors to the success of this program."

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LEWIS, OWI DEPUTY ACCUSED BY PRINGLE GROUP, QUITS POST

William B. Lewis, Assistant Director of the Office of War Information, and a former Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has resigned from OWI. Mr. Lewis was one of those accused by a group of 15 writers who resigned from OWI in April. That group, led by Henry F. Pringle, well-known author, left OWI after severely criticizing its policies.

Mr. Lewis was a holdover in OWI from the Office of Facts and Figures, which a year ago was merged with the information office. He was closely associated in OFF with Archibald MacLeish, who headed the agency.

In OWI Mr. Lewis served as assistant to Gardner Cowles, the Domestic Branch Director. Mr. Cowles already has announced his own resignation effective June 25. He and Mr. Lewis and James Allen bore the brunt of the attack made by the Pringle group.

"We very much regret to have Mr. Lewis leave", OWI Director Davis commented, "but he feels that he has essentially completed his most recent assignment of helping reorganize certain bureaus of the Domestic Branch. He has been in Washington since the early Fall of 1941 and has earned a rest."

The successor to Mr. Lewis will be appointed by Palmer Hoyt, who will succeed Mr. Cowles as head of the Domestic Branch, later in the month, Mr. Davis said.

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FLY TALKS OF 3 BILLION (OR MORE) POST-WAR INDUSTRY

Post-war planning was the message hammered home to the Radio Manufacturers' Chicago War Conference by Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, who said:

"Much depends upon how soundly plans are laid, as a few figures will indicate. On the eve of the defense program, this was not yet a half-billion dollar industry, in terms of annual production. Today, it is a two or a three-billion-dollar industry, and it may be bigger still. By foresight and planning, it can remain a two or three-billion-dollar industry, and as a result the radio public will be that much better served. I therefore urge upon you the importance of careful, thorough, long-range planning for the future expansion and progress of radio service. That planning will take industrial statesmanship of a high order. I am confident that such statesmanship will be forthcoming.

"All I say here does not mean that I have lost sight of the fact that there is a war to be won. I wholly agree that the war comes first. It would indeed be shameful for any engineer to delay for a single hour the development of any combat equipment just in order to do a bit of post-war planning. But that is certainly not necessary. No one is suggesting, or has ever suggested, that anyone start now to design post-war models. On the contrary, I am suggesting that we start now to devise long-range proposals which will have the effect of improving all post-war models when the time comes to design them.

"Today we must try to lay out the general patterns - its broad outlines - which future designs and services will fit. Conflict and confusion - false starting - and waste to the public and the industry - must be avoided. When we plunge forward let us have the best direction markers which can be made available.

"Radio planning is linked with more general post-war problems. When peace comes, for example, a large number of men now in the armed forces will be demobilized, and among them will be many skilled radio technicians. That means, from the industry's point of view, that technical skills will not be a bottleneck. From a more general point of view, it means that the expanding radio industry will be an important bulwark against post-war unemployment. Again, the so-called scarce materials which are now so hard to get are nevertheless being produced in hitherto unprecedented quantities. When peace comes, there will not only be a sufficiency of such materials but quite probably an excess over pre-war production. That means plenty of materials for post-war radio, and it also means that radio will be an important factor in preventing a glut in the post-war materials market.

A field of potentially limitless radio growth is in connection with post-war aviation developments. If space can be found for them in the spectrum, airport-to-airport, plane-to-airport and even plane to plane communications might be carried on with facility.

Already the Civil Aeronautics Board is inundated with applications for post-war air route authorizations. Those aviation developments will have in turn a tremendous effect on the development of radio.

"Industry, too, will inevitably turn to radio equipment for some of its more important processes. Plywood, which once took hours or days to glue and dry, will be better dried in a few minutes by radiothermic equipment. Inspection of metals will be better, quicker, and more cheaply done by application of radio techniques. Diathermy and other applications of radio to medicine and the art of healing will continue to progress. Riveting, welding, soldering, the processing of plastics, and a variety of other industrial processes will increasingly involve developed radio equipment.

"But, let's not foster the idea that from now on people are going to live in a 'Buck Rogers' world composed of living-rooms resembling the radio control room of a battleship. All these developments must take careful planning. They just cannot be assembled in one Martian mechanism that forgets the listeners and viewers or requires an engineer to adjust the complex gadgets. The public must be served with the best and widest possible service, but this does not mean a series of contrivances such as Gene McDonald's 'Crystal Gazer's Post-War Dream'. The spot announcement-dimmer, the soprano-chaser, hot and cold running water, and the kitchen sink can be eliminated, and must be avoided if we are not to be like the Stephen Leacock hero who mounted his horse and galloped off in all directions."

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DENNIS, NAB NEWS CHIEF, TO ADDRESS N.J. WAR CONFERENCE

Walt Dennis, News Bureau Chief of the National Association of Broadcasters, will address the Federal-State War Conference on Social Protection of New Jersey at Trenton, Friday, June 18, on the subject: "Radio's Part in the War on Venereal Diseases".

Mr. Dennis has also been named NAB delegate to the entertainment industry's soon-to-be-named National Conference Board.

Mr. Dennis has been serving on the National Conference of Entertainment Industry for War Activities' continuations committee and sub-committee on organization, which is setting up the industry's permanent staff and board structure as well as recommending plans and programs.

NAB is the firs t organization of the more than 50 represented in the Entertainment Industry Conference to "sign up" for permanent affiliation and participation, President Neville Miller said, adding that he had been so notified by Anita Grannis, Continuations Committee Secretary.

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PREDICT 10% INCREASE IN RADIO INDICATING INSTRUMENTS

The standardization of electrical indicating instruments, used primarily in military radio and radar, is encouraged by an amendment to Limitation Order L-203, issued by the War Production Board last week. The amended order is expected to raise output 10%.

The amendment permits manufacturers to accept without preliminary WPB approval purchase orders for less than 500 instruments which conform to standards published by the American Standards Association or to specifications of the Armed Services. Automatic approval also is given on orders for less than 500 instruments any dimension of which exceeds 3-1/2 inches and on orders for any number of polarized vane non-jeweled instruments, the most familiar of which is the ammeter on an automobile dash board.

Instruments governed by L-203 are redefined to exclude portable instruments which measure more than one electrical quantity. The definition thereby differentiates between "meters" administered under L-203 and "test equipment" covered by General Scheduling Order M-293.

Before it was amended L-203 gave automatic approval based upon their end use in the war program to certain purchase orders. The effect was to require specific approval of orders calling for small numbers of instruments and to approve automatically those calling for large quantities. The amendment shifts control to large orders and to orders for non-standard instruments.

The control over orders for large quantities is expected to facilitate balancing of the flow of orders with productive capacity. On the other hand, the release of small orders from such supervision will make it easier to fill those that are urgently required, since these are generally for small amounts.

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RCA LAB TO BROADCAST ARMY-NAVY "E"

The Radio Corporation of America Laboratories at Princeton, N.J. will be awarded the Army-Navy "E" pennant in Government acknowledgment of their contribution to the war effort. The ceremonies will be broadcast Thursday, June 17 (NBC, 12:30 P.M., EWT).

Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, USA retired, and Chairman of the Board of RCA, is Program Chairman. Speakers will be Charles Edison, Governor of New Jersey; Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, Maj. Gen. Roger B. Colton and Otto S. Schairer, Vice President of RCA.

The speakers will pay tribute to the laboratory workers whose endeavors helped make possible the award. The program will conclude with Lucy Monroe singing the National Anthem.

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COX REPORTED BACK-TRACKING ON FCC FISHING EXPEDITION

Representative Cox of Georgia backed down on an FCC fishing expedition, says Drew Pearson who writes:

"It's a closely guarded secret, but the Cox Congressional Committee, now probing the Federal Communications Committee, recently tried to nab all FCC records relating to Station WALB of Albany, Ga., which paid Congressman Cox $2,500 for representing it in a license renewal case. Cox has been turning the heat on the FCC, which had recommended that he be prosecuted for taking the check.

"The Cox-WALB file was demanded in a terse letter from Fred R. Walker, Assistant Counsel of the Cox Committee. Some FCC officials were for turning over the material, but Commissioner Clifford Durr put his foot down at a closed-door meeting called after the Walker letter arrived.

"'We still have the WALB license renewal case under consideration and will have to stop working on it if we relinquish our files', protested Durr. 'Furthermore, Mr. Cox has a personal interest in this matter, having been paid a fee by the station.'

"Durr even went so far as to threaten his fellow commissioners that he would issue a public statement if the Cox files were surrendered.

"Somehow Eugene L. Garey, Chief Counsel of the Committee, got wind of what happened in the meeting, including Durr's threat to denounce the proceedings. Next day FCC Secretary Thomas Slowie was astounded to receive a special letter by messenger from Garey stating that the request for the WALB records was due to an 'error'. With profuse apologies Garey contended that the committee meant Station WAGA, Atlanta, instead of WALB.

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BACKFIRING FCC COMMISH MENTIONED FOR U.S. COURT

The latest name suggested to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia, which handles the radio and communications appeals of the Federal Communications Commission is FCC Commissioner Clifford Durr, who got into quite a few people's hair by his defiance of Representative Cox of Georgia. Only last week the name of James L. Fly, Chairman of the Commission, was mentioned for the court position but he retorted "he was not trading in peanuts". The intimation seemed to be that the suggestion of Fly for the Court job was made by some people who would like to get him off the FC and possibly the same may be said about Mr. Durr.

One of those who argued in favor of Commissioner Durr said: "He is too tough an Administration defender on the FCC for certain old-liners, who want to pull a Thurman Arnold on him, retiring him to the cloistered chambers of the Court."

The Saturday Evening Post took quite a crack at Mr. Durr last week, saying:

"After all, Congress has power at least equal to that of the executive, but it is power which can be lost if it is not insisted upon. We had the extraordinary spectacle of a member of the Federal Communications Commission notifying the Speaker of the House of Representatives that he was 'unwilling' to appear before or submit papers and records to a House select committee appointed to inquite into the activities and personnel of the FCC. His explanation was that he considered Representative Cox, of Georgia, chairman of the select committee, 'animated by prejudice, animosity and personal interest'. We ignore 'personal interest', pending further definition, but if animosity and prejudice have ever been upheld as disqualifications of any congressional investigating committee, from Pujo to Black, it is news to us.

"It looks as if the legislative branch would have to go on fighting, not only for room to swing an arm on the Senate floor, but for the right to get a civil answer from a bureaucrat."

Another man spoken of for the District Court of Appeals vacancy was Solicitor General Charles Fahey.

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TO GRANT S-W STATIONS POWER TO DROWN OUT AXIS PLANNED

A major change in American propaganda policy was indicated by an Associated Press dispatch following the announcement that a few powerful short-wave radio stations will be equipped to broadcast throughout the world, stating:

"The new stations will be strong enough to 'knock the radio off the shelf in Italy, Germany or Japan', officials of the Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, said.

"Crosley's WLWO has been authorized to install transmitters with a total power of 750,000 watts. A new battery of transmitters will be set up near Cincinnati soon.

"Heretofore, numerous, but weaker short-wave stations have beamed American propaganda to all other points. Henceforth a few powerful short-wave facilities will carry the load. At least one of the new transmitters is expected to be in operation within a few weeks.

"Crosley technicians said the new transmitters would be more powerful than anything in the world and would be capable of drowning out Berlin, Rome or Tokyo."

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"HOW LONG A FREE PRESS?" NEWSPAPER SPOKESMAN ASKS

This is the view taken by the Editor & Publisher of the FCC Supreme Court ruling:

"A month has passed since the momentous United States Supreme Court decision of May 10 gave to the Federal Communications Commission the power of life and death over the composition of traffic passing over the wires servicing radio stations, en route to the American public.

"A few voices have been raised in the wilderness of news from a global war in which great human freedoms are the stakes for which the democracies are fighting. But they have been far too few and have not been heard amid the echoes of bombings and cannonading on far-flung fronts.

"Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are among the liberties for which we and the other United Nations supposedly are fighting the evil forces of the Axis to 'unconditional surrender'. Yet at home a far-reaching decision by the supreme tribunal of our republic, involving - and in some minds even threatening - the very liberties upon which this nation was founded, receives little more than passing notice in our newspapers.

"Justice Frankfurter wrote in the 5-to-2 majority decision which gave to the FCC absolute power over radio: ". . . we are asked to regard the Commission as a kind of traffic officer, policing the wave lengths to prevent stations from interfering with each other. But the (Communications) Act does not restrict the Commission merely to supervision of the traffic. It puts upon the Commission the burden of determining the composition of that traffic. (Underlining to represent Italics of the Editor).

"The National Association of Broadcasters, whose membership includes a number of newspaper publishers who also own radio stations, is frightened by the power which this decision gives to the FCC. 'The control of what the American people hear on the air, under the language of this decision, passed from the American public whose wishes have determined the programs broadcast daily by over 900 radio stations - into the hands of a single all-powerful Commission whose edicts are final and conclusive', according to the NAB.

"The FCC now can tell broadcasters what must be broadcast - whether it be news, public discussion, political speeches, music, drama or other entertainment, the NAB adds. And that situation, we believe, is loaded with dynamite that could and might blow not only freedom of speech on the radio lanes, but also free expression in the nation's press out of its traditional and rightful place in America if the FCC and other officials were dictator-minded."

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TRADE NOTES

Restrictions on the transfer of automobile radios and automatic phonographs manufactured before April 24, 1943, have been removed from Limitation Order L-265 by an amendment of that order issued yesterday by the War Production Board.

On June 5, the order was amended to remove restrictions on transfers of these products "to any consumer". Elimination of the phrase "to any consumer" in the present amendment completely removes transfers of auto radios and automatic phonographs from the scope of L-265. Transfers of automatic phonographs continue to be governed by L-21.

Ted Church is leaving the Rockefeller Inter-American Affairs organization to go back to his old job of Director of Radio for the Republican National Committee. This is another sign of the approaching presidential campaign. Mr. Church for a time acted as American advisor to the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Station WKEY, Covington, Va., will become affiliated with the Blue Network as a bonus station and will be available at no cost to those advertisers who purchase the three Virginia stations - WLVA, Lynchburg; WBTM, Danville; and WSLS, Roanoke

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Dr. William D. Coolidge, General Electric Vice President and Director of Research, has been awarded the "Order del Merito" (order of Merit) of Chile for his "many services to civilization". News of this honor came to Dr. Coolidge in a letter from Dr. Leonardo Guzman, Director of the Chilean National Radium Institute.

Radios and phonographs are among the merchandise ordered by the Office of Defense Transportation not to be delivered.

Opening of two new direct radio telegraph circuits from the United States to Accra on the African Gold Coast and to Kabul, Afghanistan, was announced by Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., affiliate of the International Telephone. This is the first direct telegraph service made available between this country and those points. They are the 17th and 18th international radio telegraph circuits to be opened by Mackay Radio since the United States entered the war.

William L. Shirer in his column writes that the British Broadcasting Corporation's estimate that 500 underground publications on the continent rely on its special broadcasts for practically all of their foreign news. As quickly as they can do so with their improvised and inadequate printing facilities, these clandestine newspapers translate the spoken word into printed form and distribute it through trusted channels.

The fourth of the series of regional meetings called by members of the Station Advisory Committee of the Blue Network was held last Thursday in New York. The meetings were held to give officials of Blue affiliates an opportunity to discuss the regulations issued by the Federal Communications Commission in accordance with which current contracts were recently modified. Besides the meeting in New York attended by officials of Regions 1 and 2, other meetings were held in Atlanta, Region No. 4; Chicago, Region No. 3; and Fort Worth, Region No. 5.

Kolin Hager, Manager of General Electric's Station WGY, has been named one of two radio representatives on the Board of Directors of the Advertising Council. The Council is made up of outstanding advertising authorities and its purpose is the promotion of the war effort through every advertising and informational medium. Mr. Hager was selected to represent the stations making up the National Association of Broadcasters, of which he is also a Director. Paul W. Kesten, of CBS, the other radio director, represents the four national networks.

Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System will speak before the Pacific Advertising Association in San Francisco, Wednesday, June 23, during the organization's two-day War Emergency Conference. John Benson, President of the A.A.A.A. will also be at the convention.

Following this speaking engagement, Mr. McClintock will go to Los Angeles (June 24) for conference with Don Lee Network officials, and then to Chicago for a meeting on June 29 with executives of dual-affiliated stations, those stations associated with Mutual and other networks.

A radio direction finder using a cathode ray indicator and a loop antenna mechanism to pick up radio signals has been patented by Henri G. Busignies of Forest Hills, N. Y., and assigned at Patent No. 2,320,908 to the International Standard Electric Corporation of New York City. The device, containing new features of known principles in radio direction finding, can sensitively pick up the direction of the radio wave impulses coming from a transmitter.

The NBC News Service press clip-sheet is very attractive in its new format. Photographic treatment is especially good. In fact, it is a first class job all the way through.

The 1943 All-Star baseball game between picked teams of the National and American Leagues to be played Tuesday night, July 13, or if postponed, at 1:30 PM on July 14 in Shibe Park, Philadelphia, will be broadcast exclusively over the Mutual Broadcasting System Network under the sponsorship of the Gillette Safety Razor Company which has purchased the radio broadcasting rights for $25,000. This sum will be turned over with all other receipts to the Major Leagues' Baseball Equipment Fund to provide baseball equipment for the Armed Forces.

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No. 1538

OWI HAS NEW WAY TO TRANSMIT RADIO PICTURES

Utilizing equipment manufactured by the Times Telephoto Equipment, Inc., owned by the New York Times, a new technique for the international transmission and distribution of radio news photographs and facsimiles has been developed in recent months by the overseas branch of the Office of War Information.

It has been so successful, the Editor & Publisher states, that the flow of pictures of American victories and accomplishments to neutral and warring countries has been greatly increased, according to OWI.

News pictures of America's gigantic industrial program, of its great resources in men and weapons, and of its growing military achievements are being made available daily by the new method to an estimated 300,000,000 persons, including residents of Great Britain, Sweden, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, North Africa, Turkey, India, China and Australia, the OWI says.

The new method developed by the OWI, as explained by George J. Hummel, Chief of the Technical Equipment Division, consists of the blind broadcast of photographs over short-wave radio stations that are beamed over Great Circle courses to various parts of the world. Any one with the requisite technical equipment can pick up these pictures.

Until this system was developed, most radio news photographs were sent over established commercial radio circuits. The sending operator did not normally begin the transmission of the picture until after he had established contact with the receiving operator, and he sent the picture directly over a controlled circuit.

But under the tremendous pressure of the war international communications facilities of all kinds have been so overtaxed with official, press and private messages that the OWI found, when it began to look into the radio photograph situation last Summer, that existing channels were inadequate to transmit the number of pictures its experts considered desirable.

Consequently it began the experiment of the blind short-wave broadcasts. It was found that experienced operators could pick up as many as eight pictures in an hour's facsimile broadcast, which is more than the normal number transmitted over a controlled commercial circuit in the same length of time, according to OWI technicians.

The quality of the broadcast pictures appeared to be excellent.

The OWI regularly rents from established broadcasting and communications agencies two and one-half hours of short-wave radio time a day. It uses this time to send out four news picture broadcasts - one beamed to Northern Europe, covering Sweden and Russia and carrying on to Bombay; a second beamed to Central Europe, covering London, Istanbul, Beirut, Cairo and other points; a third to North Africa, and a fourth to Central and South Africa.

Meanwhile the OWI has been sending receiving equipment and technicians to operate it to key points all over the world as rapidly as possible.

At present the equipment is functioning in Beirut, Berne, Bombay, New Delhi, Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa; Leopoldville, Belgian Congo; Cairo, Chungking, Kunming, Istanbul, Johannesberg, Madrid, Melbourne, Mowcow, Stockholm and Algiers, and the number of stations is constantly growing. Some of these stations also are equipped to send pictures back to the United States.

In addition to the beamed broadcasts, the OWI is making full use of the established commercial facilities, Mr. Hummel said, and in certain neutral countries where the governments have specified that their own agencies must operate the equipment, the OWI has made available the necessary equipment and the technical workers to operate it, on a semi-commercial basis.

"I want to emphasize the fact that our service is in no way competing with or impairing the value of the established commercial radio circuits", Mr. Hummel said. "Rather, it is supplementing these circuits by providing a method of transmitting a greater number of pictures advantageous to our war program than would otherwise be the case.

"In this way we are developing a post-war market for American pictures and we are demonstrating the feasibility of an international picture network."

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FCC HEAD QUERIED ON NUMEROUS TOPICS AT PRESS PARLEY

Numerous questions were fired at Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission at his weekly press conference. Asked how the new network regulations that went into effect last Tuesday are going to work, Mr. Fly replied that he believed the rough spots had been ironed out and they would operate smoothly. "In fact, I have been quite happy that there hasn't been any difficulty in making the adjustments to get going under the rules", Mr. Fly said. "I hadn't contemplated any real difficulty but now that the absence of difficulty is demonstrated, I think that is a very happy result."

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Asked about the KOA hearings, the Chairman said that he understood the hearings were entirely off not only for the duration but that the Nattional Broadcasting Company didn't want any at all.

"They gave a couple of reasons", he said. "One was they were interested in seeing that the Blue network had a good outlet in Cleveland, and the other was that they were fearful that they might have to dispose of their own station in Cleveland if the new station did not go in, so in effect they said after all they didn't want a hearing."

Someone asked if the Commission had in mind further rules to curb the possibility of an advertiser forming his own network of the cream of the stations.

"No, I don't think any further rules will be necessary on that", the FCC official replied. "Of course, the Commission is not going to oppose any healthy competition in the broadcasting business. Rules rather are designed to promote the right sort of competition and certainly no effort will be made to hamper the bona fide undertaking of establishing and operating anew network. I don't think, however, that the rules would be of any assistance to any group that just wanted to make an occasional sporadic raid on the industry. Certainly, the rules were not designed to that end and if anything should happen under the rules to the detriment of network broadcasting generally and to the existence of a healthy type of competition in the industry, you might want to do something about it. I should be very much surprised if this idea of so-called super-networks to a limited number of big stations gets to first base."

Mr. Fly said not only because of the line charges but because it would be necessary to set up network facilities, to get good time it would be necessary to move into the realm of option time and since the advertisers don't have any privileges under the option time rule, he didn't see how it could be worked out.

Asked about underground listening to Axis radio in this country, the Chairman said:

"Listening in this country to enemy radio broadcasts is not underground. That is open and above ground and a lot of us listen to them and lot of homes, for example, have short wave receivers that enable them to do that and this Government has never done anything to shut off those broadcasts or shut people off if that is what they want to do. I don't think generally people listen to them and people who do, don't believe what they hear anyway, and so far as carrying on espionage by that method, I don't think that is feasible and that is something our own intelligence people would be on to pretty fast."

Mr. Fly didn't seem to think much of the idea that rumors in newspapers in the U.S. might come from Berlin broadcasts.

Queried on a meeting with the NAB Small Market Stations Committee, the Chairman said:

"We had a round table discussion on the situation and discussed ways and means mainly to the effect we ought to get in there and see what we could do about getting some advertising. I have the impression that everybody is getting busy."

Asked if he had seen a reply by Neville Miller of NAB to an article by Mary Haworth in the Washington Post complaining about daytime radio programs, Mr. Fly said:

"I think I saw it but if that is the one where he said we have the responsibility for the soap operas I want to disclaim that right now. We are not responsible for starting them in the first place, and I am not going to assume the responsibility for them now. And the fact that we don't have the legal responsibility to do anything about it is not the only reason. We have no disposition to assume that responsibility even though it were possible under the law, which it is not. I think the soap opera problem is sort of like the mother-in-law problem. The networks have got it in their own houses and it is up to them to deal with it. Certainly no part of the blame is on our doorstep.

"I take it then that you would dispute the implication that future complaints about program content should be made to the FCC?" someone put in.

"I have pointed out on numerous occasions the unwisdom of appraising a judicial decision on ten words picked out of 20 pages", Mr. Fly replied. "Anyone who has got to first base as a lawyer knows that is no way to appraise a decision from the Supreme Court or any other - if you want to take a case in point look at the ten words taken out piecemeal in the Sanders case and see where they are today.

"From the stuff that has been fed out to the press from NAB and the other big network representatives, you might think that those few words were all that was in that opinion. That, of course, only tends to mislead and confuse the public. Fortunately, however, the public is not going to get excited about this situation. I think the only confusion that will come about from that sort of unbalanced campaign is confusion in the radio industry and after all even that confusion comes home to roost at times, as not this recent brochure that Columbia Broadcasting System has gotten out explaining just how feasibly the network rules will operate. There comes a time when the cry of confusion and ruination comes home to roost and this is one instance where it has."

"You mean you think the CBS brochure indicates the reasonableness of the network regulations?" the Chairman was asked.

"I think it pretty much confirms the reasonableness of the regulations and their workability", he concluded. "I think it very effectively e ats a lot of words it fed out to the press and its own stations and Congressional representatives in the last few years. Nothing is to be gained by continuing to promote these scare campaigns."

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LORD HALIFAX GREETS MURROW, LONDON CBS CHIEF

There was high recognition to radio in the attendance last Tuesday at the Carlton Hotel in Washington of Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador at a party given to Edward R. Murrow, CBS London Chief of Staff, by Earl Gammons, Washington Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Assisting in receiving was Carl J. Burkland, Manager of WTOP. Also Miss Hall, who had the distinction of being the only woman present.

Among the notable guests were FCC Commissioners Tam Craven, Payne, Walker and Wakefield; Stave Early, #1 Secretary to President Roosevelt, Representative Joe Martin, of Massachusetts, Republican Leader of the House; J. Harold Ryan, U. S. Radio Censor; Paul Wooton, President of the White House Correspondents' Association and Overseas Writers and Gen. Alex D. Surles, in charge of Army public relations.

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REPORTED COLTON TO SUCCEED OLMSTEAD IN SIGNAL CORPS

There is a report that Maj. Gen. Roger B. Colton will succeed Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead as head of the Signal Corps. General Olmstead, who is 59 years old, became Chief Signal Officer in October, 1941.

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PETRILLO RECORDING DISPUTE GOES TO U. S. CONCILIATOR

The 10-month-old dispute between seven transcription companies and the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) was before the Labor Department Conciliation Service Thursday, according to the Association Press.

Company spokesmen announced that they had asked the service to mediate, and in Washington Dr. John R. Steelman, service director, said he had assigned James W. Fitzpatrick, New York area representative, to the case after a "breakdown in negotiations".

James C. Petrillo, union president, called the strike against the companies last August 1 and submitted demands six months later at the request of a special Senate committee.

The union asked that companies pay into its treasury an unspecified percentage of total gross receipts plus musicians' regular salary. Negotiations continued until May 11, when the union made a new demand that the companies not supply transcriptions to broadcasting stations listed as unfair by the union.

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ASKS HOW MUCH OWI IS INTIMIDATING RADIO AND PRESS

Elmer Davis apparently got his foot in the applesauce on the Hill for his Boston speech in which he defended Washington bureaucrats and sought to "smear" correspondents for falling down in covering Washington news. Both Representative Short (R), of Missouri, and Senator Bridges (R), of New Hampshire, suggested that there be a thorough investigation of Mr. Davis and "his repeated bungling". Embarrassing to Mr. Davis is the fact that he let himself in for these attacks only a few days before his $47,000,000 OWI Appropriation, which is now quite certain to draw considerable more fire than if Mr. Davis had kept silent at this particular time.

"Before further funds are allocated to O.W.I. by the Congress there should be a full and complete investigation to determine to what extent the O.W.I. is going beyond its functions of war information, to what extent the press, the radio, and the motion pictures are being intimidated or coerced by Government press agents and to what extent Mr. Davis is attempting to centralize in his own hands the control of the news dissemination of the country", Representative Short declared. "We should not and must not adopt Hitler's methods here.

"It will be interesting when the O.W.I. Appropriation comes up, for members of this House to bear in mind that under the War Information Bureau of President Wilson in the last war, headed by George Creel, one of the greatest psychologists we have ever had in this country, only 4½ millions of dollars were spent. Last year the Office of War Information under Elmer Davis spent in excess of $38,000,000 and now they are going to ask us to give them within the next day or two $10,000,000 in addition to that, or an amount in excess of $47,000,000 for operating expenses for the next year. Why in the name of common sense we have to have such a vast army of men and women on the public payroll in time of war to dish out propaganda is more than I can understand. We all know that the vast majority of the American press are intelligent, and patriotic men and women, who are as anxious to win this war as anyone in the O.W.I. or even in the Congress itself.

"Mr. Davis, in his political defense of the bureaucrats in Washington, whom he attempts to defend generally from attacks made by some Members of Congress and the press and radio, gives as an excuse that most of these bureaucrats would be paid much more in private industry than they are now receiving in Government service. Well, it might be that some of them are. I think that is true of many of the major executives of successful industries who have sacrificed their individual and private business to come to Washington and devote their time and energy to the successful prosecution of the war. However, I challenge Mr. Davis, or anyone else under him, to give the public the names of the men and women on the payroll of the Office of War Information with the corresponding pay they received before flopping to his service. This challenge applies not only to the Domestic Division of the O.W.I., which is now competing with the free press, the radio, and motion pictures here on the home front,

but also to the overseas division that is under the guiding hand of President Roosevelt's personal political servant and ghost writer, Mr. Robert Sherwood."

"By his unwarranted attack upon the press, by his attack upon these newspaper men and women, Elmer Davis has incapacitated himself, in my judgment, to further hold the office to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt", Senator Bridges said.

"After repeated bungling, after being compelled to admit that certain material issued by his Office has been improper politically, Mr. Davis now has found recourse in seeking to smear Washington correspondents and the press in general. He seeks to make this country believe that unbiased news reports from Washington of faulty administration on the home front, of O.P.A. of foodstuffs, of rationing, are so much bunk."

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TRYING TO FIRE FCC OFFICIALS GUMS WORKS AT CAPITOL

At this writing the Senate and House are still deadlocked over the fate of Goodwin Watson and William Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission and Robert Morse Lovett. In the meantime the $132,000,000 Urgent Deficiency Bill is completely hung up.

Another big issue is whether or not there shall be any hobbling of President Roosevelt's emergency fund. As a matter of fact the Senate agreed to go along with the House in ousting the alleged Communists if the House would lay off the President's funds. This was blocked twice by Representative John Taber of New York (R).

Also Representative Hobbs, of Alabama, dragged the FCC-Lovett trio into the House by another door when he proposed an amendment which would provide for ousting all alleged subversives and would not just single out three of them as in this case.

"My understanding is that there is a definite program agreed upon by the majority of the House conferees and the majority of the Senate conferees whereby the House will yield to wiping out all restrictions upon the President's emergency fund and whereby the House would yield to the striking out of the amendment placed on the bill on the motion by the gentleman from North Caroline (Mr. Kerr) prohibiting payment of funds to Dr. Goodwin B. Watson, Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., and Dr. Robert Morss Lovett. I cannot agree to that situation and therefore I object", Representative Taber of New York, declared.

"With the assurance given us by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Cannon), that there is to be no backing down on the part of the House conferees on the amendment eliminating these three alleged subversive

individuals from the payroll, I hope the gentleman from New York will agree to the request of the gentleman from Missouri, with that understanding", Representative Rankin (D), of Mississippi said.

"I will say now that I do not care how much is involved in this bill, there is enough involved that the Senate conferees should have investigated the charges against these men that have been found correct by the Dies committee, by the Kerr committee, and by the House of Representatives. Mr. Speaker, if the Chairman of the committee will assure us that the conferees will stand firm on that amendment, I would have no objection to the bill going to conference and I hope the gentleman from New York (Mr. Taber) will withdraw his objection with that understanding."

However, Mr. Taber stood pat.

Representative Hobbs, a member of the Judiciary Committee, offered an amendment to substitute for the House provision ousting these three men by name a provision of nine paragraphs designed to accomplish the same purpose without specifically mentioning any individual.

"Speaker Rayburn sustained a point of order against the substitute on the ground that it was not germane. But Mr. Hobbs had the satisfaction of having his amendment read in full to the House", George Rothwell Brown wrote in the Washington Times Herald.

"It was so sound and so strongly drawn that many of Mr. Hobbs' colleagues urged him to offer his proposal as a separate bill. As Representative John Taber, of New York, said:

"'That is a good thing and it ought to be on the statute books.'

"Mr. Hobbs said he would introduce his proposition as a separate bill and, in the opinion of this writer, when he does so the House of Representatives, in its present mood, will vote to enact it into law.

"While the House is going after the radicals piecemeal it realizes that the process is not a perfect one. It is like trying to pick the eggs one by one out of a shad roe."

The Washington Post barged in with still another editorial captioned "Ad Absurdum" which read:

"In its desire to remove three individuals from the Federal payroll the House of Representatives is now denying funds for the payment of salaries to thousands of Government employees. The Kerr Committee amendment, aimed specifically at Messrs. Goodwin Watson, William Dodd, Jr., and Robert Morss Lovett, was attached to a vitally important deficiency appropriation bill. This newspaper assailed the amendment as patently unconstitutional at the time of its passage in the House. The Senate evidently agreed, for it rejected the amendment unanimously. Now House and Senate conferees

are in deadlock over this particular issue, blocking the entire deficiency appropriation.

"As a result, a number of departments and war agencies of the Government are left without any money. Some of them, in order to meet their current payrolls, have been forced to borrow from the President's emergency funds. But these are not limitless. Beginning July 1, moreover, the President's use of them will be narrowly circumscribed by recently enacted legislation. If the intransigeance of the House conferees continues, we may see essential wheels of the war effort slow down or come to a standstill.

"The dignity of Congress is unlikely to be enhanced by this absurd performance. What we are now witnessing is a strike against the Government by a willful band of Administration-haters - men so determined to impose their will upon the executive brandh that they have become careless as to means and indifferent as to consequences. This is petty obstructionism of a dangerous order."

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TO ABANDON GIANT CHICAGO HOTEL RADIO TRAINING CENTER

The Army Air Forces is planning to abandon Chicago's 3900-room Stevens Hotel, largest in the world, which it purchased less than a year ago for six million dollars as the central unit of a huge training school for radio technicians, it was learned by the New York Herald-Tribune.

The Air Forces already have vacated the adjacent and smaller Congress Hotel, acquired at the same time as the second unit of the training center, and plans to give up the Stevens when the final class of radio operators graduates in a few weeks, the public relations officer for the school reported.

Although many officers in Chicago said they had no knowledge of the War Department's plans for disposing of the hotels, executives of other hotels in Chicago said that the Army already had offered through an agent to sell the Stevens to the Statler Hotel chain. The offer was said to have been turned down.

Hotel men declared, however, that it would be impossible to reopen either the Stevens or the Congress, both of which are needed now to relieve the shortage of hotel accommodations in Chicago, until after the war, because the Army disposed of their furnishings three months ago at a gigantic public auction.

Otto K. Eitel, who managed the Stevens from 1933 to 1939, estimated that it would cost more than two million dollars to replace the furnishings of the Stevens which were sold at the Army auction last March, even if they could be found.

Managers of other Chicago hotels made no effort to conceal their chagrin over the report that the Army is going to release the Stevens and Congress. All agreed that restoration of these hotels would probably force the hotel business in Chicago back into the red after the war.

The Air Forces was reported to be abandoning the hotels because the pressing need for operators and technicians that existed a year ago has now been filled and because it has been found that better training can be given in centers located outside large cities.

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TRADE NOTES

There is every indication that the House Judiciary Committee will allow the request of FCC Commissioner Durr that Representative Cox be disqualified as Chairman of the FCC Investigation Committee to slumber on during the Summer with no action on it until after the recess, if at all.

The Commission approved Power of Attorney executed by John L. Booth, appointing Meril A. Lindbloom and Hugh M. Gray as attorneys in fact, insofar as it relates to FM station W49D licensed to John L. Booth, and Station WJLB, Detroit, Mich., of which Mr. Booth is the President, a Director and owner of all the outstanding stock.

Two members of the administrative staff of the National Association of Broadcasters have left to enter the Armed Services. Everett E. Revercomb, auditor, who came to NAB in September, 1935, and who was the staff's senior member in point of length of service, has received a commission as ensign in the Naval Communications Division. Russell P. Place, NAB counsel since November, 1939, enters the Office of Strategic Services of the Army of the U.S.

Twenty-eight newly enlisted members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps made up the first class which began training this week at Paul Smith's new York for radio communications service with the Army Signal Corps.

A dispatch from Detroit has it that the Ford Company will discontinue Earl Godwin's news broadcasts in favor of a musical program. The explanation was that a news commentary was the idea of the late Edsel Ford but that the present regime considers there are too many news commentators on the air.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Radio Committee discusses "How Should the United States Cooperate in the Post-war World?" as guest of Chairman Lyman Bryson on CBS network's "People's Platform" Saturday, June 19 (6:15 P.M.)

Mrs. Gladys MacDonald Lafount died Monday in New York City at the age of 40. She was the wife of Harold A. Lafount of New York, Washington and Salt Lake City, President of the Atlantic Coast Network, Managing Director of the Bulova-Lafount Radio interests and former Federal Radio Commissioner from 1927 to 1935.

Mrs. Lafount was a daughter of Mrs. Frances Newcombe MacDonald of East Orange, N. J., and the late John A. MacDonald. Surviving besides her husband are a brother, Earle MacDonald of Bloomfield, N.J., and a sister Mrs. Harold V. Barker, of Hartford, Conn.

Thirdy-six recordings of the NBC Symphony Orchestra with Arturo Toscanini and Leopold Stokowski conducting, have been sent

to the stations of NBC's Pan American affiliates as a library to be drawn on whenever needed.

The use of copper in the production of radio sets and parts for private use, when the manufacture of such products is permitted under Limitation Order L-265, was approved by the War Production Board through an amendment to Conservation Order M-9-c. The action brings the two orders into agreement, as such use of the metal previously had been forbidden, even for the production of repair parts.

The record-making, bond-selling tour of Proctor & Gamble's "Truth or Consequences" program came to the end of its 14-week itinerary at Oakland, Calif., Saturday night, with a grand total of $188,481,082 in cold cash for Uncle Sam.

Station W81SP, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Springfield, Mass., was granted a license for new station to use frequency 48,100 kilocycles. Licensee shall, when required materials are available, take immediate steps to comply fully with the rules and regulations and standards of the Commission.

In a reorganization CBS combines its Copyright Division and its Commercial Editing Department into one unit. Jan Schimek, for the last year head of both departments will continue in charge of the combined department with the title of Director of Editing and Copyright.

Committees to draft quality specifications of two synthetic rubber products and one plastic material for high frequency flexible cable used in military radio and radar were appointed at a meeting of the High Frequency Flexible Cable Industry Advisory Committee with the War Production Board. Specifications will be sent to WPB with the recommendation that they be used as a basis for the allocation of Materials.

John S. Haber, Vice President of the recently organized Philso International Corporation, died Tuesday in Havana, Cuba, after an operation for acute appendicitis. He was 45 years old. He had been in Mexico on business and had shown no previous signs of illness when he stopped in Havana on his way back to New York. He was a graduate of New York University and was with the American Steel Export Company for 21 years, rising to Vice President. He resigned last March to take the vice-presidency of the Philso International Corporation, a new company formed by the Philco Corporation to handle sales of its products in all foreign countries.

He leaves a widow and two children.

Dr. Emanual Poppen of Columbus, Ohio, President of the American Lutheran Church, disclosed in Detroit, the A.P. reports, that he had made an "official protest" to the major networks against "profanity and indecency in radio broadcasts". He did not elaborate.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1539

June 22, 1943

NAVY CREDITS RCA WITH SUPPLYING FIRST RADARS

Praising the Radio Corporation of America for its war work, Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, speaking at the presentation of the Army-Navy "E" flag to RCA Laboratories last week at Princeton, N. J., said:

"Of the first two radar sets that were sent to sea in 1938, one was manufactured by RCA and the other by the Naval Research Laboratory. The great progress of radar in the Navy and its gradual acceptance as a new fundamental contribution to war, dates from that time. The first sets purchased by the Navy from a commercial concern were six in number and were supplied by RCA."

Radar has changed the whole course of history, Admiral Bowen told the assembled Laboratories' workers. The Battle of England was won, he said, because the British had radar to prevent the Germans from surprising the British planes on the ground, and he added, "you can be assured that radar has played a highly significant role in our successful operations to date."

Radio itself played an interesting part at the "E" Flag presentation by reducing the time necessary for the Laboratories' employees to be away from their war work to an absolute minimum. It was due to the fact that the ceremonies were broadcast by NBC and only 30 minutes was alloted the program. This included the playing of "America", introductions by Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., Retired, greetings from the State of New Jersey by Governor Charles Edison, presentation of the "E" award by Admiral Bowen; acceptance of the award by Otto S. Schairer, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, assisted by two representative employees, who had done outstanding work; Raising the "E" flag by the Color Guard; Presentation of "E" pins by Maj. Gen. Roger B. Colton, U.S.A.; Acceptances by five employees, and singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Lucy Monroe.

Ordinarily such a program would have drooled along for a couple of hours in the hot Summer sun, but under General Harbord's expert guidance the exercises ran only a few seconds over the alloted broadcasting period of 30 minutes, and including a picnic luncheon employees could easily have been back at their work within an hour or probably no longer than the time taken out at noon on an ordinary work day.

An indication of the good labor relations at RCA was the informality with which the high officials mingled with those assembled. David Sarnoff, President of the Company, who took no part in the exercises but in a natty new straw and smoking a pipe,

was nevertheless here, there and everywhere among the crowd although his name was not mentioned on the program.

There is a little cafeteria in Washington where one may see a famous Lieutenant General and his wife, a distinguished Rear Admiral and his wife and a flock of other high officers and their ladies all in line and carrying their own trays. This was brought to mind when the writer noticed among the long line of employees George K. Throckmorton, Vice-President of RCA in charge of the RCA Victor Division, taking his turn at being served and carrying a tray like anybody else. And right here there should be an orchid for another popular official in the crowd who has played such an important part in RCA employee relations, Edward F. McGrady, RCA Vice President in charge of labor relations. Mr. McGrady, who was former Assistant Secretary of Labor, is now on leave from RCA, acting as Labor Advisor to the Secretary of War. Just why President Roosevelt didn't long ago grab such a man as Mr. McGrady for wartime Secretary of Labor instead of the present mis-cast occupant of that high position is a mystery to the writer.

Governor Edison, introduced by General Harbord, who referred to the Governor's father as having had the first great research laboratory in America, congratulated RCA Laboratories on winning the "E" award for high accomplishment in the war effort. "By winning it", Governor Edison said, "You have also bestowed honor upon this State."

Calling attention to New Jersey as the "Radio State", because of its widespread radio industrial activity, its number of broadcasting stations and high-power transatlantic transmitters, Governor Edison said that the Laboratories have become a pride of New Jersey.

There was also a letter from James Forrestal, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, which read: "The high accomplishment of the men and women of the RCA Laboratories is inspiring. Your record will be difficult to surpass, yet the Army and Navy have every confidence that it was made only to be broken."

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STRIKE SILENCES CBS WASHINGTON, D.C. STATION 5 HOURS

Without the slightest warning to either Earl H. Gammons, Washington Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, or Carl J. Burkland, Manager of the station, engineers at Station WTOP (formerly WJSV) in the Capital struck last Saturday noon with the result that the station was silent for almost five hours.

Inquiries at the station were answered by switchboard operators from a typewritten statement issued by the management. It was to the effect that the station was off the air because of an unannounced strike by the engineers.

The bone of contention was whether two supervising engineers should be paid only straight time or time and a half for work over 40 hours.

The trouble was patched up, temporarily, by an agreement to pay the supervisors six hours' overtime in a 46-hour week, the overtime money being held in escrow until a decision is handed down by an arbitrator of the War Labor Board, to which the matter was referred.

A contract between the union and broadcasting system was approved May 5 by the WLB and the management contended that supervisors were regarded as administration employees, with no provisions in the contract for overtime pay over 40 hours. Mr. Yourd said he felt there was a legal question involved in paying the supervisors overtime under the present contract.

The attorney said he had written the wage stabilization unit of the Wages and Hours Division, Labor Department, asking permission to pay on a straight time basis for work over 40 hours, but that no reply had been received.

Mr. Yourd said CBS had received a letter from the union May 29, stating the supervisors could not work over 40 hours without payment on a time-and-a-half basis. He said they had not been asked to work over 40 hours.

On April 1 supervisors were put on a wartime week of 46 hours, with the approval of the War Manpower Commission, which granted a two-hour cut under the 48 hours required in the labor shortage areas. Time-and-a-half overtime was paid for the extra six hours until the contract was approved by the WLB, the management spokesmen said, as they were operating under the old contract at that time.

Mr. Yourd said that when the new contract went into effect, wage adjustments were made as of November 1, when the contract was submitted to WLB. As the management contended that the new contract did not provide for overtime payment for supervisors, the attorney said that "adjustments" were made on the overtime payments but that these adjustments were balanced by the pay increases provided in the contract.

Those participating in the negotiations included a committee of three from the Engineering Department and Mr. Gammons, and Mr. Burkland. The station, it was pointed out, is the lone Columbia outlet in what are now called war labor shortage areas.

An "innocent bystander", who suffered as a result of the strike, was Representative Andreson (R), of Minnesota, who was scheduled to speak.

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BRICKER AND SHOUSE LAMBAST PRESS-RADIO TREATMENT

Governor John W. Bricker, of Ohio, Frederick C. Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and James D. Shouse, Vice President of the Crosley Radio Corporation in charge of broadcasting, told the National Editorial Association meeting in Cincinnati what they thought of the attitude of the Supreme Court, government agencies and the Administration generally towards the press and radio.

Declaring that "news censorship has been perverted into a cheap propaganda device for political purposes", Governor Bricker said "this violation of our rights is one of the most humiliating experiences in American history." The Ohio Governor, himself spoken of as a Republican presidential possibility, criticized the cloak of secrecy thrown over the Hot Springs Food Conference. Mr. Shouse called attention to a recent Supreme Court decision which, he said, "deprives radio of all the characteristics of freedom".

The decision "placed in the hands of a Government agency - the Federal Communications Commission - complete control of radio broadcasting in the United States", Mr. Shouse declared.

"Three months ago I could have stood before you with the assurance I spoke as the representative of an industry which was free in the sense that the press is free. I can't do that tonight* * Our industry today needs your help for the good of the country."

Mr. Crawford declared that American industry could solve its problems only if we could preserve freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

"Given freedom of communication, we can freely pool our knowledge and theories", said Mr. Crawford, who also is President of Thompson Products, Inc., of Cleveland. "We can thresh out differences in debate; we can work out formulas of conciliation and cooperation.

"The past record of American industry is overwhelmingly on the side of health and sanity. This is the popular verdict for which industry will continue to strive with the indispensable help of you editors. In any event, this is the story which industry will be able to lay before the forum of American public opinion if industry is not cut off from access to the public ear.

"Will we be allowed such a hearing? You begin to wonder when a member of the United States Supreme Court finds himself stressing the difficulties of preserving the democratic way of life. He cites 'the misuse and manipulation of modern devices, chain newspapers, cheap magazines, popular polls, the movies and the radio. In other words, 'misuse', as he calls it, of all the media of opinion employed by a free people."

Mr. Crawford noted that radio had come under criticism for expressing disagreement with the Government and said that we now found the Supreme Court imposing conditions on the individual broadcasting station, including limitations on the right of contract, in return for the Federal Government's license.

"Will it be a licensing system next for the newspapers of this country?" he continued. "Or will it take the subtler form of subsidies disguised as Government advertising. This we know. When the newspapers definitely turn away from private industry to Government, it is the beginning of the end for freedom of the press, and not so far from the end either."

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FIGHTING MARYLAND EDITOR'S RADIO PROGRAM CANCELLED

Rives Matthews, editor of the Somerset (Md.) News, who is under $2,500 bond on criminal libel charges because he exposed the pleasure trip to Georgia of State Controller J. Millard Tawes, left Washington last week after spending an evening here waiting to go on the Ford program "Watch the World Go By".

Mr. Matthews hitch-hiked the 130 miles into Washington from Princess Anne, Md., to be a guest of Earl Godwin's radio program over WMAL and the Blue Network. Shortly before he was to go on the air he was informed that the sponsors of the program had decided the subject of Mr. Matthews versus Mr. Tawes was too controversial.

The country editor, whose attack on the improper use of gasoline and State-owned cars by high Maryland officials stirred Nationwide interest and indirectlyled to catching the Governor's wife using a State-owned car for an extensive tour in the South by abusing the gasoline privilege and possessing a gas card to which she wasn't entitled, and who was arrested on charges of criminal libel, finally left Washington last Monday night for Baltimore where he was scheduled to appear on a radio program the next night.

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Through the combined efforts of the Maritime Unions, the press, radio and United States Employment Service, 6,500 experienced merchant seamen of all categories have been drawn back to the merchant marine from non-maritime occupations during the past year, the War Shipping Administration announced yesterday.

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FCC HEAD PLEASED OVER MANPOWER SURVEY

Expressing gratification at the results, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, gave out the following statement with regard to the first returns on the manpower survey:

"As part of its program to ease the present shortage of skilled technicians in the communications industry, the Federal Communications Commission yesterday (Monday June 21) mailed to the War Manpower Commission and interested groups in the industry the first series of names of first- and second-class radiotelephone licensees who have reported themselves available for immediate employment in essential communications jobs. The list was prepared from responses to the Commission's postcard survey of a sample of 1,000 of the nation's 20,000 licensed radiotelephone operators in these classifications.

"To date over 550 holders of first- and second-class radiotelephone licenses have answered the FCC's query. Information obtained from the questionnaire related to the licensee's present employment, his draft status, whether or not he was using his license in his present job, and his availability for either full or part-time employment in the communications field.

"The Commission, of course, does not certify as to the experience or availability of any person listed, but merely sets forth the information recorded on the questionnaire. It is intended that further lists will be released from time to time as returns come in."

Asked if there had been any definite requests on the part of any of the firms represented by the communications industry for these operators, Mr. Fly said:

"Yes, there have been numerous communications. Of course there have not been any specific requests to us for information, but any number of letters have come in and statements have been made that engineers and operators were lacking. I have no doubt they will serve a very useful purpose."

Someone wanted to know if there would be any attempt to localize the study or would it be widely distributed geographically.

"I don't know", the Chairman answered. "I imagine we will have a discussion as to the future scope and continuity of it. I don't know what pattern it will take. I imagine we would want to do what is most useful to the industry. I recall getting one letter from an operator here about a week ago and apparently he was looking for a job and wanted to know what we meant about all these shortages - he didn't understand it."

"You mean he couldn't get a job?" the FCC head was asked.

"Apparently not", Mr. Fly replied.

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ELMER TALKS HIMSELF INTO A CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTION

Nobody within the memory of the writer ever got himself into a worse mess than Elmer Davis, or had more editorial brickbats hurled at him. Also nobody ever got a worse kick in the pants by Congress if, indeed, it wasn't an execution. Although the Senate is unpredictable and the Administration will make a desperate effort to save the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information, Elmer's usefulness appears to be at an end. Regardless of what the Senate may or may not do, Mr. Davis, who is already threatening to resign, appears to be very definitely on his way out.

The first reaction to the decapitation of the OWI and maybe Mr. Davis by the House was that the Senate would immediately come to the rescue, but as time goes on, a stiff anti-Administration fight seems to be developing in which not only Elmer will again be put over the barrel but also President Roosevelt and the Fourth Term, and everybody who has in any way been held responsible for the OWI.

In the House debate, Representative Robsion (R), of Kentucky, even dragged Mrs. Roosevelt into it, saying:

"For more than 11 years the Administration has regimented, by use of patronage, the taxpayers' money, and other blandishments, agriculture, labor, and industry. Now, the First Lady of the land would regiment candidates and political parties, the radios, newspaper-advertising space, and the amount of money and gas expended and used in traveling to actually meet the people, and she said it would be a good thing if this expense came out of our taxes."

Certainly there will be just as warm a time in the Senate and this performance will begin this week when Mr. Davis will be given a chance to justify the existence of OWI before the Senate Appropriations Committee. While there appears to be considerable doubt as to whether the Senate will sustain the House in lopping off the entire Domestic Branch, nevertheless it is believed in view of the 2 to 1 vote in the house the House will not recede from its position unless the Senate either agrees with it in abolishing the Domestic Branch or agrees to a very drastic cutting down and reorganization.

Just where this leaves radio in the Domestic Branch is not known but it unquestionably will be hit terrifically. In the meantime hardly a columnist of consequence has failed to explode a bomb over the head of Mr. Davis. This includes Arthur Krock, of the New York Times, Malcomb Bingay of the Detroit News, Mark Sullivan, New York Herald Tribune, David Lawrence, Frank Kent of the Baltimore Sun and others too numerous to mention. As for editorials, it is almost safe to say that every important newspaper in the country has expressed itself editorially and not a single one the writer has seen has expressed any sympathy for Mr. Davis in the present precarious position into which he talked himself.

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HOYT OF KGW TAKES OVER OWI JOB - IF ANY

Probably thanking his lucky stars that he has a job to go back to if this one finally blows up, and also that he is a Republican with Democrats fighting among themselves all over the lot, Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Portland Oregonian, which operates Stations KGW and KEX, arrived in Washington to take the post of Director of Domestic Operations of OWI three days after the House had voted to abolish that post. He succeeded Gardner Cowles, Jr., Des Moines, also a Republican, and a publisher and broadcaster. It apparently is not known to everybody that Mr. Cowles announced his intention of resigning months ago and that his leaving had no connection with the present ruckus.

"I appear before you as one who has been abolished and has no job", Mr. Hoyt observed, in opening his first Washington press conference in the presence of about 100 reporters.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Hoyt said:

"I accepted this appointment as Director of the Domestic Branch of OWI because I am convinced that its operations are absolutely vital to the conduct of the war and to the interests of the entire country.

"After extended conferences with Elmer Davis, I arranged to take six months leave of absence from my paper to do this job with the clear understanding that I would have full authority to operate the Domestic Branch according to the freest standards of the American press.

"The Domestic Branch of OWI will devote all of its energies to giving the American people as full and accurate information about the war as is possible. It will deal with the public only through the established media that go to make up the American press - and by the press I mean not only the newspapers, but radio, magazines and motion pictures.

"The Domestic Branch of OWI has three major functions: (1) to obtain the release of the fullest possible news from the military fronts and on the military progress of the war; (2) to obtain and correlate the news of the operations of all of the agencies of the government concerned with the war; (3) to make all the news available to the public, as quickly and clearly as possible through the media whose job it is to inform the public.

"This is a perfectly simple and sensible program; it will be conducted that way. This office will not be concerned with 'propagandizing' the American people. My policy is to give the country the straight information about the war, and to give it to them straight.

"This means that there will be no pamphleteering from this office. It also means that this office will yield to no political pressure, and will serve no political interests. This is an office of war information; it will deal only with information about the war.

"We Americans have never needed to be urged to win the war. But we work best when we know what we're working for, sacrifice most when we know what we're sacrificing for, endure the longest when we know what we're enduring for. The more we know about the war the faster we'll win it. OWI's job is to furnish that knowledge."

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TRADE NOTES

Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC Public Service Counselor, and Clarence L. Menser, NBC Vice-President in Charge of Programs, opened the sessions of the second annual NBC-Northwestern University Summer Radio Institute in Evanston, Ill., last Monday, June 21.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers last week turned over a check for $4,966.46 to the Armed Forces Master Records, Inc., the organization which is supplying our men in the Service with recorded libraries of music. The check represents the proceeds from the Rachmaninoff Memorial Concert which the Society sponsored at Carnegie Hall recently.

To aid enforcement of maximum prices previously set for phonograph record scrap sales by dealers and distributors, the Office of Price Administration extended price control down to the consumer level. This action was necessitated by keen competition for record scrap in the hands of consumers resulting in their receiving higher prices in some localities than the ceilings fixed by the regulation governing sales of scrap by retail record dealers, or the maximum allowances manufacturers and distributors are permitted to make for scrap records which they require to be furnished as a condition to the sale of new phonograph records. (Document No. 17621 - Office of Price Administration).

A paper by R. Stair and W. O. Smith, of the Bureau of Plant Industry (RP1543), in the June Journal of Research, gives constructional data of a tungsten-filament-in-quartz lamp, and discusses its applications to precision filter radiometry.

The addition of seven new members at the recent meeting in Chicago brough the membership of the Radio Manufacturers' Association to its highest peak since 1941. There was an attendance of 500 at the Chicago luncheon, much larger than had been anticipated.

Jobbers and dealers, as well as the public, may now purchase automobile radios and automatic phonographs manufactured before April 24, under an amendment issued June 14 to a WPB order (No. L-265).

An informal luncheon in honor of General Higinio Morinigo M., President of Paraguay and his official party was given last week by International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, with Colonel Sosthenes Behn, President of I. T. & T., as host for the company. The affair was held in a penthouse atop the International Telephone Building, at 67 Broad Street, New York City, which commands a beautiful view of New York harbor.

Station KENO, Las Vegas, Nevada, has become affiliated with the Blue Network as a bonus station to the Mountain Group, bringing the total number of Blue affiliates to 158.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered Max E. Heyman and Maude S. Jaret, trading as Domestic Diathermy Co., 251 West 57th Street, New York, to cease and desist from disseminating advertisements which misrepresent the therapeutic properties of a device designated "Domestic Short-wave Diathermy" and which fail to reveal that the device is not safe under certain conditions of use.

Findings of the Commission are that the device is not a scientific, harmless and efficient means to be used by the unskilled layman in the treatment of the various self-diagnosed diseases and ailments enumerated in the respondents' advertisements.

The Blue Network Company, New York, N. Y., has applied for a construction permit to move the main transmitter of WJZ from 1 River Road Bound Brook, N. J., to Lodi, N. J.; also permit to change transmitter location of auxiliary transmitter to Lodi, N.J. install new transmitter and antenna, change power from 25 kilowatts to 10 kilowatts.

Mrs. Grace Love Jenkins, 81, widow of Dr. C. Francis Jenkins, Washington television inventor, died at her home in the Capital after a long illness.

Merrill Mueller, NBC correspondent in North Africa, has been awarded the Order of the Purple Heart by direction of President Roosevelt. Mr. Mueller, who was injured during an air raid on Medenine, in Tunisia, was presented with the medal by Maj. Gen. W. B. Smith, Chief of Staff to General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Ten physically handicapped children, who received instructions at home under the District visiting instruction program, had their graduation exercises brought to them in their homes when WMAL in Washington broadcast the ceremonies last week. This graduation by radio has become an annual event since Mrs. Roosevelt addressed them two years ago.

The Board of Education, Chicago, has resubmitted an application to the FCC for a license to cover construction permit for new non-commercial educational station.

"Not for Glory", a new series of half-hour dramatic documentary programs about American men and women who are solving the wartime problems of their communities through Civilian Defense, will be broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company network beginning Saturday, June 26, at 5 P.M. (EWT). The series is being jointly produced by NBC and OCD.

George V. Denny, Jr., President of Town Hall and moderator of "America's Town Meeting", the radio forum, will go to England this Summer on a special mission for the OWI to make a study of British Army forums and discussion groups. A similar educational program for the men and women in the American armed forces has been under consideration for some time.

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MUTUAL TIES IN WITH RADIO MIL SYSTEM OF MEXICO

The Mutual Broadcasting System and Radio Mil, a chain of thirty-six stations in the Republic of Mexico, which has XEOY in Mexico City as its key 10,000 watt outlet, have signed contracts to insure a regular exchange of broadcasting programs between the two nations.

Arrangements are being worked out by radio engineers in both countries to establish long line and short wave connections so that service can be effected as soon as possible. Radio Mil's short wave station is XEOI, Mexico City.

Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual System, stated that the arrangements were prompted by a desire to further cement commercial and cultural relations between Mexico and the United States.

"The Mutual Broadcasting System has a deep appreciation of the culture of the Mexican people", Mr. McClintock said, "and we believe that this exchange of programs between Mutual and Radio Mil will be of great interest to American listeners."

Among the cities the Mexican stations are located in are:

Mexico City, Tampico, Tamps., N. Laredo, Tampos., Monterrey, N. L., Torreon, Coah. Cd. Juarez, Chih., Chihuahua, Chih., Hidalgo, Parral, Chih., Zacatecas, Zac, Guadalajara, Jal., Mazatlan, Sin., Cananea, Son., Guaymas, Son., Magdalena, Son., Nace, Son., Ensenada, B.C., Mex., Nogales, Son., Mexicali, B.C.-Mex., Tijauana, B.C.-Mex., Cordoba, Ver., Veracruz, Ver., Toluca, Mex., Irapuato, Gto., Leon, Gto., Morelia, Mich., Puebla, Pue., Tampico, Tamps., Guadalajara, Jal., Jalapa, Ver., Morelia, Mich., Puebla, Pue., Veracruz, Ver.

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SYLVANIA BUYS ELECTRO METALS CLEVELAND PLANT

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. has purchased the manufacturing facilities, including plant and machinery, of Electro Metals, Inc., at Cleveland. Electro Metals has been a large manufacturer of lead-in wires for use in radio tubes and incandescent and fluorescent lamps.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1540

EVERYBODY GOES TO TOWN ON RADAR

Nothing since radio itself burst forth has had the publicity radar is now receiving. Where only recently its secrecy was stressed to such a point that writers were even forbidden to mention the name, the country is now being deluged with stories of the miraculous device. Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead of the Signal Corps told a Congressional Committee how the landing of our forces in Attu was aided by radar "the most publicized secret weapon of the war".

General Electric is offering editors what it says are the first pictures of radar equipment and the Navy goes GE one better by offering two sound films on radar for exhibition in plants of radio and radar manufacturers. The latest to get on the band-wagon is the Associated Press, now running a daily series of page feature stories. Doubtless other press associations have carried or are carrying it at great length. Likewise several concerns are playing up radar in their advertising.

A listening post tuned in on Berlin even heard that our elaborate descriptions of radar had been picked up by Germany and were to be rebroadcast to the Axis nations by short-wave. In fact, the publicity describing this "secret weapon" reached such proportions that one observer feared it might prove a boomerang.

"I was just reading that the British bombers had dealt a crippling blow through their explosives to the largest radar manufacturing plant in the Reich", he said. "An Air Ministry communique said heavy damage was caused to the Luetschifeban radio location factory by hits on all the main buildings which were formerly occupied by the great Zeppelin works.

"I don't know how the British learned the location of this plant but I do know after all the publicity and all the manufacturers identifying themselves with radar in the United States, the enemy would not have the slightest difficulty in identifying practically every big plant in this country making radars. Similar air-raid bombing are much more unlikely here but all this publicizing of radar and what a tremendously important weapon it is, surely might give some ideas to saboteurs to try to blow up a few of these plants."

The Navy advises, through the Radio Manufacturers' Association, that the request of radio manufacturers for arrangements to exhibit the two Navy radar films should be made to the Chief of the Bureau of Ships (Attention Code 903), Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Manufacturers desiring to exhibit the Navy films at their plants and for their employees and local officials, must furnish

their own 16 mm sound projector together with an operator and screen. The Navy films will be shown by a representative of the Bureau to both large and small manufacturers insofar as opportunities permit. Immediate action upon requests should not be expected. When schedule is being arranged for showing in each area interested manufacturers will be contacted before specific date and time is set.

Of the two Navy radar films, one deals with the technical development and production problems of radar. It is instructive to minor employees as well as supervisors and executives. The second film is a more dramatic story of radar in operation and brings home, even to the most minor employees, the importance of their job and the products on which they work. Both films also stress the importance of radar production and the necessity of retaining "irreplaceable" employees.

Testifying before the House Appropriations Committee, General Olmstead was quoted as saying:

"In the Battle of Attu in Alaska, when our forces arrived and wanted to get men ashore in small boats, the weather made visibility so bad that the water could not be seen from the deck of a ship. The ships were berthed and the men landed by the use of Radar."

To which the Associated Press dispatch added, "Radar is a radio device used for detection of ships, planes or other objects obscured from vision. It played a stellar part in the Battle of Britain, by detecting the approach of German planes."

General Olmstead predicted that "when the war is over Radar is going to save many lives", adding: "A great and new field is opening up, and I do not think that even the scientists realize where it will lead."

Charges that domestic production of mica - material essential to the manufacture of radar equipment was retarded by an agent company of Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones' Metals Reserve Co., were made Wednesday (June 23) before the Senate War Investigating Committee.

The committee was told at the same time that the agent concern, through "carelessness", ordered the destruction of considerable quantities of mica suitable for strategic uses.

To these charges was added the accusation by R. B. Ladoo, formerly of WPB and of the Colonial Mica Corporation, that George Purcell, Vice-President and actual Manager of Colonial Mica, "simply didn't believe" findings of Bell Telephone Co. laboratories that stained domestic mica, customarily given low ratings by the industry, was found to have the highest strategic value and to be suitable for use in condensers needed by the hundreds of thousands in planes, warships and tanks.

John Townsend and K. G. Coutlee, Bell Telephone experts, produced for the committee newly developed apparatus for testing the electric resistance of mica and conducted demonstrations which, they said, showed mica now classed as non-strategic because of discolorations, is suitable for 50 percent of the strategic uses of the mineral.

"Mica is an essential element for which there is no substitute", Ray Ellis, Chief of the WPB Radio and Radar Division, declared to the Committee.

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WAAT, JERSEY CITY, AUTHORIZED TO MOVE TO NEWARK

The Federal Communications Commission announced this week adoption of a Decision and Order granting the application of Bremer Broadcasting Corp. licensee of Station WAAT, Jersey City, N.J., for modification of license to substitute the word "Newark" for "Jersey City" as the location of the main studio of the station, and for authority to move its main studio from Jersey City to Newark, N.J.

The Commission stipulated that the granting of the application is subject to the condition that the licensee will take steps to comply fully with the Rules, Regulations and Standards of the Commission pertaining to the maintenance of the required field intensities, as indicated in the Decision and Order when materials and personnel become available or when required by the Commission to do so. The Order becomes effective 10 days from June 23rd.

The Commission also announced adoption of Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions, proposing to deny without prejudice the applications of Newark Broadcasting Corporation for a construction permit for a new broadcast station in Newark, N. J., and of Eastern Broadcasting Co., Inc., for a construction permit for a new broadcast station on Long Island, N. Y.

These actions are in accordance with the Commission's policy announced in its Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, regarding the conservation of materials.

The Newark Broadcasting Corp. had requested permission to construct a new broadcast station to operate on the frequency 620 kilocycles, with power of 5 kilowatts, unlimited time, using a directional antenna both day and night. The applicant also suggested that it be authorized to operate with power of 1 kilowatt for the duration of the war emergency.

The Eastern Broadcasting Co., Inc., had requested permission to construct a new broadcast station to operate on the frequency 1520 kilocycles, with 1 kilowatt power limited to Station WKBW, Buffalo, N.Y.

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FCC CUTS LATIN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH RATES

The Federal Communications Commission has ordered a substantial reduction in the rates for telegraph messages between the United States and the countries of South America, Central America, and the West Indies. The rate reductions to be put into effect by the various carriers will mean a savings of approximately $2,500,000 annually to users of inter-American telegraph service, according to the Federal Communications Commission.

The Commission's Final Report treats primarily with the rates of all America Cables and Radio, Inc., which is by far the principal United States carrier handling such messages. It is pointed out that the rates and charges of other United States carriers engaged in inter-American service have generally been the same as those of All America, usually for competitive reasons. Although the Commission has not yet directed its conclusion against such other carriers, it intends, after its order with respect to the rates and charges of All America, to proceed against other carriers with regard to any deviations from the conclusions set forth in its Final Report.

Carriers affected by the rate adjustments should file, on or before August 2, 1943, new tariff schedules showing adjusted rates, charges, classifications, regulations and practices in connection with telegraph service between the United States and Latin America, the Final Report states. Such new tariff schedules may become effective upon less than 30 days' notice, but upon not less than 10 days' notice, unless otherwise authorized.

Three general principles for the disposition by All America of the amount of the reduction were set forth in the Final Report. These are:

(1) Uniformity of rates to countries within the same geographical region, or the establishment of the same charges for telegraph service between New York City and all points in South America, between New York City and all points in Central America, and between New York City and all points in the West Indies.

(2) Equalization of rates for northbound and southbound messages, or the establishment of the same rates in terms of United States currency for telegraph messages in either direction between the United States and the other countries of the Americas.

(3) Unification of the rates for ordinary and code messages, or the elimination of the present differential of forty per cent between the two classes of messages, rates for ordinary and Government code messages presently being sixty per cent of the rates for ordinary and Government plain language messages, respectively.

All America has agreed to accept the rate schedules set forth in the Commission's Proposed Report of May 19, 1943, provided that such rates should be applied to all United States carriers

operating between the United States and Latin America, and provided further that such rates should be applied to each of the three Latin American regions. These other carriers, the Commission's report states, have generally indicated their willingness to adjust their rates for such service in accordance with the principles of the Proposed Report. Formal exceptions to the Proposed Report have been filed by R.C.A. Communications, Inc. only.

In April and May, 1943, shortly before the Proposed Report was adopted, R.C.A.C. filed new reduced charges for telegraph messages between the United States and Colombia and Ecuador. On the ground that such new charges might prejudice the proper disposition of the proceeding in Docket No. 6046, a hearing was ordered with respect to these new charges (Dockets 6509, 6510 and 6511) which was held on May 27, 1943. A separate order is being issued in these proceedings, cancelling the new charges of R.C.A.C. in issue therein.

With respect to the flat landline factor of 4¢ a word to be applied to all points in the United States beyond the communication gateways in connection with inter-American traffic, proposed in the FCC's Proposed Report, Western Union and Postal have advised the Commission they were prepared to establish such flat landline factors at the levels set forth in that Report.

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The Federal Communications Commission also adopted its Proposed Report in Docket No. 6335, concluding that Press Wireless, Inc. rates for ordinary press telegraph service between the United States and China are "unjust, unreasonable and unlawful and should be reduced". Press Wireless should further be required to cease rendering press telegraph service between Los Angeles and China at a through rate in excess of six cents a word, the Report said. Press Wireless' present rate for ordinary press traffic between Los Angeles and Chungking, China, as set forth in FCC Tariff No. 8, is 8½¢ a word.

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GEN. INGLES TO BE NEW SIGNAL CORPS HEAD

Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, will retire at his own request June 30, the War Department announced Thursday. He will be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles.

General Olmstead, who recently returned from an inspection trip in Alaska, South America, England, Africa, India and China, is to be re-detailed as military representative on the Telecommunication Board, which functions under the Secretary of State.

The new Chief Signal Officer was formerly Deputy Commander of United States European theater. He had accompanied the late Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews to London after he had served as Commander of the mobile ground forces in the Panama Canal Department.

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SENATE AGAIN BLOCKS OUSTING FCC OFFICIALS

Although approved by the House, the Senate Thursday, by an overwhelming vote of 52 to 17, rejected a conference agreement on the 143 million dollar urgent deficiency bill. The stumbling block still was the House provision to bar Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., of the FCC, and Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary to the Virgin Islands, from Federal employment by forbidding payment of their salaries. Thus another impasse has been reached.

Opponents of the House provision charged that passage of the measure would amount to a "bill of attainder", or a legislative act inflicting punishment without judicial trial.

Members on both sides of the Senate charged that there had been no tril of these men, and that no information was furnished any member about the records of the three accused employees.

Senator McKellar (D), of Tennessee, who brought in the conference report, told the Senate that the Senate conferees agreed to it after the Senate had once voted the amendment down, 69 to 0, because the House would not pass the bill without it.

He pointed out that the House had adopted the measure by a five-to-one majority, in a vote of 318 to 62.

"What presents itself in this picture is the possibility of impeachment by a new method. This provision should engross every lawyer in the Congress, because this is a way of impeaching some one by an indirect method", said Senator Bone (D), of Washington. "We do not have to go through the formality of the House filing charges. We are sitting as a jury, without having heard of the evidence."

"I have no doubt that we have merely a legislative situation", Senator George (D), of Georgia, declared. "I think this is not a desirable way of disposing of men who are holding public office, but sometimes it is the only way to dispose of them. Sometimes it is quite impossible to get rid of them in any other way.

"I do not know any of these three gentlemen, and they may be entitled to hold their offices, but it seems to me that it comes right down to this, it is precisely like disagreement over a provision in any other bill. If the House will not yield, and if our conferees have done all they can do, and they report it is useless to try to continue the conference longer, then it is a question of the good faith of our own conferees, and I should be disposed to accept their verdict in the matter, although I think it is not the proper way to proceed in cases of this kind."

"Perhaps, for all we know, these men ought to be tried for treason", Senator Clardk (D), of Missouri, declared. "If so, they should be tried for treason; but no Member of the Senate knows anything about the facts. If any Senator knows any facts, he should

be willing to stand in his place and tell his colleagues the facts, to justify them in voting one way or the other on this question. ***

"We are asked blindly to follow the findings of a House committee, after star chamber proceedings, without knowing anything whatever. The proposed action would be practically a bill of attainder. It would be a disqualification. It would be nearly the same thing as convicting the men of treason. They would be disqualified from holding office."

"I think that in some cases, though not in every one, we must respect the views of the House, and without knowing a thing about the matter I could not remain silent with Senators expressing the view that the proposed action was a violation of fundamentals, a violation of the Constitution, was in violation of tradition, and that it was out of the range of parliamentary law to refuse to appropriate for any particular purpose without a trial, and all that", said Senator Connally (D), of Texas. "We do not have to try anyone. The head of the department could call these men in tomorrow and say, 'I am sorry, but your services are discontinued.' What could they do about it? They could not do anything but get their hats and walk out. But if the Senate and the House say it, it is a great crime."

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HINTS ANTI-SUPREME COURT CRITICISM MAY BRING PROBE

Again flaying the "two networks" generally understood to be the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, intimated that if they don't cease what he declared to be their activities in stirring up trouble as a backfire to the recent Supreme Court decision sustaining FCC regulations, they might get themselves investigated by Congress. Mr. Fly said the network rules, which the high court sweepingly backed up, were working splendidly with no complaints from the stations.

Chairman Fly declared, however, that the "two networks were not any too happy about it". He charged them with the aid of the National Association of Broadcasters of turning on the heat on Congress to get the Radio Act revised to deprive the Commission of some of its power.

Furthermore, Mr. Fly said they were sending "an inspired editorial" to members of Congress in plain envelopes. The editorial, he referred to was believed to be one written by David Lawrence in which Mr. Lawrence said that not only the radio but the press and every other medium of expression was in danger of public control by reason of the support given by a New Deal majority in the Supreme Court decision.

It was at this point that Mr. Fly, referring to the "campaign of political pressure" the "two networks were making through the NAB", declared that he believed it would eventually "all comd out into the open". It was believed he had a Congressional investigation in mind, for he referred to the work the old Public Utilities Committee, headed by Senator Black of Alabama, who is now on the Supreme Court. Significance was also placed on the fact that he should bring the name of Mr. Justice Black into it as the latter is a brother-in-law of FCC Commissioner Durr, who fought back at Representative Cox, of Georgia, whose committee is now investigating the FCC. The old Black committee uncovered an inspired telegram campaign launched by the public utilities companies against the Security and Exchange Commission.

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SILENT ON DAVIS, RADIO WOULD SAVE OWI DOMESTIC UNIT

Expressing no opinion in the controversy raging about Elmer Davis, former radio commentator, who many believe will soon bow out as Director, some prominent radio people have appealed to Senator McKellar, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee to restore the domestic operating fund of the Office of War Information which the House struck out. These included William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Mark Woods, Blue Network; Miller McClintock, of Mutual Broadcasting System, and more are expected. Mr. Woods telegraphed Senator McKellar as follows:

"The Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information, formed in 1942, has been the solution of a practical operation in the scheduling of radio programs pertaining to the multi-governmental agencies. Prior to its formation there was a decided lack of coordination in the requests for radio time with no authority to inform the network or broadcaster whether or not the scheduling of such requested time for one governmental agency as against a request from another was more helpful in the winning of the war. We urgently request and recommend the continuance of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information as an exceedingly helpful agency in our war effort."

Another reason attributed to the radio people coming to the rescue of OWI is that they were apprehensive that the FCC might take over the work the OWI Domestic Radio Bureau has been doing in coordinating radio programs.

It also looks as if Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Portland Oregonian, which operates Stations KGW and KEX, who landed in Washington just after the Congressional storm brok to succeed Gardner Cowles, Jr., as Assistant Director of OWI, may be in a position to do some good for that Bureau in the Senate due to the fact that he is a Republican and an old friend of the Republic leader, Senator McNary of Oregon.

By way of strengthening the hand of Mr. Hoyt and at the same time also trying to save the Domestic Branch, the Washington Post said editorially:

"OWI's new Director of Domestic Operations, Palmer Hoyt, finds himself in a curiously anomalous position - by no means of his own creation. He arrived in Washington on Monday, as he said, not 'to take a job', but 'to do one'. Just prior to his arrival, the House of Representatives, in its exasperation against bureaucratic deficiencies or excesses, declared that the job should not be done at all. We cannot agree with the House. It is one thing to say that the existing OWI has defects which should be remedied, quite another thing to say that there is no need for an OWI.

"There is every reason to believe that the new Domestic Director will undertake his relations with domestic media in the cooperative spirit indispensable to their success. He is himself experienced in the operations of newspapers and radio, understands their problems, and can be counted upon to serve as an advocate for their needs. The Senate should lose no time in repairing the action of the House and give Palmer Hoyt an opportunity to do a job which imperatively requires doing."

That the foreign radio activities of the OWI may also have a going over was intimated by Representative Taber (R) of New York, who said that the organization was an "utterly lawless, irresponsible outfit which is doing us no good at home or abroad.

The House left $28,972,000 in the bill to finance OWI's foreign propaganda activities, but Mr. Taber told his colleagues the agency had made a $400,000 expenditure in this field which was not authorized by law.

He said he was informed that OWI had spent this amount on a contract with Short Wave Research, Inc. This organization, he said was formed "by a group of people, most of whom are on the preferred list" of the Dies Committee. Asserting that the contract was for personnel and personal services, he added that the OWI is authorized to make contracts only for supplies and materials.

Light was thrown on the salaries of some of the OWI officials before working before the Government compared to what they received from the Government in testimony submitted to the House Appropriations Committee:

Elmer Davis, Director, salary $12,000, former salary with CBS "about $53,000"; Milton S. Eisenhower, Associate Director, whose resignation was submitted some weeks ago: salary $10,000, former salary $10,000 as Director of the War Relocation Authority; Robert E. Sherwood, Director of Overseas Branch, salary $9,000, "former income in excess of $100,000 per year" as playwright; John Houseman, Chief of Overseas Radio Program Bureau, $8,000, former salary $36,000 as Vice-President and writer for David O. Selznik Productions; Ed Johnson, Chief of the New York Control Office, salary $8,000, former salary $125 a week as Foreign News Editor and Dir-

ector of Shorwave listening station of CBS; William B. Lewis, Assistant Director of Domestic Operations who resigned last week, salary was $8,000, former salary $22,500 as Vice-President of CBS; Donald D. Stauffer, Chief of the Domestic Radio Bureau, salary $8,000, former salary $50,000 as Vice-President in charge of Radio, Ruthrauth & Ryan.

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PETRILLO ASSERTS WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE RECORD BAN

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, says in an A.P. dispatch from New York, he will meet with the United States Conciliation Service and representatives of seven transcription companies in an effort to settle the 10-month-old ban on broadcasting recorded music.

A. Walter Socolow, counsel for the transcription firms, charged that the conciliation service, through James William Fitzpatrick, a mediator, had tried vainly to induce Mr. Petrillo to attend joint meetings in Chicago. Attorney Socolow said he had officially requested the matter be placed before the War Labor Board.

Mr. Petrillo, however, said he had no intention of avoiding settlement talks, and had instructed his attorneys to contact Mr. Fitzpatrick today (June 24) to renew the talks.

"We are ready to negotiate; we are ready to talk business, and meet the employers half way", he said. "We will do what the Government wants us to do."

When Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission was asked if the FCC was involved in any way in the conciliation proceedings with Petrillo, he said:

"Of course we readily expressed the hope that in some way the controversy would be adjusted. But we haven't planned to take any active part in the proceedings. We will assist in any way we can."

Reports emanated from broadcasting circles last week, according to Variety, that consideration was being given to a line of strategy that entailed the creation of a radio industry-financed recording company and the eventual forcing of the American Federation of Musicians' recording shutdown into the hands of the War Labor Board. As described, the phonograph record venture would be something akin to the industry-owned Broadcast Music, Inc. Title proposed is Recorded Music, Inc. (RMI).

The suggested counter-offensive against the AFM would involve the subscription of a fund of $1,000,000 for the purpose of underwriting five-year contracts for around 500 musicians.

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BROADCASTERS' CODE GIVES LABOR EQUAL CHANCE

Labor has ample opportunity for the use of broadcasting facilities in this country, it was stated in New York by Thomas R. Carskadon, Chairman of the Radio Committee of the Council on Freedom from Censorship, after a two-day session with the Code Compliance Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters. Concurring was Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, who participated in the discussions.

"The NAB Code, as now written, provides ample opportunity for labor and other organized groups to get on the air. No changes are recommended", Mr. Carskadon said: "The basic principles of broadcasting are adequate to insure labor's representation. The application of these principles presents the only difficulty, for it involves the definition of controversial subjects and acceptance of program material by local station managements.

"Our Committee intends to advise labor and other organizations of their opportunities for broadcast privileges and how to take better advantage of them. At the same time we shall continue to cooperate with NAB, particularly through the Program Managers' Executive Committee, to improve understanding."

The Code Committee met with the Inter-faith Radio Committee of the National Council of Christians and Jews, Louis Minsky, Chairman, for a discussion of the proposed recommendations for religious broadcasting under preparation by that body.

Under new business, the Code Committee discussed the proposed petition to the Federal Communications Commission asking that Regulation 3.422, defining a "legally qualified candidate" for public office, as originally adopted on July 1, 1938, be restored in place of the present regulation.

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The Don Lee Broadcasting System was denied without prejudice petition requesting the FCC to modify Regulation 3.104 so as to permit regional networks to exercise option on 14 days' rather than 56 days' notice.

Action to limit new installations of telegraph equipment to essential users and to recapture standby equipment not deemed necessary to render service was taken yesterday by the War Production Board with issuance of Utilities Order U-6.

For the fifth straight year, Columbia Broadcasting System Press Information Department is named "best network from the standpoint of all-round value", in Billboard's Sixth Annual Radio Publicity poll of radio editors. The National Broadcasting Company, the Blue Network and the Mutual Broadcasting System won second, third, and fourth places in that order.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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DEMOCRATS TRY TO SAVE OWI; REPUBLICANS CUSHION BLOW

If the Administration is able to save any part of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information eliminated by the House, they may have to thank two Republicans for it - Gardner Cowles, Jr., of Des Moines, former Director of the Bureau, and his successor, Palmer Hoyt, of Portland, Oregon. The matter is now under consideration by the Senate Appropriations Committee. In the meantime, Democratic Senators, out of sympathy with the Administration's publicity bureau, apparently have confidence in Messrs. Cowles and Hoyt, who are not only themselves both outstanding newspaper publishers but operators of radio stations as well.

Although there have been few kind words for Elmer Davis, Director of OWI, who suddenly seems to have become the forgotten man, praise is heard for Messrs. Hoyt and Cowles.

"If the Senate and House decide that the Domestic Branch of OWI can, after all, perform a valuable function for the American people, it will lie along the lines of the 'simple and sensible' program outlined by Palmer Hoyt, new Director", the Washington Star says. "His policy, as he sketched it to his first press conference, will be to give the American people 'straight information about the war' without propagandizing and without 'pamphleteering'. This straight information he intends to make available through the established media of communications - the press, the radio, magazines and the screen.

"Those who know Palmer Hoyt believe he can make such a policy effective, for he is a first-class newspaperman and a sound citizen, with no fancy notions about taking the American people on his knee and telling them bedtime stories or trying to teach them how and what to think. His predecessor, Gardner Cowles, Jr., was also a good man, but in taking over the Domestic Branch, he inherited as odd an assortment of idealists, crusaders, novelists, historians and pamphleteers as ever were put together on one payroll. He made some commendable progress in the right direction but was obliged to go back to running his newspapers before he could complete any thorough-going reorganization.

"Palmer Hoyt, as good reporter, good managing editor and successful publisher, has met deadlines as well as payrolls. He knows the difference between news and propaganda and he will be all for getting the news into the papers without dressing it up. Having run a newspaper, he also knows something about the hazards of inflated payrolls. If there is to be any job, after Congress decides on the future of OWI, Palmer Hoyt is a good man to take it over."

"The proposed abolition of the Domestic Division of OWI would be a tragic error", the Editor and Publisher stated. "It was well administered by Gardner Cowles, Jr., of Des Moines, who had to start from scratch. The job that Mr. Cowles began will be effectively continued and improved by his successor, Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Portland Oregonian. We believe there are enough members of the House and the Senate who will realize the folly of scrapping a year's progress in the government's public relations and returning to the publicity chaos that prevailed before June, 1942. That must not happen."

Indicating that the newspapermen still have their fingers crossed with regard to Elmer Davis, Lew Wood wrote in last Sunday's New York Times:

"Some of the 500 or more Washington correspondents regard the OWI as a valuable channel through which to receive a great mass of Government news. Others view it as a nuisance and a deterrent to their time-honored custom of collecting information and facts on their own initiative. Still others now see Mr. Davis in the role of trying to tell them what to print, instead of acting solely as a medium to get the news to writers. He says he has no such intention, but the skeptcis are still here."

It was reported that Senators were inclined to retain the straight news dissemination by OWI but not the domestic or foreign propaganda activities. Senator Lodge (R), of Massachusetts, formerly on the staff of the Boston Transcript and the New York Herald-Tribune, a committee member to whom many Senators are looking for advice, said he personally favors such a compromise, which might involve transfer of the agency's foreign section to the Office of Strategic Services (OSS).

Senator Lodge said he thought the OWI might well dispense with its publication and motion picture activities on the home front, so far as they are concerned with the production of direct dissemination of information to the public.

Mr. Lodge said he felt there might be a need for its services in assembling and coordinating information from various Government agencies, making that information readily available to the press and radio.

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CIVILIAN DEFENSE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS RULES EASED

To provide for the rapid mobilization of the nation's protective facilities in meeting "emergencies endangering life, public safety, or important property", the Federal Communications Commission has amended Part 15 of its Rules, effective immediately, to permit Civilian Defense stations in the War Emergency Radio Service to operate in any emergency which might adversely affect the war effort.

Under the amended rules, Civilian Defense licensees in the WERS may now use their stations to provide essential communications over limited distances in the event of emergencies such as floods, explosions in munitions plants, hurricanes, fire and other emergency situations affecting the nation's security. Prior to this amendment, these stations were authorized to be on the air only "for essential communiation relating to civilian defense and only during or immediately following actual air raids, impending air raids", and other enemy operations, or for purposes oftesting and drill.

To implement the "mutual aid" program inaugurated by the Office of Civilian Defense, the amended rules also provide for the designation of one or more of the licensed WERS stations as "control units". So that fire-fighting and other facilities to be used in "mutual aid" programs may always be in readiness, Civilian Defense licensees in this service may use their station units, under the supervision of such "control units", during the first 15 minutes of each hour, for the exclusive purpose of handling essential communications preparatory to any anticipated emergency.

The use of Civilian Defense Stations in connection with "mutual aid" programs is under the jurisdiction of the station licensee and radio aide for the purpose of providing emergency communication relating directly to the activities of the United States Citizens Defense Corps or other officially recognized organizations.

It is anticipated that this change in the Rules will provide increased opportunities for amateur radio operators as well as other qualified radio operators, technical men, and engineers to contribute their time, energy and talent to the war effort. At the present time, there are in the War Emergency Radio Service 192 civilian defense, eight State Guard, and two Civil Air Patrol station licensees, as well as many more licensed operators. Each station licensee may use from two to 100 or more radio station units, whose operation is coordinated to form a comprehensive local communications system.

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ADVOCATES BETTER ACOUSTICS FOR U. S. SENATE

Senator Guffey (D), of Pennsylvania, complained last week of bad acoustic conditions in the Senate and urged that they be improved.

"Now that we are about to take a vacation for a month or two, I think it is time to discuss the acoustical properties of the Senate Chamber", Senator Guffey said. "For 8 years I occupied a seat in the rear row on this side of the Chamber. For the first 5 years I could hear everything. I could even hear everything the mild-mannered and soft-spoken minority leader, Mr. McNary, said on the other side of the Chamber.

"Later the air circulation system in the Chamber was changed to increase the volume of air for cooling purposes. That very noticeably changed the acoustical properties of the Chamber. I moved my seat nearer to the front, hoping that that would enable me to hear better. It did not. I became worried about my hearing, and went to the best experts in Baltimore for a consultation. I consulted the leading aurists there, and found that my hearing had not changed over a period of years.

"Then the steel work was erected overhead. Again the acoustic conditions of the Chamber very perceptibly changed.

"About a year ago the distinguished senior Senator from Florida (Mr. Andrews) presented a report of a special committee which recommended a program for improving the acoustic properties of the Senate Chamber.

"I think it should be done during the coming vacation. If the repairs were made in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report, I am sure we would be able to hear what was being said in the Senate Chamber, and would not have constantly to call for order. If the acoustical properties of the Chamber were improved we would have better order in the galleries. The execution of one plan would have cost approximately $25,000; of the other approximately $30,000."

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PETRILLO WOULD HALT RECORD MAKING WITHOUT ORCHESTRAS

In New York James C. Petrillo, American Federation of Musicians President, is asking singers with big names not to make recordings without instrumental accompaniment. Mr. Petrillo said that among those who had agreed to go along with him on this request were Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra, Connee Boswell, Barry Wood, Dick Haymes and Perro Como as among those agreeing to co-operate with his request.

For the past 10 months members of the AFM have been banned from making recordings for general use.

Discussing the recent action of record concerns in making discs using choral groups, quartets and individual singers without accompaniment, Max L. Arons, Chairman of the Trial Board of Local 802, covering New York City, said:

"We feel the vocal record is just a subterfuge to get around the ban."

Neither the record nor transcription firms had any comment.

Mr. Petrillo and his attorneys have agreed to meet with transcription officials next Thursday afternoon in a conference arranged by James W. Fitzpatrick, Labor Department conciliator.

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COX FCC INVESTIGATION HEARINGS MAY START THIS WEEK

The hearings of the House Select Committee into the Federal Communications Commission, of which Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, is Chairman, may begin as early as the latter part of this week. It was said that Eugene L. Garey, special counsel for the Committee, would make an announcement as to the exact time tomorrow (Wednesday, June 30th).

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NAB HEAD GOES TO BAT FOR OWI RADIO BUREAU

Testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee in an effort to save the OWI radio activities from getting the axe, Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, said:

"I have communicated with our Board of Directors, and, based on their replies and other information, I can state that broadcasters are practically unanimously of the opinion that the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information has done an exceedingly good job in program coordination and clearance activities and has produced a condition which is vastly superior to the chaotic condition which existed prior to the commencement of these activities.

"Broadcasters and advertisers early offered their cooperation to the government and over the last several years have contributed radio time valued at millions of dollars to assist in campaigns and other activities in connection with the war program. It early became evident that to make the most effective use of the radio time available it was necessary that some agency be empowered to coordinate the requests and needs of the various government agencies and to determine the relative importance of the various campaigns and other activities.

"The Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information assumed that task and by the creation of the Program Allocation Plan and in other ways has rendered a service of the greatest value to the government, to advertising sponsors, to broadcasters and to the listening audience. We have worked in close cooperation with the Radio Bureau, and I am glad to state that in our opinion this work of coordination and program clearance has been carried on in an able, intelligent and satisfactory manner.

"Broadcasters are unanimously of the opinion that this work has been very helpful and express the hope that funds for its continuation will be provided. They believe that failure to continue this work would produce a chaotic condition similar to the one which existed prior to the creation of the Radio Bureau, and the result would be very detrimental to the war program."

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COMPROMISE ON FIRING FCC EMPLOYEES HITS ANOTHER SNAG

The latest compromise agreement among Senate and House Committees to meet the House demand to cut off the salaries of Dr. Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission, and Dr. Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands, hit still another snag but the hope is expressed that some sort of an agreement may be reached today (Tuesday, June 29) as the $134,000,000 bill carrying this appropriation has only one more day to keep from tying up the salaries of hundreds of Federal employees.

Under the latest compromise, the trio would be kept on the Federal payroll until December 31, then fired unless the President during the six months formally nominated them for office and the Senate confirmed them.

Senator Clark (D), of Missouri, served notice that he would seek to block by a point of order this compromise plan giving the three employees a delayed-action dismissal notice, effective November 15, unless the President and Senate act before then to cancel it. The deadline was changed from December 31 to November 15 by Senate and House conferees.

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FM RECEIVING ANTENNA SHOULD BE KEPT CLEAR OF TREES

In a report made to FM Broadcasters, Inc., Walter J. Damm, President of the organization and head of the Milwaukee Journal FM Station W55M, suggested that FM receiving antenna not be allowed to touch trees.

"Last fall", Mr. Damm said, "we noticed sudden increases in our field intensity at spotty locations. It first came to our attention when some of us here on the staff, talking together, found that we were getting stronger signals then than we had in the Summer. We passed it off at the time, presuming it was due to changes and corrections being made on the W55M antenna.

"During the Winter, however, Phil Laeser, our chief FM engineer, began thinking about this and studying it. He came to the conclusion that the cause was not as we had supposed but that it had something to do with foliage on the trees. In preparing reports, Mr. Laeser noticed that in each case where a receiver was in a home completely surrounded by trees, the effect had taken place. On the other hand, in buildings that were clear of large amounts of foliage, it had not been noted.

"Take, for instance, my home, which is not immediately surrounded by trees but has a ravine about 100 feet west that is full of trees. However, my antenna is practically on a level with

them and I didn't encounter the effect, whereas Lou Herzog, whose home is only a few miles south of mine and is completely surrounded by trees and overhanging foliage, found it very noticeable.

"Mr. Laeser decided to make observations this Spring and selected a certain number of locations from which to do so. Now that the foliage is all out, he has arrived at some definite figures that may be interesting. Within our one millivolt line, where there is heavy foliage immediately surrounding the location, a drop in signal strength averages 15%. Outside the half millivolt line, the drop averages 50%. Mr. Laeser made checks periodically as the leaves were coming out on the trees and feels that he has definitely established this fact.

"Whether the findings will mean anything to stations generally, I don't know. But it should mean something to radio dealers when they make installations of new sets."

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SEES LOCAL STATIONS PUBLIC RELATIONS RESPONSIBILITY

"The public relations work of the radio industry is largely a responsibility of local stations in local communities", stated Edgar Bill, of WMBD, Peoria, Illinois, Chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, following a two-day meeting in Chicago at which the committee adopted a "grass-roots" policy and outlined a complete field of operation to be incorporated into a working plan.

Acting in an advisory capacity to the industry, the Committee adopted a resolution outlining the importance of news and requesting the NAB Board of Directors to appoint a radio news committee, consisting of station managers and news editors whose objective shall be the advancement of radio as a medium of news transmission.

The appointment of district public relations chairmen in the seventeen NAB districts, now under way by the Board of Directors, was discussed and applauded. Local station management will also be requested to place someone in charge of public relations for the station, if this has not already been done. All will cooperate with national headquarters.

It was pointed out that a coordinated unit of this type will enable headquarters to speak more readily for the industry as a whole on national issues and will be of great mutual benefit in shaping local activities.

Discussion of the Supreme Court decision of May 10th and the possibility of new legislation brought up the matter of radio's editorial silence. The committee decided that the best policy, in its opinion, was the aggressive promotion of public forums and

individual speakers offering the right of reply. "This", said Mr. Bill, "while conforming to the Code, will still accomplish as much as a declared editorial policy, perhaps even more."

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MONROE SUES DREW PEARSON FOR $1,000,000

John Monroe, war contract broker whose parties at the "big red house on R Street", in Washington, D. C., were investigated by a Congressional Committee, Monday filed suit for $1,000,000 against Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist and Blue Network news commentator.

At the same time, Monroe filed a libel suit for $350,000 against Eugene Meyer, the publisher of the Washington Post, which publishes Mr. Pearson's column.

Charging defamation of character, Monroe in the suit filed in District Court against Mr. Pearson cited a radio broadcast made by the columnist on May 9 and a column printed in the newspaper on May 3 as grounds for the million dollars in damage he seeks.

In the suit against the newspaper, Monroe cites a column published by Mr. Pearson and several articles written by staff correspondents as grounds for the libel action.

Monroe recently attracted nation-wide publicity as a "mystery man" who entertained prominent Government officials at his rented home at 2101 R Street, N.W.

Through his attorneys Monroe informed the court he had demanded that Mr. Pearson and the newspaper retract the statements they had made about him, but was unable to obtain satisfaction.

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RADIO, NEWSPAPERS GET FLAG ASSOCIATION AWARD

The United States Flag Association's Cross of Honor were awarded Monday to America's newspapers and radio stations for their cooperation in helping the Association reach its goal of $100,000,000 in War bond sales during Flag Week, June 8-14. The presentation was made at a luncheon at the National Press Club.

The awards were presented by Walter D. Fuller, President of the Curtis Publishing Co. and member of the Association's National Council. Linwood I. Noyes, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, accepted for the newspapers and Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters for the radio stations.

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RCA PLANS DEVELOPMENT OF POST-WAR FIELDS

Millions of America's consumers of radio equipment and related devices have some highly interesting things in store for them in the post-war period, according to plans now being formulated in Chicago by the Commercial Research Department of the Radio Corporation of America, as revealed in a column and a quarter special to the New York Times from Chicago:

"Realizing that the tremendous strides that are being made by the radio industry under the impetus of war production present outstanding opportunities for post-war markets, RCA through a new scientific research of the radio field - both domestic and industrial - is preparing to service heavy industrial business in a big way, to lower costs to the small consumer and to maintain employment at high levels after the war.

"One of the more immediate problems tackled by this Research Department is the lowering of distribution costs for radio, electronic and sound reproduction equipment so that the ultimate consumers of such goods may receive the direct benefit of lower prices. In fact, studies already completed indicate that savings of up to 20 per cent in distribution costs alone can be effected through a more efficient and economical approach in the distribution of radio products to the consuming public.

"This Research Department is a relatively new adjunct of the RCA organization, having been set up and placed in operation a little more than two years ago. It operates under the supervision of Vance C. Woodcox as Regional Director.

"Mr. Woodcox, in a press interview, disclosed that exhaustive studies made of the heavy industrial field, coupled with the rapid advancement in the application of electronics, show conclusively that the RCA organization has a definite future as a supplier of big business. And it intends to do this job direct, without the services of distributors or outside service examinations.

"New control systems, electro-radio equipment and other similar improvements will be an integral part of railroad modernization, and RCA has research the transportation field to the point where it hopes to be able to step in in the post-war period with numerous new developments and make them available on a large sacle.

"Mr. Woodcox said he would not be surprised to see nearly 75 percent of RCA's gross manufacturing business emanate from the heavy industrial field as the over-all program formulated by the Research Department develops in post-war years. Radio-frequency heating, which can be adapted to any number of industrial processes, was cited by Mr. Woodcox as an outstanding illustration of this trend. The medical field and television were cited as others which would benefit by radio's expansion.

"On the problem of cutting distribution costs, Mr. Woodcox explained that today out of every $1 spent by the consumer for a phonograph record, 52 cents represents cost of distribution, none of which is received by the manufacturer."

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TRADE NOTES

Representatives of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the Institute of Radio Engineers met last week in Washington to consider organization of the proposed Radio Technical Planning Agency. Encouraging progress was reported and an agreement reached on general principles. It is believed a final agreement on the details of the proposed plan will shortly result.

The Navy has reported that a portable electric megaphone which will provide emergency communication facilities in event of the failure of the regular system has been approved by the Coast Guard and henceforth will be required equipment on all merchant ships. The instrument is self-contained, operating independently of the vessel's electrical system. It provides adequate communication between the various parts of the ship and between different ships. The device consists of a megaphone to which is attached a microphone equipped with an amplifier and a battery carried in a case slung over the user's shoulder.

Appointment of James G. McDonald, diplomat, internationally known journalist and radio news analyst, as advisorto the Blue Network on Post-War Relations was announced last week by Mark Woods, President of the network.

"In making this appointment at the present time", Mr. Woods said, "we are cognizant of the fact that broadcasting, like all other American life, business and social, is now devoted exclusively to the winning of the war. But, at this same time we cannot afford to ignore the necessity for planning for the years immediately following the peace. Those years will face us with staggering problems of readjustment and assimilation. Chaos may result if we wait until the problems confront us before we consider a solution."

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Owen D. Young, along with James A. Farley and former President Herbert Hoover, were among the honorary pallbearers at the funeral of Mrs. William Brown Meloney, editorial director of "This Week" in New York City.

Significance of the new radio network regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, recently sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court, will be discussed by Neville Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters, before the Advertising Federation of America Wartime Conference this week in New York.

One hundred stations have accepted the offer of the East and West Association, made through NBC Radio-Recording Division, for 13 special recordings designed to give Americans a better understanding of Oriental peoples and culture. The series was supplied free to the first 100 stations applying for the programs. Other applicants are required to pay only the cost of transcriptions.

As a service to delegates at the Pacific Advertising Association War Time Conference, KGO furnished especially edited five minute news casts through leased wire direct from its KGO news room.

Electronic Research Supply Agency, formed to supply critical materials and components not readily available from commercial sources to laboratories engaged in radio and radar research and development for Armed Services, is now ready to operate, WPB states.

Suit for a declaratory judgment by Miles Laboratories, Inc., of Elkhart, Ind., in which the corporation sought to have the court pass upon the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission to issue a complaint charging the corporation with engaging in certain practices in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act, has been dismissed by Justice Luhring, of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, where the judgment was sought.

Miles Laboratories, Inc. refused to sign the proposed stipulation and filed suit in the District Court for a declaration that the Commission was acting outside the scope of its jurisdiction and had no authority to determine the legality of the language used on the labeling of the plaintiff's products or authority to force it to vary such language. It was alleged that the Commission intended to issue a complaint against the plaintiff, and that this would cause injury to the plaintiff's business and compel it to spend large sums of money in defense.

Farmers who are having to pay more for farm batteries than they did in March, 1942, are asked by the Office of Price Administration to report sellers making such increased charges to their nearest War Price and Rationing Board so that action may be taken against the sellers.

Batteries are a practical necessity on the modern farm where electricity is not available, being used to operate farmhouse radios over which the farmer gets weather, livestock, grain and other reports; and also being used in connection with farm telephones and ignition for power-operated machinery.

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GOOD NEIGHBOR BOOK AUTHOR HONORED BY MARK WOODS

To celebrate the debut of "The Other Americans", Edward Tomlinson's book just off the presses into the literary world, and to honor the author himself, who has recently been named adviser and analyst on inter-American affairs to radio's Blue Network, a cocktail party was given Monday by Mark Wood of New York, President of the Blue Network, at the Carlton Hotel in Washington.

Guests who arrived to congratulate Mr. Tomlinson on his new post in Washington and his current literary achievement, were drawn from official and diplomatic Washington.

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